



A 'DAILY TIMES' PUBLICATION



# NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1977

A record of Events  
and Developments

Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa

## CALENDAR 1976

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARL.
SUN	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28
MON	5 12 26	2 9 16 23 —	1 8 15 22 29
TUE	6 13 27	3 10 17 24 —	2 9 16 23 30
WED	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 —	3 10 17 24 31
THU	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 —	4 11 18 25 —
FRI	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 —	5 12 19 26 —
SAT	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 —	6 13 20 27 —
	APR L	MAY	JUNE
SUN	4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	6 13 20 27
MON	5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
TUE	6 13 20 27	— 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
WED	7 14 21 28	— 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
THU	1 8 15 22 29	— 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 —
FRI	2 9 16 23 30	— 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 —
SAT	3 10 17 24 —	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 —
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SUN	— 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	— 5 12 19 26
MON	— 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	— 6 13 20 27
TUE	— 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	— 7 14 21 28
WED	— 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 —	1 8 15 22 29
THU	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 —	2 9 16 23 30
FRI	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 —	3 10 17 24 —
SAT	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 —	4 11 18 25 —
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUN	31 3 10 17 24	— 7 14 21 28	— 5 12 19 26
MON	— 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	— 6 13 20 27
TUE	— 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	— 7 14 21 28
WED	— 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 —	1 8 15 22 29
THU	— 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 —	2 9 16 23 30
FRI	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 —	3 10 17 24 31
SAT	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 —	4 11 18 25 —

**CALENDAR 1977**

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH				
Sun	30	2	9	16	23	-	6	13	20	27	-	6	13	20	27
Mon	31	3	10	17	24	-	7	14	21	28	-	7	14	21	28
Tue	-	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	-	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	-	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	-	2	9	16	23	30
Thu	-	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	-	3	10	17	24	31
Fri	-	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	-	4	11	18	25	-
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	-	5	12	19	26	-
	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
Sun	-	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	-	5	12	19	26
Mon	-	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	-	6	13	20	27
Tue	-	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	-	7	14	21	28
Wed	-	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	-	1	8	15	22	29
Thu	-	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	-	2	9	16	23	30
Fri	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	-	3	10	17	24	-
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	-	4	11	18	25	-
	JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				
Sun	31	3	10	17	24	-	7	14	21	28	-	4	11	18	25
Mon	-	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	-	5	12	19	26
Tue	-	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	-	6	13	20	27
Wed	-	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	-	7	14	21	28
Thu	-	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	-	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	-	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	-	3	10	17	24	-
	OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
Sun	30	2	9	16	23	-	6	13	20	27	-	4	11	18	25
Mon	31	3	10	17	24	-	7	14	21	28	-	5	12	19	26
Tue	-	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	-	6	13	20	27
Wed	-	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	-	7	14	21	28
Thu	-	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	-	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	-	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	-	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	-	3	10	17	24	31

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## FOREWORD

*The Nigeria Year Book 1977, is the 26th in the series prepared and revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. with the co-operation of many national organisations, and some government departments. The Year Book is widely known as an established work of reference.*

*This 1977 edition which covers Day-to-Day events up to October 1976, gives factual account of the administration and national economy of Nigeria. It describes the activities of many of the national institutions.*

*The Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive; nor does it attempt to cover Nigeria's participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources, and most sections of the book relate to Nigeria as a whole. The Who's Who section covers as many personalities as we were able to obtain their biographies before going to press.*

*The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited is the printer and publisher of the Daily Times, Sunday Times, Sporting Record, Lagos Weekend, Headlines, the Evening Times, Spear Magazine, Home Studies, Woman's World, Nigeria Year Book, Times Trade and Industrial Directory, Times International and Business Times.*

*James Ojiako,  
Editor.*

**Deputy Editor:** Pip Iwuagwu

**Assistant Editor:** Victor O. Oshisada

**Artist:** A. Y. Laja.

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THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1977



Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Armed Forces.

## THE FESTIVAL EMBLEM: THE ROYAL IVORY MASK OF BENIN-



This 16th Century Ivory Mask from Benin has emerged through the years as one of the finest examples of known African and Black Art.

It was worn as a pectoral by Benin Kings on royal ancestral ceremonial occasions; was last worn by King Ovoranwen who was dethroned at the fall of the Benin Empire in 1897. The same year, it fell into the hands of the Consul General of the Niger Coast Protectorate, Sir Ralph Moor, and now rests in the British Museum.

The tiered formation at the crest of the mask is made of 10 Stylised heads and symbolises the King's divine supremacy and suzerainty. The two incisions on the forehead which were originally filled with iron strips are royal tattoo marks. Round the neck, the artist has carved the coral bead collar which is a common feature of the King's paraphernalia.



## FESTAC 77

The 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) was held in Nigeria from Saturday, January 15 to Saturday, February 12, 1977.

It was attended by more than 35,000 visitors from 56 countries of the world. About 15,000 artistes, scholars and officials participated in the Festival which brought together the greatest gathering of Blacks from the four corners of the world.

## The Story of FESTAC

Black Artists, writers, scholars and activists have for many years been engaged in forums aimed at promoting Black and African civilization.

The first internationally known forum was the 1st Congress of Black Artists and Writers held in 1956 in Paris. It was organised by the African Society for Culture. Three years later, the second Congress took place in Rome. During this Congress it was decided that Festivals be organised to bring together Black artists, writers, and other men of Culture.

In 1966, President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, with the help of the African Society for Culture, organised the First World Festival of Ne-

gro Arts in Dakar, Senegal. During this Festival, there was a Colloquium on the theme: 'Function And Significance Of Negro African Art in the Life of the Masses and For the Masses.'

This First Festival and the first Colloquium accomplished the promises and hopes of the 1956 and 1959 Congress. It also affirmed the sovereignty of Black peoples over their cultural heritage.

At the end of that First Festival in 1966, Nigeria was invited to host the Second Festival in 1970. Nigeria accepted the invitation, but because of the internal situation in the country, it was not possible to hold the Festival that year.

At the end of the Nigerian civil war, the matter was resuscitated, and the Festival was rescheduled to be held at the end of 1975. But consequent on changes in the Federal Military Government of Nigeria (the host Government) in July, 1975, the Festival was postponed 'in view of the obvious difficulties in providing all necessary facilities.'

### AIMS OF THE FESTIVAL

The principal aims of the Festival are:

- (i) to ensure the revival, resurgence, propagation and promotion of Black and African culture and Black and African cultural values and civilization;



Commander O.P. Fingesi, Festival President



AMBROSE MBIA, Festival Secretary General

- (ii) to present Black and African culture in its highest and widest conception;
- (iii) to bring to light the diverse contributions of Black and African peoples to the universal currents of thought and arts;
- (iv) to promote Black and African artists, performers and writers and facilitate their world acceptance and their access to world outlets;
- v) to promote better international and inter-racial understanding;
- (vi) to facilitate a periodic 'return to origin' in Africa by Black artists, writers and performers uprooted to other continents.

#### FESTIVAL COMMITTEES

The governing body for the Festival was the International Festival Committee representing the present 16 festival zones into which the Black African World was divided. This Committee technically includes the Grand Patron of the Festival, the Head of State Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo. He did not participate in the meetings of the Committee but

full reports were forwarded to him by the President of the Committee, Commander Ochegomie Promise Fingesi, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties.

#### **MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE**

Commander Ochegomie Promise Fingesi, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties (Nigeria) — President.

<b>ZONES</b>	<b>VICE-PRESIDENT</b>
South America	Dr. G. Alakija,

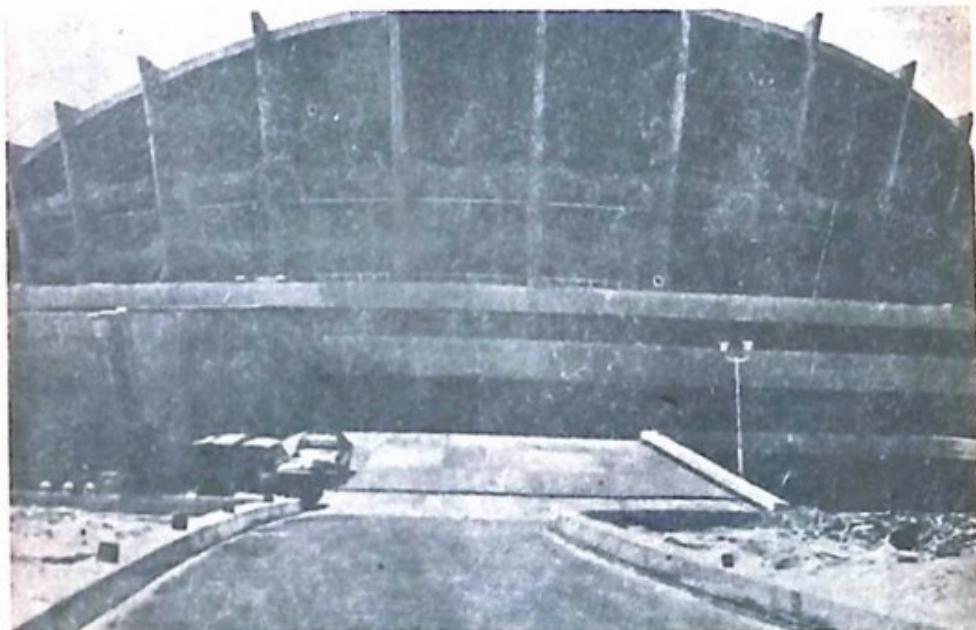
Carribean

US/Canada

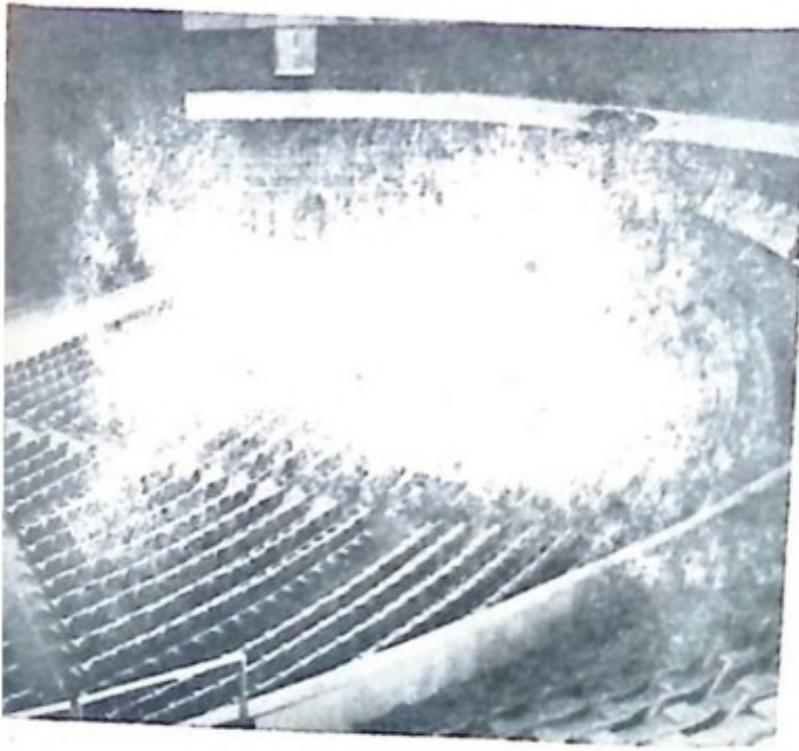
Professor (Brazil).  
Miss Shirley Fied-Ridley (MP)  
Minister of Information, Culture  
and Youth. (Guyana).

Dr. Jeff Donaldson, Head of Department of Art,  
Howard University, Washington DC.

*The National Arts Theatre ranks among the best in the world. The area is 23,000 square metres. The main hall consists of the stage and auditorium which can accomodate 5,000 spectators. It has two cinema halls each of which can take 650 people and a conference hall with a seating capacity of 1,200.*



United Kingdom	Mr. Earl Cameron,	mation and Yo
Ireland	Actor and Producer (UK).	(Ethiopia).
Europe	Mr. L. Boissier-Palun, Barrister & Jurist, Paris (France).	East Africa (Community States)
Australasia	Mr. John Moriarty, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Box 17, Woden Act 2606, Paupa, New Guinea.	Central Africa 1
Southern Africa	Mr. A.K. Simuchimba, Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education, (Zambia).	Central Africa II
Eastern Africa	Dr. Aklilu Habte, (anglophone) Minister of Infor-	West Africa
		Mr. Ze Rene, Minister Information and Culture, (Republic of Cameroun).
		Dr. Edward Killy, Minister of Information, Cultur



*The Main Hall and the stage at the National Theatre*

West Africa (Francophone) I	and Tourism (Liberia). Hon. Alioune Sene, Minister of Cultural Affairs (Senegal)	(West Africa – Francophone Zone I) — Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Bisau; (13) (West Africa – Francophone Zone II) — Ivory Coast, Niger, Benin, Togo, Guinea; (14) (North Africa Zone) — Egypt, Libya, Morocco; (15) (Central Africa Zone I) — Central African Empire; (16) (West Africa — Francophone Zone I) — Mali; (17) (East Africa Zone) — Malagasy; (18) (North Africa Zone) — Tunisia, Algeria; (19) (Newly Independent States) — Mozambique, Angola; (20) (Liberation Movements) — Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania.
West Africa (Francophone) II	Mr. Jules Hie Nea, Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs (Ivory Coast)..	
Liberation Movement (North Africa)	Mr. K.K. Nkula, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, P.O. Box 2412, Dar-Es-Salam, Tanzania.	

Mr. A. Mbia, of Cameroun, Secretary General.

### THE FESTAC PARTICIPANTS

(1) (South America Zone) — Republic of Brazil (2) (Caribbean Zone) — Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Cuba Surinam, Bahamas, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada; (3) (USA/Canada Zone) — Canada, USA. Festival Committee; (4) (Europe Zone) — Germany; (5) (Australasia Zone) — Australia; (6) (Eastern Africa Zone) — Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia Mauritius ; (7) (Southern African Zone) — Zambia, Swaziland; (8) (East Africa Community Zone) — Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; (9) — Central Africa Zone I) — Zaire; (10) (Central Africa Zone II) — Camerons, Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea; (11) (West Africa — Anglophone Zone) — Liberia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria; (12)

### Exhibitions:

Africa and the History of Man, Black Contribution to Science, Technology and Invention, Books, Costumes, Domestic, Arts, Handicrafts, Liberation Movements, Mounted Animals, Musical Instruments, Star Country — Ethiopia, Nigerian National Exhibition, Brazilian National Exhibition, The Influence of African Art on European Art.

### Dances:

Traditional African Dances, Traditional Afro-American, Traditional Caribbean, Traditional Australasian, Contemporary Dance Theatre, Modern Dance, Ballet.

### Music:

Traditional African Music, Trad-

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#### Drama:

Tragedy, Comedy, Poetic Recitals, Shows revolving around Fables and Legends, Humoristic, Children's Shows, Pantomime.

#### Films:

Feature Films, Short Length Films, Children's Films, Cartoons, Documentary Films.

#### Literature:

Poetry, Essays, Novels, Short Stories, Fables and Legends, Texts for Children.

#### The Colloquium:

The theme of the Colloquium was **BLACK CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATION**. This was divided into the following ten sub-themes:

Black Civilization and the Arts, Black Civilization and Philosophy, Black Civilization and Literature, Black Civilization and African Languages, Black Civilization and Historical Awareness, Black Civilization and Pedagogy, Black Civilization and Religion, Black Civilization and Sciences and Technology, Black Civiliza-

tion and Mass Media, Black Civilization and African Governments

All abstracts were submitted by July 31, 1976; All Papers in one language or the other were received by August 15, 1976; All Papers already translated into the two official languages (English and French) reached the Secretariat by the end of September 1976.

An International Secretariat was established in Lagos to serve the International Festival Committee. The Secretariat was the principal instrument for implementing and executing the Committee's decisions and generally organising and running the Festival.

#### VENUES

All the Festival events, except Durbar, took place in Lagos. The principal venues in Lagos were the ultra-modern National Theatre complex at Iganmu Lagos, National Stadium Surulere, Tafawa Balewa Square (King George V Park), Lagos City Hall, National Museum, Onikan and Victoria Island (Regatta).

The Durbar took place in Kaduna at the Pavilion specially built for that purpose.

Details of the venues were Exhibitions: National Theatre Exhibition Hall, National Stadium, National Museum, Tafawa Balewa S

The host country, Nigeria, brought up the rear during the march-past of the FESTAC '77 opening ceremony. Here Nigeria's contingent in splendid national costume takes the field.





The Star Country, Ethiopia which led the contingents in the march past will host the festival next

<b>■loquium:</b>	uare (King George V Park).	Music:	National Theatre
<b>ama:</b>	National Theatre		National Stadium
<b>ms:</b>	National Theatre		Tafawa Balewa Square.
<b>nces:</b>	National Theatre, Roxy Cinema	Popular Dress-	Lagos City Hall
	National Theatre,	ing:	
	National Stadium, Tafawa Balewa Square.	Regatta: Durbar:	Victoria Island Durbar Pavilion, Kaduna.

THE MARCHA YEAR BOOK 1967



The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were performed at the main bowl of the National Stadium by the Head of State, Lt.-General Obasanjo.

## NIGERIA WELCOMES YOU

### EXTRACT OF THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HEAD OF STATE, GENERAL OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF SECOND WORLD BLACK AND AFRICAN FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CULTURE (FESAC) IN LAGOS ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1977:

May I, on behalf of the people and Government of Nigeria welcome you all here present to Lagos. We also extend fraternal greetings to Black and African peoples wherever they may be on the occasion of the official opening of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture. This afternoon, we are kindling the torch lit 15 years ago in Dakar.

We should like to record our appreciations to the people and Government of the Republic of Senegal for hosting the First Festival of Negro Arts and thereby initiating a process of cultural renewal and communion of Black and African people from all over the world.

Ordinarily the term 'diaspora'

refers to a movement and dispersion away from a centre. I would like to suggest that a movement towards the source is also diasporic.

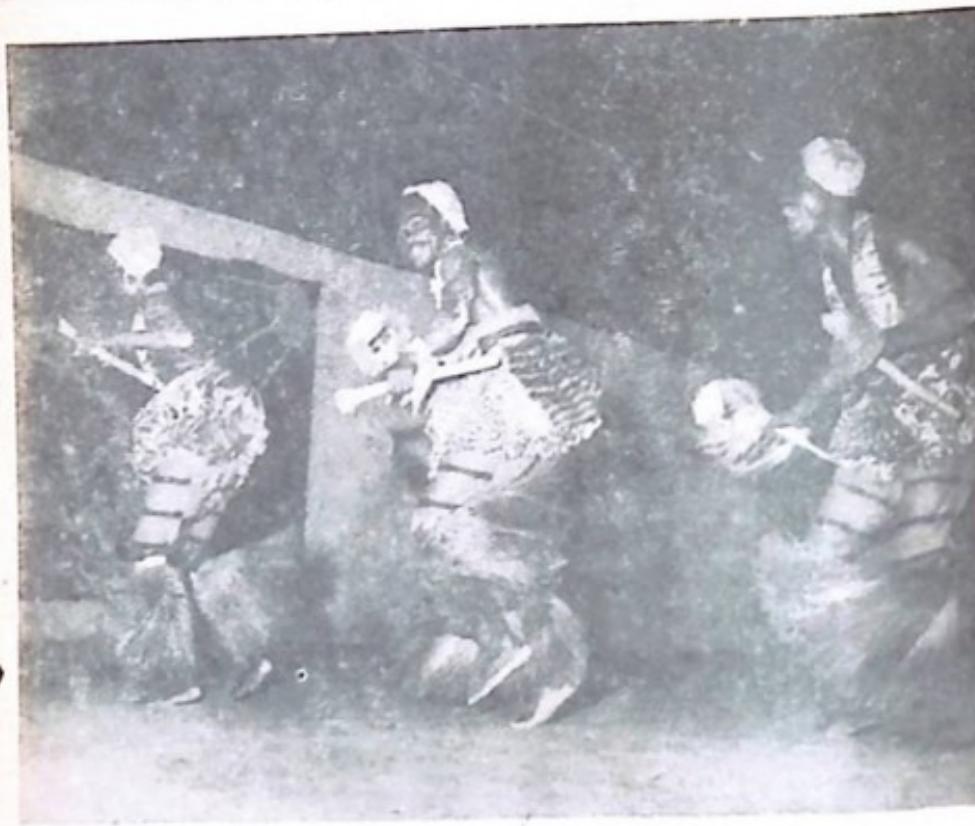
In the first sense, those of us Black and African people still living on our great Continent of Africa normally direct our attention on events and developments in the cities of Europe and North America.

In the second sense, to most Black and African people who live away from our great Continent, Africa is still more than a historical connection. This gathering we are witnessing now is diasporic in both senses in that we are attempting to recapture the origins and authenticity of the African heritage.

Throughout the period of this Festival, Africa will be the focus of the attention not only of Black and African people, but of all the peoples of the world to whom we are linked in our common humanity.

For some, the Lagos Festival is a feast of masks and dances. Others see it as a setting for restoring harmony to the individual psyche. Yet for some others, it is a quest for the base metal.

This is in the nature of things. However, above and beyond these individual and subjective levels of approach to the Festival, there is a dimension that encompasses the inner and deeper reality, the urging and the inspiration of the whole race of Black and African people.



Dancers from the Republic of Benin

It is this communal and objective dimension that provides the spirit to which this Festival is dedicated. We are, indeed the children of a diaspora. Nigeria, therefore, welcomes you all to one of your homelands here on the African soil.

On this occasion, it is appropriate that we consider our place on the world scene. Culture, after all, is the material and physical expression of the interaction between man and his universe. For a long time our place in the world was mapped, analysed and interpreted by others.

The Black and African peoples of

the world, while yet living through this process reduced to if not inanimate objects of Western speculation. The journey to political awakening began with the cultural restoration of our denigrated past.

We greet again the pioneer Black leaders, living and dead, of this restoration. They have individually and collectively cleared the ground, and the field has been passed to us for consolidation, preservation and transmission to posterity.

Whatever is our various and individual callings, we should resolute-

dedicate the Lagos Festival to the sowing of a seed which, nurtured by renewed awareness and dedication, will bloom anew.

We invite you to look around you and appraise for yourselves what the future holds for us; what promise this cultural re-awakening holds for us. I make bold to say that the star of our peoples is on the ascendancy and we shall, without doubt in my mind, realise the essential and ultimate freedom of thought and action which all of us are striving for.

To succeed we must restore the link between culture, creative and mastery of modern technology and industrialism. The timelessness of our art forms has made this great continent the point of reference for defining both ancient and modern art. The terra cota head of Ife challenges the claim of Greco-Latin pre-eminence. The creativity of Dogon and Bambara pre-dates the originality of modernists from Gauguin to Picasso and Moore. The power of African creativity is often described as past, ancient and only of archaeological interest, as if a people could ever loose that universal inner motivation wherein creativity emanates.

The Benin art that so engages the interests of art connoisseur still remains a living force and continues to enrich the artistic heritage of not only this nation but for all lovers of African art....

It has now been established that

man started his journey from our great continent. It has also been accepted that the earliest tools, which were the beginning of modern technology were fashioned here.

The pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of Zimbabwe, the subtle and complex designs of African traditional architecture, and the achievements and scholarship of the University of Timbuktu all attest to the fact that there is a rich and distinguished past for which all African peoples can proudly claim world distinction.

Human civilisation was a corporate experience of the human race and our contribution has not been inconsiderable.

This great continent had great civilisations before and after the awakening of the northern hemisphere. It seems these days necessary to make these excursions into the past but I believe we have come of age and no longer need reassurances from ourselves or from someone else that we had a past.

A past equally inspiring and worthy of the greatest recognition we can accord our enviable past. What is of paramount importance is to recognise and give modern technology which is the base of Western dominance, its due place. Modern technology is indispensable to our march forward but acquisition of technological superiority does not mean a break with the past.

Our past is what makes us a

will determine whether indeed technology has to fit into our culture and our conception of the word and not vice-versa.

The answer lies in our mental emancipation, a break with the idea that technology which is currently a Western preserve, means emasculating our culture and identifying with a so-called "Technological Culture." The Lagos Festival should be seen as a communion of thought and action, and of deep reflection.

The ethnocentric bias that we have lived with for so long, the false dichotomy which classed the human race into masters and servants, one half with a part and one without is one of the great historical frauds of

our time. We can only reject this dichotomy by and not rhetoric.

We must do all we can foundations of this division has led to the subjugation man treatment of some others right here in Africa. lies in our strength and an spirit that rejects enslavement its forms, mental and other

We must dedicate this ensuring that Black and African peoples all over the world become of what it takes to change our peoples and industrial technological advance are essential imperative. Just as our ancestors have made a timeless impar-

#### Somalia Delegation





• His Royal Highness Fon-Zofor II of  
Abungo from the Republic of Camer-  
oun who flew into Lagos



• A Dancer from Sudan



Dancers from Guinea



Traditional Dancers from Togo



These graceful dancers are all the way from Brazil — Members of the Alaké= group

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Above: The troupe from Chaco thrilled the audience with their traditional musical instruments



Above extreme left: Traditional Dancer from Liberia National Theatre

Below: Traditional Dance from Mali



Fantastic display of culture. The Algerians are wonderful



A dancer from Guinea



A young dancer from Ghana



**Victory for our Race and Culture!** This lady from America express her sentiment in the African way of Victory and Power



**Beauty from Mali:** Slim built and elegant she danced unabashed



Nigeria: Pots of fire on their heads, participants from culture-conscious Ondo State, holding spectators spell-bound



Nigeria: NBC choir thrilling the audience



Above: Bendel State boat Regatta

Below: Mkporiti dancing group from Anambra State of Nigeria





Nigerian Exhibition: The Sculpture named "THE OLOKUN"



A drummer from Ivory Coast



Member of Orchestre National Congo  
from Congo performing

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development of aesthetic cultural facts we too have the task of bringing this inherent creative power to bear on the mastery of industrial progress.

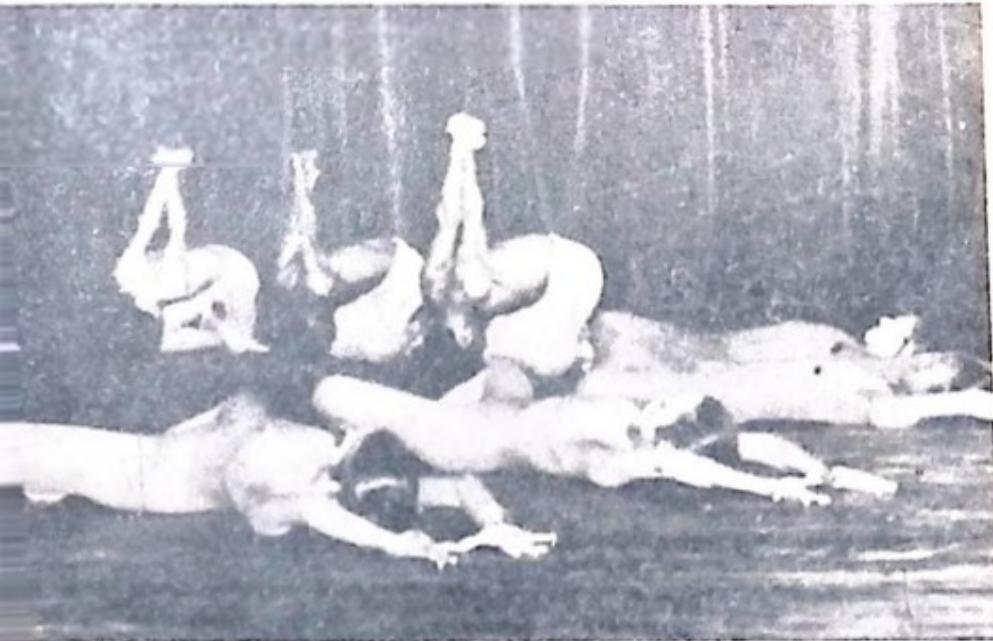
## SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLOQUIUM

The Colloquium was officially opened by General Obasanjo on Friday, January 17, 1977 at which paid tributes to the late Chairman of the Colloquium, Professor Zirimu Uganda who died in Lagos shortly before the start of the FESTAC. The Araba of Lagos, Chief Fagbe-Ajanaku and the Eletu Odibo,

Chief Ishola Bajulaiye, performed the traditional (Sango) ritual ceremony that marked the opening of the colloquium. After the ritual incantations and dancing, kolanuts were passed on to the spectators. One of the controversial matters raised at the Colloquium was the presentation of a paper by a Nigerian scholar and playwright, Professor Wole Soyinka calling on Africa to accept Swahili as a continental language.

A total of 700 people from 52 countries took part in the Colloquium. About 47 papers were presented by scholars and authors from the participating countries.

Earlier in his speech, General



A group of Cuban dancers doing their thing in an artistic fashion

Obasanjo had stressed the significance of the colloquium:

This Festival will not be complete without a Colloquium. "While the events and exhibitions provide visual displays of our art and arti-facts, the Colloquium should impose living and dynamic ration on the relatively static combination of mind and motion which is dance, song, painting and sculpture.

"Your deliberations are therefore at the nerve centre of our quest for mental and material liberation from our status as trading posts for the industrial states of the world. I leave you with a call to find ways and means of opening the creative impulses which will enable black individuals, black nations and aggregates of such nations to regain control of their destinies.

"Only thus can our people contribute anew their quota to human progress and only thus can they obtain their fair share of the world's resources."

The President of FESTAC 77, Commander O.P. Fingesi in his own contributions remarked that black civilization is as old as History and that Western civilization created problems for the Blacks. The Federal Commissioner for Education, Col. Ahmadu Ali replaced the late Professor Zirimu as Chairman of the Colloquium.

Hundreds of colourfully-dressed men and women from eight States of

the Federation took part in regatta in Lagos.

For two days, they paddled in swift boats and canoe Maroko end of the Five Creek to Ikoyi.

As they paddled and ro competitive spirit reminiscent warriors of old, they beat traditional gongs and drums, fired bullets from old-type rifles and war songs and danced to the of the splash of their rowing boats.

Thousands of people watched the gay part of the FESTAC 77 activities.

#### DURBAR

The Grand Durbar was held in Kaduna as part of the FESTAC 77. It was officially opened on February 11 by Lt.-General Theophilus Danjuma, Chief of Army Staff, accompanied by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Major-General Ibadan Haruna, Emirs, traditional rulers and other dignitaries from different walks of life.

Eight African Heads of State, including Lt.-General Obasanjo, were among thousands of spectators who watched the finale of the Durbar on February 8.

About 3,500 horsemen from the participating States — Bauchi, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, Kwararafa, Plateau and Sokoto — displayed their colourful horsemanship. Gaily dressed in traditional costumes, the



The Alaja of Lagos, Chief Fagbemi Ajaniaku, right and the Eleku Odibo, Chief Shola Bajulaiye perform the opening ceremony of the Colloquium according to African custom.

onstrated ancient war tactics on  
shyly dressed horses and camels.

Other side shows included acrobatic displays, traditional dancing, a ring of musical instruments and the annual Argungu Fishing Festival in the Sokoto village of Argungu.

#### CLOSING

The closing ceremony of FESTAC

77 was performed at the National Stadium, Surulere on Saturday, February 12 by Lt.-General Obasanjo. There was colourful parade of the 55 participating countries and communities, balloon displays, patriotic speeches and singing of FESTAC and Nigerian National Anthems, and the parting song "God be with you — till we meet again (in Ethiopia in 1981).



Above: They each hold aloft a calabash of Kolanuts, ready to serve anybody's  
cares. It was part of the ceremony of Festac Colloquium



A group of Ifa priests reciting incantation at the opening of the Colloquium

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Drama by Nigeria; a Scene from LANGBODO



is wriggling to the tune of Senegalese  
music



Traditional dancers from Liberia



Ivory Coast dancers



Above Right: African Band  
from Sierra Leone



Left: A play by Tanzania depicting oppressed Africans by masters during the colonial days



Members of the Australian Troupe comprising of Aborigine groups thrill spectators at the Tafawa Balewa Square



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---



A guitarist and his singer



Demonstrating era of oppression of Africans by colonial masters



Thrillers from the Republic of Benin



Traditionalists from Kenya in a gleeful mood



With a sword in hand, the jubilant warrior sings success song



Our brothers from Ghana display their musical heritage



A Black lady from the United Kingdom lends colour to the occasion; she is a singer



Arm-in-arm, in togetherness the Egyptians perform



Towards African unity!!! The Sculpture above, during Nigerian Exhibition, is named **UNITY**



A play by Guinea



Nigerian dancers welcoming the visitors from other countries at the airport



Fantastic! These dancers come from Cuba.



Beauty from Zaire



Schyleen Qualls with bewitching smiles. She is a member of US Poet Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Ensemble

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## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1976

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

### General Survey:

The inflationary pressures which have been noticeable in the economy for some time persisted in the first half of 1976. However, various measures which were expected to have a dampening effect on the rising prices were announced during the period.

These include the abolition of import duty on all types of machinery imported for food production and the launching of the "Operation Feed the Nation" campaign with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency in food production through self-reliance.

In order to encourage production and organise the marketing of the major agricultural commodities for local consumption and processing, the Federal Government announced its intention to introduce a new commodity marketing system by which seven commodity boards operating on a nation-wide basis will replace the existing State Marketing Board system.

The output of crude petroleum increased during the period — exceeding the 2 million per day mark following an upsurge in demand. The output of selected agricultural export commodities is estimated to have fallen slightly although the world prices of the commodities rose.

There was a noticeable decline in bank liquidity and in the rate of monetary expansion during the first half of 1976. Money supply rose by about 23 per cent — less than half of the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 1975. However, Government monetization of the Naira counterpart of its receipts from oil exports continued to be the main expansionary factor.

In contrast to the situation throughout the first half of 1975 when aggregate net credit to the economy was negative, such credit averaged N1,037.5 million in the first half of 1976 and amounted to N1,096.6 million at the end of June. As in 1975 and contrary to what used to happen before then, credit to the private sector increased persistently throughout the period. Various policy measures were announced during the period to mop up banks' excess liquidity and to restrict the rate of increase in loans and advances.

The country's balance of payments recorded a surplus of N152.3

million compared with N338.7 million in the corresponding period 1975. The decline in the surplus results largely from increased imports and a higher level of out-flow on the Services Account. Although exports also increased, the rate was lower than that of imports. While oil exports rose by about 48 per cent, the rise in non-oil exports was less than 3 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1976 — the period for which statistics available — current revenue of the Federal Government increased by about 23 per cent and current expenditure by about 84 per cent compared with the levels in the first quarter of 1975.

The current surplus therefore fell by almost 50 per cent to N351.5 million. With a capital expenditure of N1,296.8 million, Federal Government fiscal operations resulted in a deficit of N945.3 million in contrast with a surplus of N17.5 million in the first quarter of 1975.

## DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Provisional data for the first half of 1976 show that the output (as measured by purchases of the marketing boards and exports of other crops) on selected agricultural commodities declined by about 8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1975. However, the average world prices of the major agricultural commodities rose by 6.3 per cent.

The output of crude petroleum increased to just over 2 million barrels per day which compared with 1.7 million in the first half of 1975. The consumer price index for the lower income group increased by 28.4 per cent. The increase in 1975 was 25.6 per cent. Various measures intended to dampen inflationary pressures were announced during the period.

### Agricultural production:

The various governments intensified their efforts at increasing agricultural production during the period under review. In April, as part of the fiscal measures, import duty was abolished on all types of machinery imported for food production in addition to the existing duty free importation of agricultural machinery for soil preparation.

Apart from the various agricultural loans made to State governments, the Federal Government also took a number of decisions to further assist agriculture. These include:

- (1) the improvement of the existing distribution facilities to en-

able farmers have easy access to cheap fertiliser in large quantities,

- (2) the provision of simple and standard farm implements to farmers based on local needs and customs,
- (3) the establishment of maintenance facilities for farm implements in strategic places,
- (4) the provision of increased trained manpower to facilitate implementation of large-scale irrigation schemes, and
- (5) the increase in the supply of pest control equipment and pesticides.

To achieve the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in food production through self-reliance, the Federal and State governments launched an "Operation Feed the Nation" campaign.

Under the scheme schools, colleges, universities, military units and individuals began to grow all types of food crops and vegetables for the consumption of the institutions and individuals concerned and for the disposal of the surpluses in the market.

The Federal Government also announced its intention to introduce a new Commodity Marketing System made up of a Price Fixing Authority and Seven Commodity Boards which will replace the existing State Marketing Boards. It also decided to phase out the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company.

The Seven Commodity Boards which will operate on a nationwide basis and cut across state boundaries will be for cocoa, groundnut, cotton, palm produce, rubber, grains and root crops. The main objective of the boards will be to encourage the production and organise the marketing of the major agricultural commodities for local consumption and processing.

The index of output (as measured by purchases of the marketing boards and exports of other crops) of selected agricultural commodities was 7.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1975.

There was also a fall in the estimated aggregate income of farmers from the sale of the scheduled commodities. At N130.5 million, the level of producer income was 4.6 per cent lower than the level in the corresponding period of 1975. The fall was due to the reduced volume of output as there was no fall in the producer prices during the period.

With respect to the world prices, the major agricultural commodities experienced mixed fortunes during the review period. At 166.3 (1960 =

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100) the all-commodities price index was 6.5 and 6.3 per cent higher compared with preceding six months and the corresponding period of 1975, respectively.

This was a reflection of the remarkable increases in the world prices of castorseed, cocoa, cotton and rubber resulting from shortage of nearby supply, increased demand and the weakness of the pound sterling. However, there were substantial declines in the prices of all vegetable oils and oilseeds (except castorseed) compared with both periods consequent upon abundant supplies despite improvement in demand.

#### Manufacturing:

The responses so far obtained from a survey (survey conducted by the Research Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria) of manufacturing activity in the Lagos metropolitan area indicate that the value of manufacturing output in the first half of 1976 declined compared with that in the corresponding period of 1975.

Manufacturing sales reportedly increased though at a lower rate than in 1975. The inventory of finished goods also increased. Investment expenditure of the responding companies both on acquisition of new machinery and equipment and on capital repairs and modernization increased significantly.

Expenditure on new machinery and equipment more than quadrupled. This could be attributed partly to the greater confidence the companies had in the economy following the effective way in which the Government tackled the problem of port congestion and partly to the favourable fiscal measures contained in the budget.

A major development in the first half of 1976 was the publication of the Federal Government White Paper on the Report of the Industrial Enterprises Panel on the implementation of the Industrial Enterprises Promotion Decree, 1972. The findings of the Panel which the Government accepted, revealed that 950 enterprises were affected by the Decree as at 30th June, 1975.

Of this total, 357 were in Schedule I and 593 in Schedule II. The foreign enterprises which did not comply with the Decree were 148 and 64 in Schedules I and II, respectively. The main devices employed to circumvent the provisions of the Decree were noted as fronting and application for naturalisation.

One of the important recommendations of the Report and which

the Government accepted was that the Federal Military Government should empower the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board to seize over the defaulting enterprises in accordance with Section 1 of the Decree.

Other developments included the opening of a match factory in Kano, and the construction of a new brewery factory of Guinness Nigeria Limited in Benin City.

#### Domestic Trade:

Trading activity seems to have experienced a slow-down in the half of 1976 compared with the corresponding period of 1975. Results of a sample survey (survey conducted by the Research Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria) of trading companies in the Lagos during the period show that although the net sales of companies have so far responded increased, the increase was at a slow rate.

The stock of goods for sale more than doubled that in the corresponding period of 1975. Investment expenditure increased but also at a reduced rate compared with the same period a year earlier.

#### Mining:

The index of mineral production averaged 1000.0 in 1975 as compared with 549.4 in the first half of 1976. The decline in output output was responsible for the overall increase.

Average coal output production rate increased from 1.724 m. t. tonnes in the first half and 1.887 m. t. tonnes in the second half 1975 respectively to 2.047 m. t. tonnes in the first half 1976. This in production was caused by demand increased for coal in India following the global world economic recovery.

However industrial activity was definitely cut back in 1976 compared. By the end of June only 14 oil refineries were in operation against 24 in the corresponding period of 1975. Government's road traffic authority reported that an average of 300,000 vehicles a day of traffic left port of embarkation and development work was done to influencing the tempo of exploration activities.

The review period was characterized by a relatively high demand for African crude oil refiners the world over. Even though the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had imposed oil price freeze within OPEC countries some countries, however, still

adjustments were made in response to market realities.

Accordingly, Government raised the buy-back price of 34oAPI crude by 24 cents a barrel to \$12.75 while direct customers (buyers who do not produce oil in Nigeria) paid \$12.80 with effect from 1st January. The posted price for the review period was also raised from \$13.071 to \$13.709 per barrel. However, royalty and petroleum profits tax remained at 20.0 and 85 per cent, respectively.

Compared with the first half of 1975, output of solid minerals fell marginally by 0.05 per cent, and by as much as 12.4 per cent when compared with the second half. Except coal, output of all the major solid minerals fell. Increased coal consumption by the Nigerian Railway Corporation following the failure of their diesel locomotives account for the 16.7 per cent increase in coal output.

But for persistent power failures at the Enugu mines in April and May, coal output could have been much higher. Production of cassiterite and its derivative — tin metal — continued to fall as cost of production outstrips prices. The fall in limestone production is attributable to ageing mines.

To counter rising operations costs, the International Tin Council twice revised upwards the price of tin. In March, the floor price was raised by 5.6 per cent to M\$950 per tonne. In May, both the floor and ceiling prices were raised to M\$1,000 and M\$1,200 per tonne respectively. Export controls that have been in force since June 1975 were also relaxed.

Like other base metals, the economic recession affected the demand for tin, and therefore prices. However, as the industrialised nations showed signs of recovery, tin prices also started to pick up as from April.

The average (spot) tin price in the London Metal Exchange (LME) during the review period was N4,471.0 per tonne — 0.1 per cent lower than the comparable period of last year, but 3.9 per cent above the second half of the year.

#### Fuel and Power:

The demand for primary commercial energy increased in the first half of 1976. The index (at annual rate) of all primary commercial energy consumed was 289 (1965 = 100) compared with 255 in the first half of 1975. Although the shares of individual components in total primary commercial energy consumed remained more or less unchan-

ged, the volume of each energy component consumed was in the first half of 1975.

The consumption of petroleum products totalled 1,748, - 22.5 per cent higher than in the first half of 1975. Natural gas utilised during the review period rose by 30.0 per cent to 22 cubic metres, reflecting the increased use of this source of energy in industries, particularly in the Eastern States. Consumption of electric power and coal, recorded increases of 12.2 and 26.3 per cent respectively over the levels in the corresponding period of 1975.

Total electricity generation was 1,950 million kilowatt (mkwh), compared with 1,630 in the first half of 1975. Hydroelectric power accounted for 70.5 per cent of total generation, compared with 68.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975. Total electricity consumption was 1,384 mkwh - 10.1 per cent above the level a year earlier.

Industrial and commercial enterprises accounted for 59.8 per cent of total electricity consumption in the first half of 1976, against 63.0 per cent in the first half of 1975. However, in terms of consumption per unit of output, industrial enterprises used 1,000 mkwh in the second half of 1975. Residential and "others" sectors used 39.5 and 0.5 per cent respectively, compared with 36.7 and 0.5 per cent in the first half of 1975.

#### Registered unemployment and labour relations:

At the end of March 1976 (the period for which data are available), the total number of registered unemployed persons at the various exchanges in the country was 19,901. This shows an increase of 12.2 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of 1975.

Majority of the total registered unemployed persons were in the lower grade category as only 9 per cent were of the professional and executive grade. The monthly average of registered unemployed between January and March 1976 was 20,751 as against 18,122 in the corresponding period of 1975.

Total notified vacancies increased by 31.3 per cent to 3,236 in March 1976 from 2,943 in March 1975. All the vacancies, except 4 per cent which were meant for persons of the professional and executive grades category, were in the lower grade cadre.

Available statistics show that 114 trade disputes were declared during the first quarter of 1976 compared with 310 and 64 during the corresponding period of 1975 and 1974 respectively.

of the trade disputes declared, 48 resulted in work-stoppages involving a total of 22,793 workers and a loss of 64,008 man-days whereas during the same period of 1975 and 1974 there were 180 and 24 work-stoppages involving 48,453 and 14,521 workers and losses of 199,246 and 44,485 man-days respectively.

Although the incidence of work-stoppages was lower during the first quarter of 1976 than in 1975, it was higher than in the corresponding period of 1974. Most of the declared trade disputes affected only the private sector and centred on improvement of conditions of service and payment of salaries and overtime arrears following Government directives to employers in the private sector to adjust salaries and wages in line with the general 30 per cent increase on salary scales arising from the recommendations of the Public Service Review Commission.

Early in the year the growing number of work-stoppages and the consequent effect on the national product aroused the concern of the Government. The Trade Disputes Decree 1976, was therefore promulgated stipulating a new procedure for settling trade disputes and fore-stalling work stoppages.

In the event of failure to achieve settlement of a trade dispute, the Decree provides for the appointment of a mediator mutually agreed to by the two parties and if he is unable to settle the dispute, the Commissioner will appoint a conciliator. If the conciliator also fails the Commissioner will then refer the dispute to an Industrial Arbitration Panel which will then constitute an arbitration tribunal to settle the dispute.

If the arbitration tribunal fails to achieve settlement, the trade dispute will be referred to the National Industrial Court established under the Decree. Appeals from the court can be made only to a High Court and the Supreme Court of Nigeria. The Trade Disputes Decree 1976 also provides for Boards of Inquiry which could be established by the Commissioner to look into causes and circumstances of any trade dispute.

In May 1976, the Trade Disputes Essential Services Decree was promulgated providing for the proscription of any Trade Union Organisation that embarks on work stoppages in contravention of the main decree. The properties of such a proscribed union are to be forfeited to the state, while no registration of a new trade union will be permitted until the expiration of six months.

The National Union of Nigerian Bank Employees was proscribed in May after the members of the union had embarked on industrial action

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to back up their demand for a higher rate of salary increase.

Another major development during the first half of 1976 was the appointment of a tribunal of inquiry into the activities of trade union organisations in Nigeria under the chairmanship of Justice Duro Adeyi.

The tribunal was empowered to inquire into the organisation, financing, assets, and liabilities of registered trade unions in Nigeria, to enquire into the assets and liabilities of the officers, past and present, of all registered trade unions, to inquire into the activities of foreign trade union organisations in Nigeria and the extent to which such activities have been prejudicial to public interest, and to inquire into other relevant matters concerning the organisation, administration, and financing of trade unions in the country since 1960. The Commission of Inquiry was till taking evidence by the end of June 1976.

#### Cost of living developments:

Provisional statistics show that the trend of rising prices continued during the first half of 1976. The composite consumer price index for the lower income group increased on average by 28.4 per cent to 340.0 (1960 = 100) against an increase of 25.6 per cent during the corresponding period of 1975.

The Lagos middle-income group consumer price index rose by 19.8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1975 when an increase of 27.6 was recorded.

The high increases in the prices of such items as food, clothing, drinks and transportation costs were responsible for the continuing increases in both the composite consumer price index and the Lagos middle income group consumer price index.

The food index increased by 36.0 and 24.2 per cent while that of clothing increased by 27.3 and 26.7 per cent respectively. The index for transportation increased by 11.8 and 34.9 per cent while that of drinks rose by 19.5 and 5.3 per cent, respectively during the review period.

Although the level of prices remained high, the period under review was characterised by increased government measures designed to ease the inflationary spiral. Most of the Anti-Inflation Task Force recommendations accepted by the Government towards the end of 1975 were being implemented.

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duties on many imported consumer items were reduced or removed while imported meat was being sold at subsidised prices. The National Supply Company had improved on its supply distribution by utilising government institutions and cooperative centres for the sale of commodities at controlled prices.

The "Operation Feed the Nation" programme was launched in May to shift emphasis from importation to increased domestic production of food.

The Productivity, Prices and Incomes Board was established to harmonise the policies on all incomes especially wages and dividends and the level of prices generally. Following the recommendations of the Board, the Federal Government announced an incomes policy freezing until the end of 1976/77 fiscal year, all increases in pay (i.e., wages, salaries, bonuses, and fringe benefits) in all the arms of the public and private sectors where the Udoji awards had been granted.

It also prohibited the distribution of dividends in excess of 30 per cent before tax for the rest of the 1976/77 financial year. A white paper on rent control was issued on the Report of the Rent Panel appointed early this year.

The white paper gave guidelines on rent structure in the urban centres of the country. As a measure to provide the common man with cheap and adequate accommodation, the Federal Government announced the increase of its housing programme during the 1976-80 plan period from 60,000 to 200,000 units.

## THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The explosive rate of increase in the money stock which was experienced in 1975 decelerated in the first half of 1976. Commercial bank credit expansion also moderated although the banks piled up an unprecedented level of idle cash balances.

Increased monetization of government oil revenue was reflected in a sharp decline in government deposits at the Central Bank at the end of the period despite a larger inflow of oil revenue between January and June 1976 compared with the corresponding period of 1975.

Seventeen new bank branches were opened for business between January and June 1976, bringing the number of commercial bank branches and offices to 450.

### Policy and Institutional Changes

The monetary policy measures announced in the 1976/77 budget were intended to ease the worsening inflationary pressures in the economy. During the 1975/76 fiscal year, the rate of inflation was rated to 33.9 per cent from 13.4 and 6.1 per cent in 1974/75 and 1973/74, respectively.

It was realised that expansion in commercial bank credit to the private sector was one of the main factors responsible for the exacerbation of the inflationary pressures. The strategy of monetary policy, therefore, was to mop up banks' excess liquidity and restrict the rate of increase in loans and advances while stimulating saving and investment.

To this end, some previously adopted instruments such as selective credit control, liquidity ratios and interest rate structure were retained with modifications, credit ceiling was re-imposed while the following new instruments were adopted:

- (i) Cash reserve requirements;
- (ii) Exclusion of import pre-payment from banks eligible assets;
- (iii) Stabilisation securities;
- (iv) Capital and reserves/loans and advances ratio;
- (v) Prescription of credit guideline and asset structure to merchant banks.

#### Cash reserve requirement:

In order to mop up some of the banks' excess liquidity, each commercial bank is required to maintain a minimum amount of cash deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria at its Head Office in Lagos.

The cash deposits is to be expressed as a percentage of each bank's total demand deposits plus time deposits on which it pays deposit interest of less than 2½ per cent per annum.

For this purpose, the banks were divided into four classes based on the size of deposit liabilities. The classes and the minimum percentage of cash they are to maintain with the Central Bank are as follows:

Class	Amount of relevant deposit liabilities	Percent
A	N300 million or more	12%
B	N100 million or more, but less than	

	N300 million	10.0
C	N30 million or more but less than N100 million	7.0
D	Less than N30 million	5.0

#### **Exclusion of import prepayment from eligible liquid assets**

Another policy measure intended to mop up banks excess liquidity is the exclusion of prepayment for imports from eligible liquid assets. From 1st April, 1976, if, at the request of foreign exporters, advance deposits for imports are made with any commercial bank by importers against letters of credit, the bank is required to keep such deposits in a separate account pending the presentation of shipping documents and certificates of clearance.

Funds in such an account are to be excluded from eligible assets for computing cash reserve and liquid assets ratio.

#### **Stabilization securities**

To further mop up some of the excess liquidity in the banking system, the Central Bank was empowered to issue and allocate stabilization securities to commercial banks. The amount to be considered in the allocation of stabilization securities is the increase in savings deposits over the level outstanding on 31st March, 1976, arising from deposits in individual savings accounts not exceeding N20,000 cash.

The interest payable on stabilisation securities is 4 per cent, or any such rate as may be determined from time to time by the Central Bank. Stabilisation securities are non-negotiable and non-transferable and they do not count as part of commercial bank liquid assets.

#### **Capital funds/loans and advances ratio**

Before any funds can be applied for the payment of dividends, every bank is required to maintain a ratio of not less than one to ten (1:10) between its capital plus reserves on the one hand and loans and advances on the other: that is, the former should not be less than 10 per cent of the latter.

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### **Merchant banks' credit guideline and structure of assets**

Merchant banks have been granted licences in the hope that they will fill credit gaps in the economy by adapting their operations to reflect the changing structure of the economy towards increased industrialisation which requires wholesale banking, project development and underwriting, medium - and long-term financing, equipment leasing and other specialised functions.

Contrary to these expectations, merchant banks have operated as commercial banks in terms of projects financed and the maturity pattern of such financing. It therefore became necessary to prescribe the following sectoral distribution and maturity pattern of merchant banks' loans and advances.

#### **Merchant Banks Sectoral Distribution of Loans and Advances**

(As in the case of commercial banks, percentage shares in sectors and sub-sectors A(1) and (ii) are MINIMA, while those for the sectors and sub-sectors of B(iii) and (iv) are MAXIMA).

A.	PRODUCTIVE SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS	Percentage share
(i)	Production	60.0
	Agriculture... . . . .	6.0
	Mining	2.0
	Manufacturing ... . . . .	36.0
	Real estate and construction (including owner-occupied building)	16.0
(ii)	Services	10.0
	Transportation and communication	8.0
	Public utilities ... . . . .	2.0
B.	LESS PRODUCTIVE SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS	
(iii)	General Commerce	23.0
	Exports ... . . . .	5.0
	Imports ... . . . .	11.0
	Domestic trade ... . . . .	5.0
	Bills discounted	2.0

(iv) Others	7.0
Credit and financial institutions	3.0
Government ...	2.0
Miscellaneous ...	2.0
<b>Total =</b>	10

The prescribed guidelines for the maturity of loans and advances and the distribution of the assets portfolio of merchant banks are as follows:

- (a) A minimum of 50 per cent of total loans and advances shall be of medium and long-term nature with maturities not less than 3 years.
- (b) A Maximum of 10 per cent of loans and advances shall be of short-term nature maturing within 12 months.
- (c) A maximum of 15 per cent of total assets shall be in equipment leasing business.
- (d) a Minimum of 30 per cent of total funds raised from other banks shall be in liquid assets.

#### Credit ceiling

The emphasis of Central Bank credit guidelines in the last four years has been on the need to allocate the bulk of commercial banks' credit to the more productive sectors of the economy with a view to stimulating increased production of essential goods and services as a means of combating inflationary pressures.

In the 1975/76 fiscal year, commercial bank loans and advances rose by N584.7 million or about 60 per cent, aggravating the high rate of increase in money supply and the price level.

In order to check these increases, the imposition of a ceiling on aggregate commercial bank loans and advances which was suspended in 1972 was re-introduced. The rate of expansion of commercial bank monthly aggregate of loans and advances in the 1976/77 fiscal year was limited to 40 per cent above the March 1976 level.

Realising that most banks have persistently failed to meet the targets stipulated in the various guidelines from April 1972 to December 1975, sanctions are now to be imposed by the Central Bank on any bank that fails to comply with the credit guidelines.

Any bank that exceeds the guideline stipulations in respect of credit to the less productive sector/sub-sectors will be asked to pa-

to the Central Bank a penalty on the excess credit. The sanctions are as follows:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1st month | — Warning.                                      |
| 2nd month | — Payment of ½ per cent of the excess credit.   |
| 3rd month | — Payment of ¾ per cent of the excess credit.   |
| 4th month | — Payment of 5/8 per cent of the excess credit. |
| 5th month | — Payment of 1 per cent of the excess credit.   |

#### **Sectoral distribution of Commercial bank loans**

The existing directive to commercial banks on sectoral credit allocations was retained with only minor adjustments involving a reduction in allocation to general commerce from 32 to 30 per cent and a corresponding increase in the allocation to 'Others' from 10 to 12 per cent.

#### **Liquidity ratio**

The minimum liquid assets ratio remains at 25 per cent. The banks are, however, no longer required to hold at least 40 per cent of their specified liquid assets in treasury bills, treasury certificates and eligible development stocks.

Cash held with the Central Bank for purpose of meeting the cash reserve requirement, stabilization securities and cash deposit against letters of credit are to be excluded from eligible assets for computing the minimum liquid assets ratio.

#### **Interest rate structure and bank charges**

The 1975/76 budget provided for a general reduction in the lending rates from a range of 7–12 per cent to 6–9 per cent. But in order to further stimulate investment in the more productive sectors while discouraging the flow of credit to the non-productive sectors in 1976/77, interest rate charges on loans and advances were fixed within the range of 6–10 per cent per annum, but interest on loans to the productive sectors/aub-sectors is not to be higher than 8 per cent.

Hitherto, some banks have used some methods for calculating the interest on loans payable in agreed instalments, which enable them to charge more than the contracted rates, thereby breaching or flouting Central Bank's directives on interest charges. All banks are now required to apply the Reducing Balance Method in calculating their interest

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In order to encourage savings, especially by small savers, minimum rate of interest payable on savings account up to N20,000 per account is left at 4 per cent per annum; interest on other deposits is negotiable between the banks and their customers.

Interest on savings account is to be calculated on the balance existing on the customer's account on the 15th of each month.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

### Federal Government fiscal operations in the first quarter of 1976

Federal Government fiscal operations in the first quarter of 1976 resulted in an overall deficit of N945.3 million, compared with an overall surplus of N17.5 million in the corresponding period of 1975.

With current revenue increasing by 22.8 per cent and current expenditure by 84.3 per cent, the current surplus dropped by 49.7 per cent to N351.5 million. Capital expenditure expanded by about 90 per cent to N1,283.8 million.

#### Current revenue

Current revenue collected by the Federal Government totalled N1,870.1 million during the first quarter of 1976, compared with N1,523.2 million in the corresponding period of 1975. The rate of increase, however, declined.

As in that quarter, revenue from taxes and mining accounted for the bulk of the revenue — 94.4 per cent as against 95.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975. Revenue retained by the Federal Government increased from N1,236.3 million in 1975 to N1,372.5 million.

At N1,315.1 million, revenue from taxes was 61.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1975. Revenue from company income tax and other direct tax receipts (including petroleum profits, personal income, casino, and capital gains taxes) rose by 64.6 per cent to

N1,087.4 million.

Receipts from customs and excise duties were also higher than the corresponding period of 1975. They rose by 47.2 per cent to N1,087.4 million. Revenue from import duties increased by 67.7 per cent while that from export duties and excise taxes fell by 52.1 and 0.8 per cent respectively.

Revenue from mining (rents, royalties, etc.) fell by 29.7 per cent to N444.7 million. The decline largely reflects the unusually high revenue from this source during the first quarter of 1975 when most of royalties and rents were paid by the oil companies.

Interest and repayments rose by N23.0 million above the level in the 1st quarter of 1975 to N89.0 million. Revenue from other sources totalled N21.2 million, more than doubled the level in the corresponding period of last year.

#### Current expenditure-

Current expenditure, totalling N2,061.3 million in the first quarter of 1976, was 71.7 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975. All the major items of expenditure recorded increases. As in past periods, transfer expenditure accounted for the largest proportion of total expenditure, followed by expenditures on administration, social and community services, and economic services, in that order.

At N1,419.8 million, transfer expenditure was 97.7 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975 and accounted for 69.7 per cent of total expenditure. In the corresponding period of 1975, the share of transfer expenditure in total expenditure was 59.8 per cent.

Transfer to the Development Fund increased by N165.9 million while appropriations to the State Governments totalled N686.2 million compared with N286.9 million in the first quarter of 1975. Other transfer expenditures (mainly public debt servicing, pensions and grants) rose from N54.6 million in the first quarter of 1975 to N190.9 million.

Expenditure on administration rose from N350.5 million to N530.5 million and accounted for 19.4 per cent of the total expenditure compared with 29.2 per cent in 1975. Expenditure on defence and internal security increased by 65.3 per cent to N322.6 million while that on general administration declined by nearly 50 per cent to N190.9 million.

Expenditure on social and community services more than doubled to N190.9 million.

N167.3 million. The marked increase resulted mainly from expenditure on education which totalled N147.7 million, compared with N71.4 million in 1975, following Federal Government's assumption of increased financial responsibilities in education throughout the Federation. Expenditure on health and other social and community services also increased.

At N73.6 million, expenditure on economic services was 47.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975. Of the total expenditure on economic services, construction absorbed 55.8 per cent, while agriculture, transport and communications, and other economic services accounted for 16.0, 13.7, and 14.5 per cent, respectively.

#### Capital expenditure:

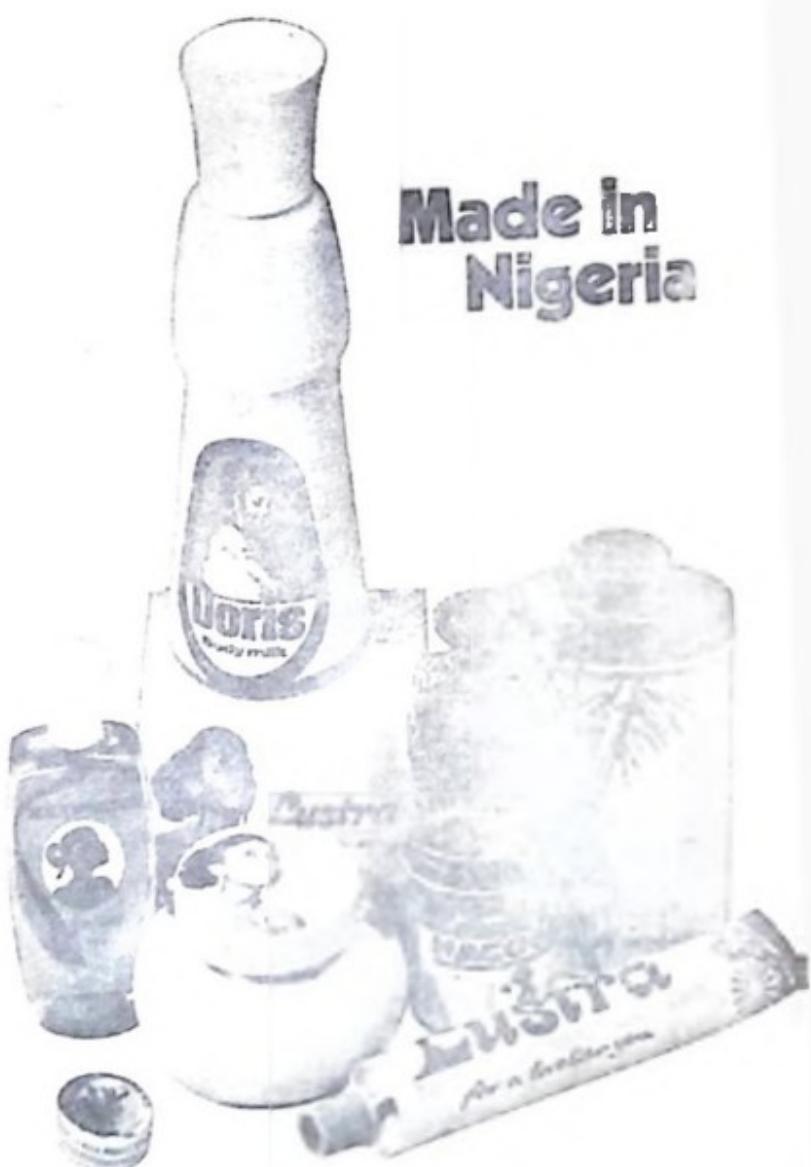
Capital expenditure, totalling N1,297.1 million, was 89.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975. All the major items of expenditure increased. As in 1975, expenditure on economic services accounted for the largest proportion of the total expenditure (see Table 26).

Expenditure on economic services stood at N654.0 million — 50.4 per cent of total capital expenditure. The largest increase was in expenditure on transport and communications which more than doubled to N377.9 million largely as a result of increased tempo in the construction of roads and bridges.

Expenditure on agriculture increased from N41.2 million in the first quarter of 1975 to N81.2 million and accounted for 6.3 per cent of total expenditure. Other economic services absorbed N194.9 million or 15.0 per cent of total expenditure.

Outlay on administration increased by 198.1 per cent to N277.3 million, representing 21.4 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure on general administration was marginally higher (N0.3 million) than that on defence and internal security, unlike the corresponding period of 1975 when the latter was about four times the level of the former.

Expenditure on social and community services was 68.3 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975. At N276.0 million, expenditure on these services formed 21.3 per cent of total expenditure. In the corresponding period of 1975, expenditure on such services accounted for 23.9 per cent. The bulk of the expenditure was on education which was nearly three times the level in the first quarter of 1975 and absorbed 65.7 per cent of the total expenditure on social and



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community services.

The increase in expenditure on education is attributable to Federal Government's increased involvement in financing all levels of education in the Federation. Expenditure on health and other services accounted for 7.8 and 26.5 per cent, respectively, of the total expenditure on social and community services.

Transfer expenditure declined by N50.1 million from the level in the first quarter of 1975 to N89.9 million. Financial obligations, totalling N89.6 million, accounted for the bulk of the transfer expenditure.

#### **The 1976/77 Federal Government Budget:**

The Major economic problem to which measures were directed in the 1976/77 budget, like in the preceding budget, was the mounting inflationary pressures in the economy. The main causes of inflation in the country are: shortage of food due to the low productivity in the agricultural sector; inadequate supply of other commodities (both imported and domestic); shortage of housing in urban areas; transport bottle-necks; and a high rate of increase in money supply due to high levels as well as the structure of spending on current and capital projects in both the public and private sectors.

The anti-inflationary stance of the budget relied mainly on the reduction or outright abolition of customs and excise duties.

The objectives of the fiscal proposals were to:

- (a) increase food production and supply;
- (b) establish new industries particularly in rural areas in line with Government policy of industrial dispersal;
- (c) construct more houses;
- (d) contain and then reduce the existing high price levels;
- (e) decongest the ports;
- (f) continue protecting local industries; and
- (g) achieve reasonable importation of essential commodities to make up for the short falls in local production.

#### **Outline of fiscal proposals**

##### **Agriculture**

- (1) Import duties were reduced on: (a) groundnut oil from 33% to 20%, (b) sardines from 10 to 5%, and (c) babyfood to 5%.
- (2) Import duties were abolished on: (a) all types of machinery

imported for food production; (b) stockfish, (c) locally processed babyfood.

- (3) Other measures included: (a) improving the supply and distribution of fertiliser in large quantities and at subsidized prices; (b) provision of simple and standardised farm implements suited to local conditions, (c) establishing maintenance facilities for such farm equipments in strategic places; (d) providing more trained manpower for large-scale irrigation schemes; (e) increasing the supply of pest control equipment and pesticides.

#### Transportation

Import duties were reduced on (a) trucks and lorries from 15% to 10%, (b) motor spare parts from 33½ to 10%, (c) special purpose motor lorries and vans from 33½ to 15%, (d) river craft from 52½ to 33½%, (e) tyres for trucks from 55k to 33k per kg.

#### Building industries

Import duties were also reduced on (a) semi-finished iron rods from 15 to 10%, (b) glass from 33½% to 20%, (c) plastic ceiling tiles from 66 2/3 to 33 1/3%, (d) pozzolana from 33 1/3 to 10%, while import duties were abolished on cement and raw materials for pipe manufacturing.

The Federal Government also proposes to give further fillip to housing through special assistance such as: (a) facilitating land acquisition, (b) provision of infrastructural facilities on housing estates, and (c) enhanced capital allowance of up to 30 per cent in the first year and 15 per cent per annum thereafter on expenditure relating to construction of housing estates, provided an estate contains at least 50 housing units.

#### Other local industries:

In order to further promote the expansion of other local industries as well as facilitate port decongestion, the importation of a number of commodities which can either be produced locally or are in ships at ports or on the high seas in large quantities was banned for six months. Such items include: non-alcoholic beverages, bottled beer, fresh fruits and household utensils.

Other items, prohibited from being imported except under license,

include: bicycle tyres and tubes, blankets, duplicating paper and passenger motor cars of engine capacity of less than 2000cc.

In some cases, import duties were substantially increased in order to discourage importation and conserve foreign exchange. For example, duty on passenger cars exceeding 2000cc but not exceeding 2500cc was increased from 100 to 200 per cent.

In order to ensure that domestic supply is used to meet domestic demand, the exportation of some locally produced commodities like benniseed, copra, cassava flour, groundnuts, cigarettes and columbite was prohibited except under specific licence, while the exportation of some others, e.g. beans, maize, rice, palm oil and timber, was absolutely prohibited.

#### **Other fiscal measures:**

Company profit tax was raised 5 percentage points to 45 per cent. However, the first N6,000 profit made by any company still remains tax free. A maximum of 4 years is substituted for the higher to limitless period for claim against the losses of preceding years.

In order to ensure effective collection of Capital Gains Tax, it has been made obligatory for the Commissioner of Stamps Duties to demand tax clearance certificates before company and property documents are stamped and registered.

#### **Monetary policy measures:**

The monetary policy measures announced in the 1976/77 budget were intended to contain inflation, mop up banks' excess liquidity, restrict the rate of increase in bank credit and stimulate savings and investment.

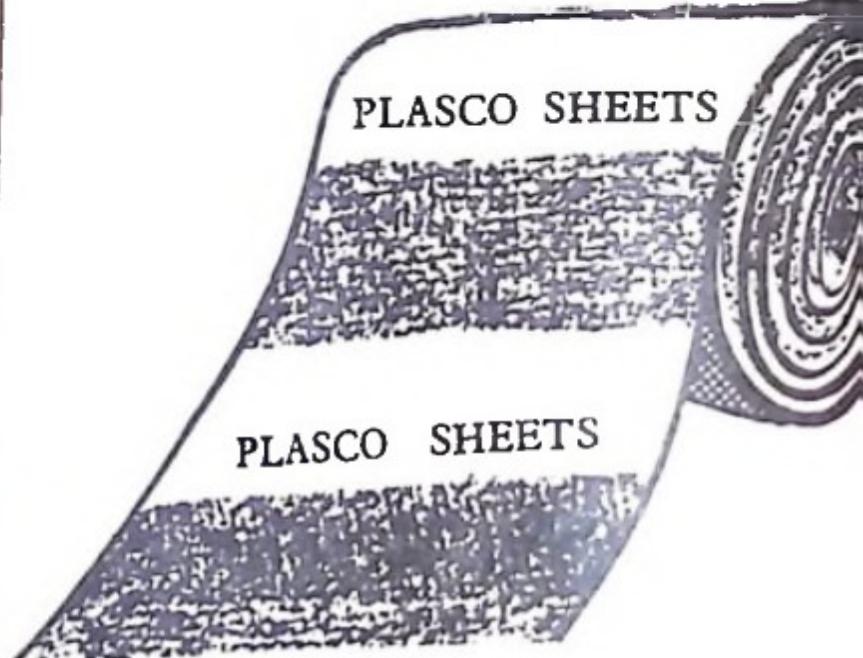
#### **Exchange rate policy:**

The active exchange rate policy pursued in the last fiscal year, which led to an appreciation of the naira vis-a-vis the currencies of Nigeria's major trading partners will continue, in order to reflect the country's strong balance of payments position and moderate the degree of imported inflation. Basic travel allowance of up to a maximum of N1,000 per adult and N500 per child under the age of 16 years remains in force.

#### **Budget estimates:**

Federal Government Budget estimates for 1976/77 showed Govern-

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ment's determination to reduce the inflationary pressures in the economy especially those arising from the public sector. The budget estimates that were announced at the beginning of the financial year were later cut down drastically. All items of current expenditure, except transfer items, were reduced by 40 per cent.

Similarly, all items of capital expenditures, were slashed by 50 per cent. As a result, the level of budgeted expenditures was substantially lower than it would have been if the drastic reductions were not made. Compared to 1975/76 fiscal year, capital outlay declined but current expenditure rose. However, both current and capital expenditures combined were lower than the combined estimates for 1975/76.

The estimates provide for a current surplus of N2,136.8 million which was 1.6 per cent lower than the level in 1975/76. With capital expenditure estimated at N4,342.5 million, the overall deficit is expected to be N2,205.7 million, compared with a deficit of N3,281.9 million a year earlier. In 1974/75, the overall deficit was only N77.4 million.

#### Current revenue:

The 1976/77 budget provides for a current revenue of N5,756.2 million. This shows an increase of 9.6 per cent over the level in 1975/76. The increase in the preceding fiscal year was 68.2 per cent. The lower rate of increase is attributable mainly to the reduced rate of expansion in revenue from the oil sector which in recent years had become the most important source of revenue to the Government.

Revenue from most of the other sources is however, expected to increase. Revenue retained by the Federal Government is expected to rise by 11.8 per cent to N4,329.2 million, compared with an increase by 55.2 per cent to N3,873.7 million in 1975/76.

Tax revenue is estimated to increase from N3,863.5 million in 1975/76 to N4,014.3 million. This shows an increase of 3.9 per cent compared with the increase of 60.5 per cent in 1975/76. Revenue from petroleum profits tax is estimated to increase by only 0.2 per cent to N3,300.0 million compared with the estimated by 63.8 per cent to N3,292.2 million in 1975/76. The rate of increase in revenue from company income tax is also expected to be lower than in 1975/76.

At N159.9 million, revenue from this source will be 23.7 per cent cost higher than in 1975/76, compared with an increase of 72.9 per cent a year earlier. Receipts from customs and excise duties are expec-

ted to rise by N107.7 million to N548.8 million. Revenue from import duties is estimated to increase by 53.3 per cent to N481.7 million largely because of the expected increase in the importation of mineral products, chemicals, base metals, machinery and mechanical appliances and electrical equipments, and vehicles.

On the other hand, receipts from excise taxes are expected to decline by 47.1 per cent to N66.5 million, following the further reduction in the rate of tax on a large number of excisable products. As in past years, receipts from export duties, personal income tax and capital gains tax revenue are expected to be relatively insignificant.

Revenue from mining (royalties, rent, etc.) is estimated to rise by 20.1 per cent to N1,538.6 million, compared with the increase of 97.1 per cent to N1,281.0 million in 1975/76.

The increase is expected mainly from the royalty on oil and gas which will rise to N175.2 million, revenue from interests and repayments will be 11.1 per cent higher than in 1975/76. Revenue from other sources is estimated at N28.1 million, compared with N23.4 million in 1975/76.

#### Current expenditure:

Current expenditure in 1976/77 is estimated to decline by 31.1 per cent to N5,088.2 million. In 1975/76, current expenditure was estimated to increase by 68.2 per cent to N5,252.3 million. Although in 1975/76 more than half the total expenditure will be made on transfers, the level will, however, be lower.

Expenditure on administration and social and community services are estimated to increase, but the outlay on economic services will decline.

Transfer expenditure, estimated at N3,260.8 million, will be 31.1 per cent lower than in 1975/76. The main cause of the decline is estimated to be the lower levels of transfer to the Development Fund and non-statutory appropriations to the State Governments which are expected to fall by 702.2 and N260.0 million to 1,468.8 and N65.0 million, respectively.

Statutory appropriations to the State governments are expected to increase from N1,053.5 million in 1975/76 to N1,361.9 million. Debt servicing will increase by 9.0 per cent to N309.7 million.

Expenditure on administration is estimated at N1,127.0 million and will account for 22.1 per cent of total expenditure. In 1975/76 the year N912.6 million, constituting 17.4 per cent of the total ex-

ture, was estimated. Defence expenditure will increase by 50.6 per cent to N824.4 million, while expenditure on general administration and internal security is expected to decline.

Outlay on social and community services is estimated to increase by 91.5 per cent to N550.0 million and will absorb 10.8 per cent of total expenditure. Although expenditure on all items of social and community services will rise, the largest increase will come from expenditure on education.

Expenditure on economic services is estimated to fall by 8.1 per cent to N150.4 million. Outlay on all items of economic services will decline. In contrast, expenditure on economic services was estimated to increase by 66.9 per cent to N163.9 million in 1975/76 and expenditure on all items recorded increases.

#### Capital expenditure:

Capital outlay is estimated to fall by 19.4 per cent to N4,657.3 million, compared with a rise by 226.3 per cent to N5,777.3 million in 1975/76. As noted earlier, the decline reflects government efforts to reduce public sector spending in a bid to contain the inflationary pressures in the economy.

All the major items of expenditure, except transfers, are expected to decline from their respective levels in 1975/76.

Expenditure on economic services, absorbing 49.1 per cent of total expenditure, is estimated to fall by 30.1 per cent to N2,288.7 million. In 1975/76, expenditure on economic services increased by 260.7 per cent to N5,276.2 million and absorbed 56.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Of the total expenditure on economic services in 1976/77, transport and communications, manufacturing and mining, and agriculture will account for 44.2, 29.6, and 5.7 per cent, respectively; while other economic services will absorb the remaining 20.5 per cent.

Outlay on social and community services is expected to fall by 16.5 per cent to N862.9 million. Expenditure on these services will absorb 18.5 per cent of total expenditure, compared with a share of 17.9 per cent in 1975/76. While expenditure on education and health is expected to fall, that on other social and community services will increase.

Administration expenditure is estimated to fall marginally by 0.4 per cent to N1,081.9 million. Outlay on defence and internal security is expected to fall while general administration expenditure will rise. The relative shares in total administration expenditure are:

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- Building Materials

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- General
- produc
- nent &
- Elec
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- TECNO - International Tractor and Engines
- NICEX - Produce brokers

## CFAO and Nigeria - a partnership for over 70 years

defence, 64.6 per cent; general administration, 32.0 per cent; and internal security, 3.4 per cent.

At N423.9 million, transfer expenditure will increase by 11.4 per cent above the level in 1975/76 and will absorb 9.1 per cent of total expenditure. Of this total, N109.1 million will be spent on financial obligations, while loans on-lent to the states will amount to N314.8 million.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1976

Nigeria's balance of payments showed a surplus of N152.3 million during the first half of 1976 compared with a surplus of N338.7 million in the corresponding period of 1975. The sharp drop in the surplus is attributable to a significant increase in the value of imports and outflow on services above their levels a year ago.

### Merchandise trade

Merchandise trade (unadjusted for balance of payments) totalled N5,434.6 million during the first half of 1976 — an increase of about 48 per cent over the level in the comparable period of 1975. The higher level of trade was attributable to increases in both imports and exports. Compared with the same period of last year, increases of 55.3 and 43.4 per cent were recorded for imports and exports, respectively, during the first six months of 1976.

The balance of trade resulted in a surplus of N693.6 million — N82.8 million higher than the surplus recorded during the first half of 1975. The increased trade surplus was accounted for by the higher level of the oil sector surplus as the trade deficit of the non-oil sector widened.

The oil sector recorded a surplus of N2,792.8 million which was N902.5 million higher than in the first half of 1975. On the other hand, the non-oil sector trade deficit widened by 819.7 to N2,099.2 million.

### Imports:

Total imports (c.i.f.) amounted to N2,370.5 million — 48.8 per cent higher than in the same period of 1975. At the level, imports were running at a monthly average of N381.8 million as against a monthly average of N254.4 million during the comparable period a year earlier.

Imports of the oil sector increased by 40.9 per cent to about N2,304.5 million. Similarly, non-oil sector imports rose by 55.7 per cent.

The breakdown of imports into Standard International Classification (S.I.T.C.) shows that all sections of imports recorded significant increases compared with the first half of 1975. The increases ranged from 22.6 per cent in respect of crude materials to 22.9 per cent for beverages and tobacco.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment, food and chemicals increased by 70.6, 59.8 and 42.3 per cent, respectively.

#### Exports:

During the first six months of 1976, total exports amounted to N3,064.1 million — an increase of 43.4 per cent over the level of the same period of 1975. During the first half of 1976, exports were running at a monthly average of N510.8 million compared with N380.5 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1975.

Crude petroleum exports recovered from the decline it suffered in the previous year. Its value increased by 47.6 per cent to N2,044.2 million, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the value of total exports. In the corresponding period of 1975, the value of crude petroleum exports was 90.6 per cent of the total. The improved performance was mainly attributable to an increase of 30.7 per cent to 47.4 million tonnes in crude oil shipments.

Total non-oil exports increased above the level recorded in the first half of 1975 by only 2.5 per cent to N205.3 million during the first six months of 1976. Of the major traditional export commodities, palm kernels and leather products showed increases of 75.1 and 50.0 per cent, respectively. Exports of groundnut cake also increased by 0.4 to N1.8 million. However, exports of the other major commodities declined below the level recorded during the first half of 1975. In 1975,

Exports of cocoa beans declined by 1.4 per cent to N113.6 million mainly as a result of the fall in sales price as total shipments increased by 9.6 per cent to 132,200 tonnes. On the other hand, decreases in the shipment of natural rubber, tin metal and hides and skins account for the lower export value in respect of these commodities. The Federal Government's ban on the exportation of a number of commodities affected groundnuts, timber logs (sawn and unsawn) and raw cotton.

### Service Account:

The deficit on invisible account further widened by 53.6 per cent; from N378.2 million during the first half of 1975 to N580.9 million in the same period of 1976. The increased deficit was due mainly to transactions on non-oil sector's account.

At N348.7 million, net outflow on non-oil sector account was more than three times its level of N104.9 million in 1975. In contrast, the oil sector recorded a lower deficit than in the previous year — N232.2 million compared with N273.3 million in 1975.

Inflow to the oil sector, on account of other transportation, almost tripled the level a year ago — from N6.2 million to N17.8 million. On the other hand, outflow on investment income dropped from 194.3 to N42.2 million while outflow on other services increased from 84.9 to N207.6 million.

Total inflow on account of non-oil sector showed a slight drop from 289.5 to N276.5 million. This resulted from reduced earnings on other transportation, travel and investment income. Interests accruing on official foreign assets dropped from 174.6 to N140.8 million mainly as a result of lower level of reserves during the first half of 1976 than in the comparable period of 1975.

On the other hand, total outflow at N625.2 million was 58.5 per cent higher than the level during the corresponding period of 1975. The increased outflow stemmed mainly from higher payments on account of freight and insurance, other transportation, travel, and government transactions.

Freight and insurance charges rose from 10 to N22 million while other transportation rose from 36.8 to N105.4 million mainly as a result of demurrage charges amounting to about N69 million. Disbursement on travel and government transactions increased by 34.2 and N117.3 million to 79.8 and N254.9 million respectively during the first half of 1976.

### Unrequited transfers:

Receipts and payments in unrequited transfers were at higher levels than in the comparable period of 1975. Receipts in the form of grants, technical assistance, institutional grants and remittances by migrant workers totalled N17.2 million compared with only N5.9 million during the first half of 1975.

On the other hand, payments arising from contributions to official

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international bodies, grants to other foreign governments, home remittances, pension and membership and subscriptions amounted to N48.9 million compared with N36.1 million in the corresponding period of 1975. As a result, the debit balance in unrequited transfers increased by 1.5 to N31.7 million.

#### **Current Account:**

The surplus of N821.5 million recorded on merchandise trade account was whittled down by deficits of 580.9 and N31.7 million recorded on services and unrequited transfer accounts respectively to a current account surplus of only N208.9 million during the first half of 1976 compared with a surplus of N414.3 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1975.

#### **Capital Account:**

Gross inflow on non-monetary sectors' transactions during the period under review was N160.2 million — 9.5 per cent below the gross inflow of N177.0 million in 1975. The decline resulted from lower receipts from non-oil sector. Direct inflow to the oil sector increased by 89.4 per cent to N77.1 million.

Gross outflow, on the other hand, also dropped — by 19.2 per cent — to N236.4 million mainly as a result of a decline of about 95 per cent in payments on account of non-oil sector other private short-term capital.

Overall, the surplus of N208.9 million on current account and a deficit of N76.2 million on capital account plus errors and omissions of N19.6 million resulted in a net accretion of only N152.3 million to reserves as compared with an increase of N338.7 million in the corresponding period of 1975.

### **REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM/MINING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA: SECOND QUARTER (APRIL-JUNE), 1976**

**Source:** Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Overall, the petroleum industry did not show much improvement in the second quarter of 1976 over its performance in the first quarter.

Although the production and export of crude oil as well as from the source rose, exploration activities recorded significant declines. The combined appraisal/development success ratio also fell.

### Petroleum exploration

There was a further decline in exploration activities of the companies during the quarter. Total party-months declined from 1,000 to 700 and overall seismic lines shot fell by about 50 per cent to 5,000 metres compared with the previous quarter. Shell-BP was the most active, accounting for over 43 per cent of all the seismic lines while Agip, NNOC and Gulf, each accounted for 36, 14 and 6 per cent respectively.

Fifty-two wells, as against fifty-three in the preceding quarter were drilled to target depths. Oil was found in three exploration wells and three appraisal/development wells. The rest were abandoned as dry holes. The combined exploration and appraisal/development success rate fell to 88 per cent, 5 percentage points below the previous quarter.

### Production and export

Crude oil production totalled 188.5 million barrels. This was 5.0 million barrels or 2.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, there was an increase of 43.8 million barrels or 30.3 per cent. The average daily production rate was 2.072 million barrels compared with 2.017 million barrels in the previous quarter. In the corresponding period of 1975, the average daily production rate was 1.591 million barrels. Texaco increased its production by 33.5 per cent over the first quarter level. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, the increase was 822.0 per cent. Gulf recorded an increase in production of 9.5 per cent in the second quarter compared with the level in the preceding quarter. Compared with the level earlier, the increase in the second quarter of 1976 was 53.3 per cent. Agip's production rose by 7.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent, respectively, compared with production in the previous quarter and a year earlier. The production of Shell-BP/NNOC in the second quarter was 0.7 per cent higher than in the first quarter. However, the group retained its lead, accounting for over 58 per cent of total production (Table 1). Production by the other companies fell in the second quarter compared with the first quarter of 1976 although in each case it was higher than in the second quarter of 1975.

The export of crude oil during the quarter was 184.9 million barrels.

This shows an increase of 5.5 per cent over the level in the first quarter of 1976. All the producing companies recorded increases — Texaco by as much as about 55.0 per cent, followed by Agip (28.0 per cent), Gulf (9.0 per cent) and Elf (6.4 per cent). Compared with their export levels in the corresponding period of 1975, the increases were higher. On the direction of trade, U.S.A., Holland, U.K., West Indies and France remained the major importers of the Nigerian crude, accounting for 40.2, 19.2, 10.0, 9.5 and 9.0 per cent, respectively. Ten other countries accounted for the remaining 12.10 per cent.

#### Consumption of petroleum products

Total amount of petroleum products consumed during the second quarter of 1976 was 1,030,782 tonnes. This shows an increase of 15.1 per cent over the amount consumed during the first quarter. Compared with the corresponding period of 1975, the increase was 35.0 per cent. As in the previous quarters, motor spirit, automotive gas oil, fuel oil and kerosine were the dominant products, accounting for about 90 per cent of the total consumption. In the preceding quarter their contribution was 89.9 per cent. A breakdown of petroleum products consumption into states showed that (based on the former twelve states structure) Lagos, Western, River and Mid-Western States (in that order) took the lead, each accounting for 29, 12, 9.5 and 8 per cent.

Processing at an average daily rate of 56,000 barrels, (as against 57,000 barrels in the previous quarter) the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company supplied 515,000 tonnes or 49.0 per cent of total products consumed. Its contribution in the previous quarter was 553,000 tonnes or 70.6 per cent.

#### Government's oil receipts

Federal Government revenue from the oil producing companies for the quarter was N1,253.1 million. This was N160.1 million or 14.7 per cent above the receipts in the previous quarter. Government revenue from petroleum profits tax (PPT) was N935.5 million, royalty N311.5 million, rentals N3.5 million and miscellaneous local payments N2.6 million. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, there was an increase in revenue of N335.6 million. The increase in oil revenue during the quarter was attributable to increased crude production.

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### Solid minerals

At 415,699 tonnes, the output of solid minerals fell by 15.0 per cent, and 2.0 per cent below their levels in the preceding quarter and in the corresponding period of 1975. The output of coal fell by 26.4 per cent, attributable to persistent power failure at the Enugu coal mines for most of the quarter. Although limestone production has been falling for sometime, the 12.5 per cent decline during the quarter is largely attributable to high inventory build-up in the previous quarter. The fall in output of cassiterite and columbite is attributable largely to the movement of labour to the highly paid construction industry. High operating costs is mainly responsible for the fall in tin production. Although the price range was revised upwards in May, it came too late to have any impact during the quarter.

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### The Bali Conference

At their regular Ministerial Conference in Bali (Indonesia), OPEC oil ministers decided to continue the oil price freeze they had maintained since September 1975. On price differentials, the oil ministers decided to abandon the traditional system of fixed premiums and discounts based on gravities, sulphur content, freight differentials, etc. Instead, the Organisation allowed each member country to adjust the price of its crude oil in the light of the demand situation for each crude. Generally, prices of heavy crudes that were not in high demand were adjusted downwards while the highly demanded light crudes were adjusted upwards. Accordingly, Nigeria increased the direct sales price for the 34o gravity crude by 21 cents to US\$13.01 with effect from 1st July, 1976. The 5 cents per barrel preferential discount for buy-back crude was also cancelled.

### The EEC and oil price

At a meeting of the energy ministers of the European Community, the members failed to agree on the US\$7.0 per barrel minimum price for imported crude agreed to by the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA). France — the only EEC country that is not in the IEA — opposed the minimum price idea and warned members not to endorse all IEA decisions.

### North Sea oil exported

British Petroleum started its first export shipment of crude to its German affiliates in April, thus making Britain a net oil exporting country. BP plans to export about a third of its North Sea oil and to process the rest locally. BP's export of crude oil appears to conflict with Britain's energy policy of exporting products instead of oil.

### OPEC and IFAD

Concerned with food production problems in the developing countries, OPEC finance ministers in May, provisionally approved a grant of US\$400 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The amount is to enable the Fund finance projects aimed at increasing food production in the developing countries. OPEC has warned that unless the developed countries also contribute \$100 million to the Fund, it would not release the amount.

### Tanker market

The tanker market became active in May as shippers scuttled more crude before OPEC's Bali Conference. Thereafter, as OPEC decided on another price freeze, the spot market became quiet. Freight rates began to fall again in June. At 56.8, the average freight rate per tonne per month for the large range (AFRA-L2) was 3.7 per cent below the previous quarterly average.

### Tin market

Speculative buying against currency movements, reinforced by fears of metal shortages following the refusal of Bolivia - the largest tin exporter to ratify the new Fifth International Tin Agreement boosted demand, and, therefore, prices of tin. For most of the second quarter, prices were above the ceiling and the stockholders had to intervene to bring down prices. By mid-June, his stockholders' stock was only 2,620 tonnes compared with 19,631 tonnes in March. As he almost exhausted his stock, he could no longer intervene and prices thus rose even above the ceiling about the end of the quarter. The spot tin price in the London Metal Exchange (LME) was NED £23.7 per cent above the previous quarterly average.

To counter rising operating costs, the International Tin Council in May, revised upwards both the floor and ceiling prices by 9.5 per cent.

er cent, respectively, to M\$1,000 and M\$1,200 per pikul. Export controls that had been in force since June, 1975 were terminated in view of the high demand and the low bufferstock holdings during the quarter.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
(tonnes)

Products		First Quarter 1976	Second Quarter 1976
Qualified petroleum gases	...	6,048	6,469
Air navigation spirit	...	3,069	3,233
Motor spirit	...	316,879	351,728
Kerosene	...	142,462	152,282
Automotive gas oil	...	220,871	255,383
Diesel oil	...	125,475	178,589
Lubricants	...	20,006	20,582
Greases	...	1,718	2,778
Petroleum jelly, waxes, etc.	...	3,236	2,860
Tumen and asphalt	...	55,511	56,878
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	895,275	1,030,782

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CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

(Barrels)

COMPANY	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	First Quarter 1976 (2)	Second Quarter 1976 (3)	First Quarter 1976	Second Quarter 1976
Shell-BP/NNOC	112,752,693	113,595,077	107,275,457	107,721,044
Gulf/NNOC	25,176,050	27,570,055	24,855,674	27,100,711
Texaco	3,197,470	4,267,470	2,678,910	4,147,608
Mobil/NNOC	20,161,375	19,901,854	19,735,576	19,973,141
Agip/Phillips/NNOC	14,725,528	15,754,406	14,207,585	18,222,165
EIT/NNOC	6,645,169	6,603,295	6,474,945	6,890,144
NNOC/Ashland	924,135	852,312	-	926,784
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183,582,425</b>	<b>188,547,489</b>	<b>175,278,147</b>	<b>184,981,597</b>

**EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF  
NIGERIA AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1976**

		FUNDING LOAN		REPAYMENT DATE		AMOUNT		TOTAL	
Total	Corresponding Period Last Year	Description				N	N	N	N
		3 per cent 1949 Loan	..	1975-77	—				
		Sinking Fund in respect of the above	..						
UNFUNDED LOANS		AMOUNT BORROWED		AMOUNT OUTSTANDING		AMOUNT		TOTAL	
		Description		Borrowed	to date	N	N	N	N
		Amount Outstanding	N						
3,840,060	U.K. Exchequer Loan 1961-85	..	6,000,000	3,667,733					
7,351,708	U.K. Nigeria Credit Agreement 1960-80	..	24,000,000	6,563,230					
5,564,726	I.B.R.D. Loan for Railway Development 1962-78	..	20,000,000	3,959,455					
12,464,469	U.K. Nigeria Credit Agreement 1963	..	19,674,846	11,866,208					
1,500,121	U.K. Nigeria (NRC) Credit Agreement 1963	..	2,940,000	1,419,209					
2,350,325	U.K. Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1964	..	..	3,194,000	2,254,701				
3,921,728	U.K. Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1965	..	..	5,217,486	3,759,894				
124,590	Bartsby Overseas Development Corporation Loan	..	..	280,000	101,535				
12,882,188	Italian Loan for Niger Dam Project	..	..	18,766,036	12,179,758				
10,565,275	I.S.A.I.D. Loan for Calabar-Ikom Road	..	..						

2,410,254	W. Germany—Ino Over Bridge	..	4,073,098	4,073,098
	W. Germany—DM 11 Million	..	304,874	304,874
15,801,792	Commodity Loan	..	2,410,254	2,410,254
	W. Germany—Second Maniland	..		
1,034,350	Bridge Phases I and II	..	22,257,027	14,666,287
	W: Germany—Northern Region—	..		
2,944,008	Cottage Hospital	..	2,166,075	824,154
4,990,006	W. Germany—Telex Net Work	..	3,213,155	3,213,155
	W. Germany—DM 20 Million	..		
7,117,030	Commodity Aid Loan	..	4,999,052	4,999,052
542,731	W. Germany—Eko Bridge Phase III	..	7,490,537	7,490,537
	W. Germany—Sea Going and	..		
1,037,587	Harbour Tug for Nigerian Navy	..	1,173,039	220,793
	W. Germany—Fast Patrol Craft	..		
1,680,000	for Nigerian Navy	..	1,862,388	518,861
925,114	—Copoil United Company Limited	..	1,680,000	1,680,000
	Pauling Africa—Northern Water	..		
254,479	Supply Scheme	..	3,724,540	563,067
270,866	B.E.W.A.C. Motor Vehicle	..	3,850,294	—
	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt	..		
29,229	—Umecala Road	..	270,866	268,246
	U.S.A.I.D. Agriculture Centre	..		
750,194	—Umuideke..	..	29,229	22,229
	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telephone	..		
3,437,523	Instruments	..	750,194	750,194
	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telecommuni-	..		
76,041	cation Engineering	..	3,437,523	3,388,800
9,740,245	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt	..	76,064	74,428
271,509	Comprehensive School	..	10,203,017	10,091,124
3,083,436	I.D.A. Education Project I	..	577,550	577,550
	I.B.R.D. Education Project II	..		
	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Northern	..		
	Nigeria Teachers Training College	..		
			3,083,436	3,083,436

UNIONIDIE LOANS—*continued*

<i>Amount Outstanding</i> N	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount Borrowed to date</i> N	<i>Amount Outstanding</i> N
5,282,661 7,059,515	I.B.R.D.—Highway Project I.B.R.D. Loan for Western State Roads	7,052,680	7,652,680
10,528,070	I.B.R.D. Loan—Apapa Road and Ijora Causeway	8,501,592	6,639,926
10,956,911 1,641,390	I.D.A. Loan Northern State Roads Netherlands Government Loan for Niger Dams	12,009,188 11,044,252	10,088,007 10,840,219
1,034,930	Netherlands Government Loan for Eccravos Bar Project	2,000,000	1,389,886
239,126	Netherlands Loan—Buoyage Vessel Project	1,882,706	1,503,249
3,131,413	Netherlands Loan—Purchase of Passenger Vessels by Rivers State	239,126	239,126
3,727,995	Netherlands Loan NFFL 18 Million 1972 Programme Loan	3,131,413	3,131,413
12,844,040	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunications) Agreement 1965	3,785,255	3,785,255
2,037,451	U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunications) Agreement 1969	17,902,529	12,304,625
394,228	U.K.-Nigeria Loan (1) 1971	2,501,244	1,960,217
4,977,073	U.K.-Nigeria Loan (2) 1971	789,104	295,153
3,046,018	S.C.I. Warfaring and Co. Limited Japanese Loan for Ararua Terminal	4,977,073 4,927,780	4,977,073 2,592,309
2,311,396	Expansion of Nassewa Caves Farm	2,511,200	2,106,405
141,808			

	(Ca & 5 Million)	169,288	169,288
—	Canadian Loan : Kainji Dam Generating Station .....	665,604	665,604
3,021,510	Canadian Loan for Telecommunications Land I and II .....	3,642,857	2,896,632
—	Canadian \$12 Million Loan for Line of Credit .....	3,854,340	3,854,340
3,980,158	Canadian Loan for Telecommunications Phase III .....	3,980,158	3,924,351
—	Canadian \$3 Million Loan for Rehabilitation and Development U.K. Loan for Nigeria Communication Satellite Earth Station .....	1,756,874	1,756,874
333,945	U.K. Loan for Nigeria Communication Satellite Earth Station .....	484,522	151,466
1,049,113	U.S. Loan for Nigeria Communication Satellite Earth Station .....	1,976,690	694,735
156,816	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Agege Motor Road .....	156,816	156,816
14,431,045	U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Reconstruction Programme Loan .....	14,431,045	14,431,045
11,945,426	I.B.R.D. Loan for Transport Rehabilitation .....	14,885,485	12,682,102
54,310,578	I.B.R.D. Programme Loan .....	54,310,578	54,310,578
2,487,698	I.B.R.D. Western State Cocoa Project .....	3,406,985	3,406,985
4,824,939	I.B.R.D. Highways Rehabilitation Project .....	5,422,759	4,318,308
—	I.B.R.D. Funtua-Agricultural Project .....	3,002,749	3,002,749
—	I.E.R.D. Gusau Agricultural Development Project .....	1,824,397	1,824,397
1,139,464	Danish Loan—Water Supply Project .....	1,139,464	1,139,464
2,455,897	Japanese Loan for Dieselisation of N.R.C. .....	2,455,897	2,253,617
2,889,569	Japanese Loan for United Nigerian Textile Expansion .....	3,009,360	2,643,116
—	Japanese Loan 1st Yen Credit—Conxial Cable Project .....	4,615,027	4,615,027



## ON-LENDING OF UN-FUNDED LOANS

	Amount Outstanding N
23,045,933 Nigerian Railway Corporation Loans	30,089,347
13,452,689 Former Eastern Region	13,201,778
692,467 Former East-Central State	1,024,655
15,619,850 Former Northern Region	15,503,128
1,972,890 Kaduna State	5,659,003
3,022,599 Former North-Eastern State	2,531,753
1,798,945 Former North-Western State	2,420,695
1,826,397 Kano State	1,504,716
1,422,031 Kwara State	1,249,320
8,687,034 Former Benue-Plateau State	8,504,140
7,517 Lagos State	9,673
832,337 Cross River State	864,636
3,163,083 Rivers State	3,534,519
30,777,555 Former Western State	37,080,744
4,827,353 Bendel State	3,149,281
15,848,976 N.E.P.A. Loans	19,197,467
2,311,396 Arewa Textiles Limited (Japanese Loan)	2,106,405
2,889,569 United Nigeria Textiles Limited (Japanese Loan)	2,643,116
	<u>N 149,314,376</u>
	<u>N 132,198,681</u>

Federal Ministry of Finance,  
Treasury Division,  
Lagos, 18th November, 1976.

Total	Corresponding Period Last Year	Funded Description	Repayment Date	Amount	Total
N	N	N	N	N	N
2,710,720	6 per cent 1959 Development Loan	1979	2,710,720		
8,000,000	5 per cent 1961 Development Loan	1977	8,000,000		
8,000,000	6 per cent 1961 Development Loan	1985	8,000,000		
10,000,000	6 per cent 1962 Development Loan	1986	10,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1963 Development Loan	1987	20,000,000		
8,000,000	5 per cent 1964 Development Loan	1978	8,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1964 Development Loan	1984	10,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1964 Development Loan	1988	20,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1965 Development Loan	1980	6,000,000		
20,000,000	6 per cent 1965 Development Loan	1989	20,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1966 Development Loan	1981	6,000,000		
18,000,000	6 per cent 1966 Development Loan	1990	18,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1967 Development Loan	1982	6,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1967 Development Loan	1987	10,000,000		
20,000,000	6 per cent 1967 Development Loan	1992	20,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1968 Development Loan	1983	6,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1968 Development Loan	1989	10,000,000		
20,000,000	6 per cent 1968 Development Loan	1993	20,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1969 Development Loan	1985	6,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1969 Development Loan	1994	20,000,000		
6,000,000	5 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1976	6,000,000		
8,000,000	5 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1984	8,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1991	10,000,000		
16,000,000	6 per cent 1970 Development Loan	1994	16,000,000		
10,000,000	5 per cent 1971 Development Loan	1977	10,000,000		
20,000,000	5 per cent 1971 Development Loan	1996	20,000,000		
30,000,000	6 per cent 1971 Development Loan	1998	30,000,000		

<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1979</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1988</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>6</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1998</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1980</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1989</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>6</b>	per cent 1973 Development Loan	<b>1998</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1974 Development Loan	<b>1981</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1974 Development Loan	<b>1990</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>6</b>	per cent 1974 Development Loan	<b>1999</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>1982</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>
<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>5</b>	per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>1991</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>
<b>70,000,000</b>	<b>6</b>	per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>2000</b>	<b>70,000,000</b>
		per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>1982</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>
		per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>1992</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>
		per cent 1975 Development Loan	<b>2000</b>	<b>140,000,000</b>
<b>724,710,720</b>	<b>—</b>			<b>1,018,710,720</b>
<hr/>				
<b>On-Lent to STATES</b>				
<b>22,978,000</b>		Former Eastern Region	<b>..</b>	<b>22,978,000</b>
<b>35,452,000</b>		Former Northern Region	<b>..</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>72,993,133</b>		Former Western State	<b>..</b>	<b>109,565,132</b>
<b>14,954,933</b>		Bendei State	<b>..</b>	<b>53,492,534</b>
<b>12,589,234</b>		Former Benue-Plateau State	<b>..</b>	<b>59,467,618</b>
<b>19,720,034</b>		Kano State	<b>..</b>	<b>72,518,976</b>
<b>26,415,124</b>		Kwara State	<b>..</b>	<b>48,771,450</b>
<b>33,458,633</b>		Kaduna State	<b>..</b>	<b>64,362,858</b>
<b>48,022,933</b>		Former North-Eastern State	<b>..</b>	<b>92,715,948</b>
<b>39,593,134</b>		Former North-Western State	<b>..</b>	<b>76,755,950</b>
<b>22,842,833</b>		Rivers-State	<b>..</b>	<b>39,338,534</b>
<b>30,891,133</b>		Cross River State	<b>..</b>	<b>52,888,534</b>
<b>22,199,033</b>		Lagos State	<b>..</b>	<b>38,486,534</b>
<b>42,447,033</b>		Former East-Central State ..	<b>..</b>	<b>74,239,132</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>504,467,200</b>			<b>N 805,581,200</b>

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Last Year N	Date	Loan N	N	N
500,000	University College, Ibadan 1973-88	500,000	500,000	
400,000	University College, Ibadan 1974-89	400,000	400,000	
50,000	University College, Ibadan 1974-90	50,000	50,000	
67,642	South Cameroon Marketing Board .. .	1977	1,06,800	67,642
325,212	South Cameroon Marketing Board .. .	1977	496,000	325,212
7,841	Telecommunication Loan	..	17,722	7,841
92,666	Premium Bonds and Savings Certificate	..	508,560	90,533
2,027,490	National Reconstruction and Development Savings Scheme .. .	1977	13,781,128	1,697,614
289,462,520	Treasury Certificate	..	<u>286,000,000</u>	<u>3,138,842</u>
			<u>N 301,860,210</u>	<u></u>
ON-LEND TO STATES				
2,000,000	Former Eastern Region	..	..	2,000,000
2,000,000	Western State ..	..	..	2,000,000
<u>N 4,000,000</u>				<u>4,000,000</u>
FLOATING DEBT				
616,000,000	Treasury Bills (Ordinary Issue)	616,000,000	616,000,000	616,000,000
<u>1,830,173,240</u>				<u>1,637,849,562</u>
ON-LEND TO STATES				
				Nil
Federal Ministry of Finance, ....., Nigeria				

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31768, 31781.

## BUDGET

... 1977-78 Fiscal Year

FMG to spend 8,600 million Naira during the 1977/78 financial year.

State governments to get 1,795 million Naira as statutory revenue.

Salary increase for workers earning below 3,000 Naira per annum.

Local governments to get about 250 million Naira.

Land use panel to be set up.

Banned beer bottles, lace, all cars over 2,500 c.c., carbon papers, galvanised buckets, and spa waters.

Under licence . . . canned beer, soft drinks, furniture, carpets, common salt, matches, typewriter ribbons.

To attract 50 per cent duty . . . Brandy, Whisky, Schnapps, Gin and wines.

Wage freeze to continue.

Merchant banks to exceed 40 per cent ceiling on loans.

New tax for construction industry.

Stricter discipline in national life.

FOLLOWING is the text of General Olusegun Obasanjo's 1977/78 Budget speech:

It is time once again to take stock of the results of our management of the country's economy during the 1976/77 Financial Year which has come to an end, and to announce the 1977/78 budgetary measures approved by the Supreme Military Council, National Council of States and Federal Executive Council.

I will concern myself, in the main,

with the general state of the economy, the highlights of the budget proposals as well as other major changes in policy directions and objectives.

The 1976/77 Budget was launched against the background of rapidly accelerating price inflation, economically crippling congestion of our ports; wide-spread shortages of essential commodities, a deficit in Federal Government's finances and some deterioration in our balance of payments position.

The 1976/77 Budget therefore, aimed at stimulating sustainable economic growth whilst drastically reducing the rate of inflation. This was to be achieved through a re-ordering of government spending priorities and the elimination of identified bottlenecks in the economy.

Although much work still has to be done, I am pleased to report that developments in the economy in 1976/77 indicate that impressive progress was made in our national fight against the high rate of inflation which declined from 35 per cent in 1975/76 to about 20 per cent in 1976/77. An encouraging aspect of the prices development is that virtually all the major components of the consumer price index recorded slower rates of growth in the outgoing financial year.

In real terms, the national economy grew by 10 per cent of 1976/77 compared with a growth rate of only 2.8 per cent in 1975. As in the past five years, this impressive growth rate was determined, to a great extent, by the performance of the oil sector which increased by about 14.8 per cent as against the decline of 20.7 per cent recorded for the preceding year. Major incentives to encourage the exploration and development of new oil fields are being worked out and will be announced shortly.

One great source of satisfaction is

that agriculture contributed significantly to growth in 1976/77 compared with an increase of 11 per cent in 1975/76; increased their production by three per cent in the period. A greater tribute can be paid to the farmers under "Operation Feed the Nation". The programme will be given even more vigour in the coming year.

In the past year, investments in machinery and transport continued to grow relatively faster than investments in building, construction, and land improvement.

Machinery and transport jointly grew by about 15 per cent while building and construction and land improvement increased by about 32.8 per cent. This pattern of our fixed investment is consistent with the expectation that during rapid industrialisation, the growth of machinery and transport should exceed that of other forms of investment. In short, the country is entering a period of rapid industrialisation.

#### Trade surplus

The increase in more than continued but at a slower rate in 1976/77 than in 1975/76. The limited success was due to the restrictive monetary and fiscal policies implemented by government in 1976. The moderation in the growth of our money supply

duce the rate of growth of prices in 1976/77.

With respect to our balance of trade and payments situation, in 1976/77 we recorded a merchandise trade surplus of N1,600 million. In spite of this our balance of payments position continued to be adverse. Total exports increased from N4,900 million in 1975 to N6,700 million in 1976 — an increase of 36 per cent. Total imports, on the other hand, rose by 38 per cent, from N3,700 million in 1975 to N5,100 million in 1976.

The balance of goods and services for 1976 showed a deficit of N130.5 million, in contrast to a surplus of N249.4 million in 1975. When account is taken of unrequited transfers of N89.4 million, the deficit on our total current account for 1976 rises to N219.9 million. This adverse balance regrettably reverses the favourable trend that was recorded for each of the preceding three years. Overall, the nation's balance of payments showed a deficit of N242.6 million. As a result of this deficit, our external assets declined marginally from N3,696.43 million in 1975 to N3,453 million in 1976.

In spite of various constraints in the areas of manpower, land acquisition and other supply bottlenecks, progress in the implementation of the projects in the Third National Development Plan was satisfactory in 1976. Although a greater part of the

year was spent on the choice of technical partners and project sites as well as studies, designs and the placement of orders for machinery and equipment, a number of concrete achievements were also recorded. We are satisfied that a sound basis has now been established for the quick take-off of the projects in the coming years.

Many major projects like the Warri refinery have reached advanced stages of construction. The contract for the design and construction of the Kaduna refinery has been awarded to Chiyoda Engineering and Construction Company. Its completion time will be 36 months. And in addition to the Ajaokuta Blast Furnace Steel Mill, contracts for the construction of the two integrated direct reduction steel plants each with a capacity of one million tonnes have also been awarded. These iron and steel projects which are basic to our industrial take-off will come on-stream in 1980. Major strides have been made in the area of ports, transportation and communications and later in the financial year, the nation will begin to reap the fruits of investments now being made.

In terms of overall performance, the national economy fared better in 1976/77 than in 1975/76, thus reflecting the success of government's policies to solve the major economic problems with which we were confronted in 1975. But much still

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mains to be done.

### Inflation battle

Therefore, most of the remedial measures introduced last year will have to continue in force and where necessary new measures are being introduced. It is against this background that the fiscal and monetary measures in the budget have been formulated.

In the sphere of public policy the government will in the coming year, take necessary steps to ensure industrial peace and stability, more rapid economic growth, and continue its effort to ensure a more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth.

The battle against inflation will continue to be waged vigorously, with a view to achieving and maintaining a more acceptable rate of inflation that will be consistent with the demands of a dynamic and fast growing economy.

It is now obvious that the most serious constraint to the rapid expansion of housing is the difficulty of acquiring land. In order to facilitate the utilisation of housing loans for the purpose for which they are intended, state governments will acquire large tracts of land, lay them out and make these available to individuals and institutions, including governments for allocation to their staff or building owner-occupied houses. Since housing loans are being made more liberal than ever before, the

public should utilise the expanded borrowing opportunities now available more intensively.

In addition, as a way of removing one of the bottlenecks hindering development, the Supreme Military Council has decided to set up a Land Use Panel to undertake an indepth study of the existing land tenure systems, use and conservation practices in the country and make appropriate recommendations. The panel is to be headed by Mr. Justice Chike Idigbe, of the Supreme Court.

A Revenue Allocation Review Committee of experts will be established as recommended by the Constitution Drafting Committee to examine and determine the adequacy of the current revenue allocation formula and make recommendations, as necessary, for revenue allocation between the Federal, states and local governments and among the states and local governments. The proposals of the Revenue Allocation Review Committee will be available for placing before the Constituent Assembly for consideration and subsequent enactment.

In the field of incomes policy, the Federal Government has decided that there is no justification for a general increase in salaries and wages in the new year. The existing guidelines on wages and salaries will therefore continue in a slightly modified form. The government recognises the need for providing some relief to those

workers earning not more than N3,000 per annum. This proposed relief is based primarily on the general level of productivity in the economy. Accordingly, a maximum increase of seven per cent, will be granted in both the public and private sectors in respect of wages and salaries below N3,000 per annum.

In the public sector, only those in salary GL 07 and below will benefit from this award graduated in such a way that those in the lowest rank of the salary ladder will get the highest increase while those in salary GL 07 will receive an increase of about one and a half per cent. This marginal increase in salaries and wages below N3,000 a year should not be used as an excuse for a general upward increase in prices. The increases will take effect not before June 1, 1977. All agreements reached between workers' unions and private employers must be subjected to the seven per cent limitation and will only take effect after approval by the Commissioner for Labour who will announce details of the guidelines of how this will operate in the private sector.

The existing dividend rate of 30 per cent gross will remain through the 1977/78 Financial Year. For the purpose of calculating this rate, scrip issues or bonus shares issued from October 1, 1976, shall be excluded. Furthermore, no scrips based on a revaluation of assets may

henceforth be issued.

It is my hope, indeed my conviction, that all companies will make a significant contribution of their retained earnings to the welfare of their workers. For example in provision of housing, all level of their workers' needs. In this regard, I am glad to say that led rent has been embarked upon by some financial institutions and manufacturing industries.

In the coming year, the Government will continue to give attention to the fight against inflation. Whilst 1976/77 can be regarded as the year of inflation, 1977/78 will be the year of control of agriculture and industry.

To this end, measures have been taken aimed at the faster expansion of agriculture and further incentives aimed at accelerating the pace of industrial growth would be introduced.

As substantial increases in domestic production would exert effective downward pressure on the rate of inflation in the long run, contribute to overall economic development, government has approved additional protective incentives for our local manufacturing industries.

Thus rates of duty on imported goods that compete with domestic production have increased.

These include outer wear, shirts, blouses, suits and fabrics. In addition duties on

ashed or eliminated for a wide range of raw materials including carbon black, refractory goods synthetic rubber latex, barley and hops, artificial raisons raw materials for animal feeds, etc.

I hope domestic manufacturers will reflect these concessions in vastly expanded production and in lower prices.

In view of the state of our balance of payments and the need to conserve scarce foreign exchange for capital formation and development, the Federal Government has banned a number of items including beer bottles, galvanised buckets spa water, carbon papers, lace and all cars over 2,500 c.c., engine capacity.

Cars over 2,000 but less than 2,500 cc will attract an increased duty of 150 per cent and are placed under licence along with cars under 2,000 cc engine capacity.

Canned beer, soft drinks, furniture carpets, common salts, matches, typewriter ribbons have been placed under licence.

Brandy, whisky, schnapps, gin and wines have their duty increased by 50 per cent. Heavy penalties await smugglers.

It is my sincerely hope that our domestic manufacturing community will take the opportunity to demonstrate their social responsibility and how that they deserve the protection and indirect subsidies which have been provided them by ensuring

that the growth of their output in terms of quality and quantity, at least, matches the growth of domestic requirements.

#### Panel measures

Their performance will be very closely watched.

With respect to tax policy, the existing rates of capital allowance are adequate for now in its respect of the purpose they are supposed to achieve.

However, it has been observed that most firms in the building and construction industry, which is currently enjoying a boom, pay little or no taxes.

To correct the situation, government will, as an alternative to profit tax, impose a turn-over tax of 2½ per cent in the construction and building industry. Personal allowance now fixed at N600 is extended to one-tenth of earned incomes as an option and whilst dependent relative allowance shall remain at the maximum of N400, it would now be granted to any person who has an income in his or her own right.

In view of these concessions, and in pursuance of government's social objectives, the present rate of tax on chargeable incomes over N10,000 has been increased.

In view of the abundant evidence of widespread tax evasion among wealthy businessmen and women, and self-employed professionals, all



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the governments of the federation would institute stringent corrective and penal measures in the year, to reduce the incidence of tax evasion.

Following on the government reforms and the success of the recent elections, the Supreme Military Council has been favourably impressed by the enthusiasm of the average Nigerian for the success of the new local government system.

In order to ensure that this level of government has the resources to provide the services expected of it, the Federal Government has decided that 5 per cent of all federally retained revenues and 10 per cent of total state revenue be made available to the local governments in the 1977/78 financial year.

#### Policy measures

Federal allocation to local government in the new financial year will thus be in the region of N250 million.

These resources will be maintained by the states in a special account and be disbursed to the local governments on criteria which have already been worked out.

Last year, the goals of monetary policy included the reduction of excess liquidity and inflationary pressures in the economy. The policy measures introduced then have been effective only to a limited extent and would therefore be continued in full force in the new year.

With the advent of the second phase of our indigenisation programme, commercial and merchant banks are being allowed to exceed the 40 per cent ceiling on the rate of increase in loans and advances made in addition, commercial and merchant banks would be required to provide at least five per cent of their total loans and advances to the residential building construction sub-sector and up to 6 per cent to agriculture which in 1976/77 received only 2 per cent.

Shortfalls between loans and advances made by the banks to agriculture, housing and small scale industry and the levels prescribed by the Central Bank will henceforth be deposited with the Central Bank.

In the case of state financing a new important departure is that state governments now have the choice to use the capital market to float their own loan stocks.

This is one of the major recommendations in the report of the Financial System Review Committee, the government White Paper on which will be published shortly.

Now for the budget estimates. The total gross revenue of the Federal Government for the 1977/78 fiscal years is estimated at N7,650 million, that is 25.3 per cent over the revised figure for 1967/77.

#### Internal loans

Out of this, a sum of N1,795

million is to be allocated to the states as statutory revenue leaving a balance of N5,855 million as Federal Government retained revenue.

Since government spending has been contributing substantially to domestic inflation, government's total expenditure in 1977/78 on both recurrent and capital accounts is being held down to about N8,600 million.

This has meant drastic and often painful cuts.

In fact, our present tight financial situation dictates stricter reordering of our priorities. After taking care of the estimated recurrent expenditure of N3,097 million in 1977/78 only about N2,700 million is available for transfer to the development fund account.

If we are to finance the estimated capital budget of N5,500 million, we will have to depend largely on internal and external loans. This therefore has had to be a strict budget both in terms of government having to cut down its programmes and also in terms of the sacrifices which are being demanded from all Nigerians.

#### Basic needs

Fellow countrymen and women, when this administration came into existence in July 1975 it pledged itself to the creation of a just, disciplined and fair society with equal opportunity for all and a free and democratic society.

I want to take this opportunity to inform the nation that the Military Council has rededicated itself to the achievement of our objectives and to ensuring that every average Nigerian citizen has his basic needs.

It needs no gainsaying that in this effort, we need the support of every well-meaning Nigerian.

In our circumstances, there are certain rights and freedom which can only be guaranteed in the context of a disciplined society. This administration intends that discipline which is the mark of maturity and which must be installed at all levels and in every aspect of the life of this nation.

The rampant indiscipline and indolence cannot be allowed to continue in our society.

I have noted, with some concern, that we have tended to live in a society where our play consumption patterns are grossly out of tune with our economic development and national aspirations.

Our public and individual styles give a sense of false hope to our youths and is contributing, in a small measure, to the social problems which are again becoming prevalent in our society today.

In an effort, therefore, to bring about a more rational sense of values in our body politic, the Federal Government will, beginning with this year and in the course of the next few years,

I year take all necessary measures ensure that the weak is protected from oppression and exploitation by the strong.

I wish to conclude this budget statement by extending the warm appreciation of the Federal Government to all the people of this great nation who, in the course of the past year, have toiled and made sacrifices, and have generally supported the

administration in the challenging task of building a prosperous, happy and progressive society.

We have a lot to be proud of in our achievements so far, but a great deal more remains to be done.

I therefore urge you all to join the administration in the rededication to the great task of nation-building in a spirit of total commitment, discipline and service.

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### Date and Instrument of Establishment of the Bank

**Central Bank of Nigeria Act 1958 CAP 30 (As amended)**

### Functions of the Bank

- i) Issue of legal tender currency in Nigeria
- ii) Maintenance of external reserves
- iii) Safeguarding the international value of the Nigerian Currency
- iv) Financial adviser and banker to the Federal Government
- v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria
- vi) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria

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Deputy Governor: *Mr. O.O. Vincent*

Name of the Secretary to the Board:

*Mr. A. O. Durojaiyi*

5. Name of the Chief of Banking Operations *Alhaji A.O.G. Oriti*

6. Other members of the Board of Directors:
 

- (i) Professor H.M.A. Onitiri
- (ii) Dr. S. U. Ugoh
- (iii) Dr. S.E.A. Ewa
- (iv) Dr. S. Kumo
- (v) Mr. H. Zayyad.

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Ilesha, Jos, Kano (two), Lagos, Maiduguri, Minna, Nguru, Nsukka, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Umuahia-Ibukwu, Uyo, Yaba, Abakaliki, Agbor, Asaba, Apapa, Benin City, Ille-Ille, Nnewi, Orlu, Owerri, Sapele, Ughelli, Warri and Lagos (3, Martins St, Idumota and Ijora).

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

**Clays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.**

Established by United Kingdom Act of Parliament in 1925 to take over certain existing banks.

**Head Office:**

Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3

**Local Head Office:**

Marina, Lagos.

**Branches at:**

Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Bauchi, Benin, Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Calabar, Calabar Ebute-Metta, Enugu (two), Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (three), Ilesha, Lagos (five), Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Mallam Maduri, Minna, Offa, Onitsha (two), Ofe, Illebu-Ode, Jos, Ilorin, Jos (two), Kaduna (two), Kano (three), Port Harcourt (two), Potiskum, Sapele, Surulere, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Asaba, Awka, Aguata, Gboko, Bacita, Burutu, Ikorodu, Isenyin, Mubi, Orlu, Ogoja, Ughelli, Uromi, Yelwa, Samaru.

**Bank of America (Nig.) Limited**

Formed by the merging of the Bank of Nigeria with Bank of America of California in 1930.

**Head Office:**

100, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California

**Local Head Office:**

36, Broad Street, Lagos.

**Bank of India Limited**

Established in 1906

**Head Office:**

2-80 Mahatma Ghandi Road, Bombay, India.

**Local Head Office:**

5/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

**United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Limited**

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. It took over the Nigerian branches of the British and French Bank Limited, on October 3, 1961.

**Head Office:**

27/129 Broad Street, Lagos.

**Branches at:**

Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ibadan, Ikeja, Kaduna, Lagos (two), Port Harcourt (two).

Aba, Benin, Enugu, New Buse, Kainji, Ijora, Ilupeju, Maiduguri, Warri, Zaria, Yaba, Idumagbo.

**Wema Bank Limited**

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

**Head Office:** 168 Strachan Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

**Branches at:**

Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ebute-Metta, Ife, Illebu-Igbo, Mushin, Odogbolu, Shagamu, Ibadan, Ikeja, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

**The New Nigeria Bank Limited**

Established in February 1971.

**Head Office:** Benin City.

**Branches at:**

Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubiaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

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Bank and Country**

England—Barclays Bank Ltd., London

France—Banque Nationale de Paris

Canada—Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal

Italy—Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome

England—Midland Bank Ltd., London

France—Credit Lyonnais S. A., Paris

Canada—Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Germany—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Dusseldorf

France—Societe Generale, Paris

Japan—Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka

Japan—Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Germany—Deutsche Bank, A.G., Frankfurt/Main.

Canada—Bank of Montreal

England—Lloyds Bank Ltd., London

Japan—Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Japan—Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka

Italy—Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan

Japan—Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo

Italy—Credito Italiano, Milan

Germany—Dresdner Bank A.G., Frankfurt/Main.



rina (Lagos).

**N African Bank Limited**

Established September 1971.

Head Office: Port Harcourt.

Branches at:

Ijenny, Bonni in Ogoni Division, Alesa  
Kano.

**No Post-Office Savings Bank**

Apart from the normal postal and telecommunication services being rendered by the Posts and Telegraphs section of the Ministry of Communications, the P and T also operates a savings Bank in all its main post offices.

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated most like those of the commercial Banks. Savings bank facilities have been extended to some postal agencies. Like the commercial banks, the Post Office Savings Bank's excess funds are invested in various government securities.

**Standard Bank Nigeria Limited**  
public company incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1894.

Head Office

1 Gracechurch Street London E.C.3.

Local Head Office:

I Manna Lagos.

Branches at:

Iba (two), Aboekuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa, Anin (two), Bakura, Calabar, Enugu, Asaba, Gediara, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (five), Ikere, Ikorodu, Ikorodun, Ilorin, Illesha, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Onitsha, Lagos (five), Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomosho, Onitsha (two), Shogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Apo (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Opute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia-Ibukwu, Uyo, Warri, Zaria (two), Oyo, Otsikum, Ughelli, Yabo, Ilorin.

**Functions:** N.I.D.B. provides medium and long-term finance to enterprises in Nigeria, which are owned and managed by the private sector and which, by its nature and size, will make some contribution to the economic development of Nigeria. It finances projects sponsored and controlled by Government, provided they are operated by independent enterprises on commercial

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s. It also finances tourism which includes building and equipment of hotels of national standard. N.I.D.B. normally limits its operations to the manufacturing, mining as well as agro-allied industries, but will assist clients in locating technical and managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns.

**Chairman:** Alhaji Jalo Waziri  
**Managing Director:** Silas Bandele  
**Secretary:** Olukayode Olawole Ogunmehan.

**Other Directors:**

1. A. M. Joda
2. P.M. Mathew
3. C.E. Okobi
4. S.O. Asabia
5. E.C. McNestry
6. M. Lewis (Jr.)
7. D.B. Lloyd
8. H. Sekinde
9. E.N. Ukochie
10. Hans van den Houten.
11. P. M. Mathew
12. C. E. Okobi

**GERIAN AGRICULTURAL BANK LTD.**

**Address:** P.M.B. 2155,  
 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way,  
 Kaduna.  
**Phone:** 23551 Ext. 290  
**Telex:** NAGRIBANK  
**Date Established:** 1973  
**Authorised Capital:** ₦1,000,000

**Objectives:**

The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development

and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming, as well as storage, distribution and marketing of such production in Nigeria.

**Aim:**

The aim of the bank is to improve rural life and the agricultural economy of the country by booking income and purchasing power of the rural population.

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited also plans to increase the volume of lending resources to the agricultural and livestock sectors by starting a number of rural savings schemes, at a later date.

**Directors:**

1. Dr. W.O. Uzoaga (*Chairman*)
2. H. A. Ejueyitchie
3. E.A.O. Fashoro
4. O. Oleshore
5. A.O.G. Otitil *Central Bank*
6. W. Samella
7. Mr. Musa Bello  
 (Alternate Mr. C. O. Olutola) *Min. of Finance*
8. Mr. I. J. Ebong  
 (Alternate E. O. Ayo) *Min. of Econ. Dev.*
9. Mr. B. S. Oloruntoba  
 (Alternate G. O. Okin *Min. of Agric.*

**NIGERIAN BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Address:** No. 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 4424, Lagos.  
**Phone:** 53917, 51587  
**Date established:** April 2, 1973

**Principal Functions:**

The principal functions of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and commerce; the performance of all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

**Capital Resources:**

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is ₦60 million which comprises 600,000 shares of ₦100 each. Of this, ₦10 million has been paid up by its share holders — Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Government, the Central Bank of Nigeria, and other approved financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

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The change over to metric commenced on January 1, 1973. As from that date, all equipment products calibrated or marked imperial units carried also the metric conversion of such operations and markings. And all imperial units ceased to be legal on January 1, 1974.

### HIGHER NUMERALS

	U.S.A.; France	Nigeria, Great Britain, other European countries
1,000,000.....	Million	Million
1,000,000,000.....	Billion	Thousand millions
1,000,000,000,000.....	Trillion	Billion
1,000,000,000,000,000.....	Quadrillion	Thousand billions.
1,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	Quintillion	Trillion.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES METRIC SYSTEM; SOUND BARRIER

#### TABLES OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE		CUBIC MEASURE	
millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm)	10 deciliters	= 1 liters = 1,000 milliliters
centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm)	10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (dal)
decimeters	= 100 millimeters	10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters
meters	= meter (m) = 1,000 millimeters	10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 liters
dekameters	= 10 meters		
hectometers	= 100 meters		
dekameters	= 1 kilometer (km)		
	= 1,000 meters		
AREA MEASURE		WEIGHTS	
square millimeters (mm <sup>2</sup> )	= 1 square centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)
square centimeters	= 1 square meter (m <sup>2</sup> )	10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams
square meters	= 1,000,000 square millimeters	10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams
square meters	= 1 are (a)	10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dag) = 100 grams
hectares	= 1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square meters	10 dekagrams	= hectogram (hg) = 100 grams
hectares	= 1 square kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> ) = 1,000,000 square meters	10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
VOLUME MEASURE		10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
milliliters (ml)	= 1 centiliter (cl)	1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t)
milliliters	= 1 deciliter (dl)		
milliliters	= 100 milliliters		
liters	= 1 liter (l) = 1,000 milliliters		

## TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS — LENGTH

METRE (M)	YARD	YARD	METRE
1	1 1/10 or	1.1	1 9/10 or
2	2 1/5 or	2.2	2 1 4/5 or
3	3 3/10 or	3.3	3 2 7/10 or
4	4 2/5 or	4.4	4 3 7/10 or
5	5 1/2 or	5.5	5 4 3/5 or
6	6 3/5 or	6.6	6 5 1/2 or
7	7 7/10 or	7.7	7 6 2/5 or
8	8 7/10 or	8.7	8 7 3/10 or
9	9 4/5 or	9.8	9 8 1/5 or
10	10 9/10 or	10.9	10 9 1/10 or
20	21 9/10 or	21.9	20 18 3/10 or
40	43 7/10 or	43.7	40 38 3/5 or
60	65 3/5 or	65.6	60 54 9/10 or
80	87 1/2 or	87.5	80 73 1/5 or
100	109 2/5 or	109.4	100 91 2/5 or
200	218 7/10 or	218.7	200 182 9/10 or
400	437 2/5 or	437.4	400 365 4/5 or
600	656 1/5 or	656.2	600 548 3/5 or
800	874 6/10 or	874.9	800 731 5/10 or
1000	1093 3/5 or	1093.6	1000 914 2/5 or
1 km	5/8 or .6 Mile	1.4 Mile	13/8 km or

1 Inch	=	2.5 CENTIMETRES
1 Foot	=	30.5 CENTIMETRES
1 Yard	=	23 CENTIMETRES
1 Yard	=	40 CENTIMETRES



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26, Zik Avenue, Uwani, Private Mail Bag 1021  
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## MASS AND WEIGHT

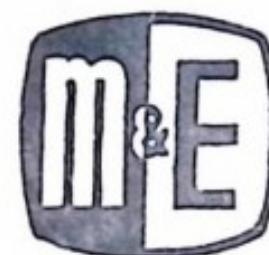
Kilogramme (Kg.)	Pound	Pound	Kilogramme (Kg.)
1	2 1/5 or 2.2	1	454 grammes
2	4 2/5 or 4.4	2	9/10 kg or .9 kg
3	6 3/5 or 6.6	3	1 2/5 .. or 1.4 ..
4	8 4/5 or 8.8	4	1 4/5 .. or 1.8 ..
5	11 or 11.0	5	2 3/10 .. or 2.3 ..
6	13 1/5 or 13.2	6	2 7/10 .. or 2.7 ..
7	15 2/5 or 15.4	7	3 1/5 .. or 3.2 ..
8	17 3/5 or 17.6	8	3 3/5 .. or 3.6 ..
9	19 4/5 or 19.8	9	4 1/10 .. or 4.1 ..
10	22 or 22.0	10	4 1/2 .. or 4.5 ..
20	44 1/10 or 44.1	20	9 1/10 .. or 9.1 ..
40	88 1/5 or 88.2	40	18 1/10 .. or 18.1 ..
60	132 3/10 or 132.3	60	27 1/5 .. or 27.2 ..
80	176 2/5 or 176.4	80	36 3/10 .. or 36.3 ..
100	220 1/2 .. or 220.5	100	45 2/5 .. or 45.4 ..
200	440 9/10 or 440.9	200	90 7/10 .. or 90.7 ..
400	881 4/5 or 881.8	400	181 2/5 .. or 181.4 ..
600	1322 4/5 or 1322.8	600	272 1/5 .. or 272.2 ..
800	1763 7/10 or 1763.7	800	362 9/10 .. or 362.9 ..
1000	2204 3/5 or 2204.6	1000	453 3/5 .. or 453.6 ..
(1 tonn)	(.98 ton)	2000	907 1/5 .. or 907.2 ..
		2240	1016 .. or 1016 ..
			(1 tonne) ..

1 Pound = 113 grammes  
 1 Pound = 227 grammes  
 1 Ounc = 28.3 grammes

## VOLUME

Litres (L)	Gallons	Gallons	Litres (L)
1	1/5 or .2	1	4 1/2 .. or 4.5
2	2/5 or .4	2	9 1/10 .. or 9.1
3	7/10 or .7	3	13 3/5 .. or 13.8
4	9/10 or .9	4	18 1/5 .. or 18.2
5	1 1/10 or 1.1	5	22 7/10 .. or 22.7
6	1 3/10 or 1.3	6	27 3/10 .. or 27.3
7	1 1/2 .. or 1.5	7	31 4/5 .. or 31.8
8	1 4/5 or 1.8	8	36 2/5 .. or 36.4
9	2 or 2	9	40 9/10 .. or 40.9
10	2 1/5 or 2.2	10	45 1/2 .. or 45.5
20	4 2/5 or 4.4	20	90 9/10 .. or 90.9
30	4 2/5 or 6.6	30	136 2/5 .. or 136.4
40	8 4/5 or 8.8	40	181 4/5 .. or 181.8
50	11 or 11	50	227 3/10 .. or 227.3
100	22 or 22	60	272 4/5 .. or 272.8
200	44 or 44	80	363 7/10 .. or 363.7
400	88 or 88	100	454 3/5 .. or 454.6
800	110 or 110	200	909 1/5 .. or 909.2

1 Pint = 3/5 Litre  
 1 Quart = 1 1/10 Litres



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- IBADAN, BANK ROAD, TEL. 21748
- WARRI, WARRI/SAPELE ROAD, TEL. 186
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# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

## TABLES OF NIGERIA CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### LINEAR MEASURE

inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft)
at	= 1 yard (yd)
ards	= 1 rod (rd.) pole, or perch (16 ft)
ods	= 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet.
longs	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 ft.
iles	= 1 league = 5,280 yards 15,840 ft.
6,11549 feet	= 1 international Nautical Mile

### AREA MEASURE

square inches	= 1 square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )
quare feet	= 1 square yard (yd <sup>2</sup> )
quare yards	= 1,296 square inches
quare rods	= 1 square rod (rd.) <sup>2</sup>
acres	= 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ square feet
ile square	= 1 acre = 4,840 square feet yards = 43,560 square
iles square	= 1 square mile (mi <sup>2</sup> ) = 1 section (of land)
	= 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles

### CUBIC MEASURE

28 inches (in <sup>3</sup> )	= 1 cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )
cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )

### GUNTER'S OR SURVEYORS' CHAIN MEASURE

2 inches (in.)	= 1 link
links	= 1 chain (ch) = 4 rods
chains	= 66 feet
	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 320 rods = 5,280 ft

### LIQUID MEASURE

hen necessary to distinguish the liquid pint quart from the dry pint or quart, the word "liquid" or the abbreviation "liq." should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit.	
ts	= 1 pint (pt) (= 28.875 Cub. ins.)
ts	= 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches)
arts	= 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) 3 pints = 32 gills

### DRY MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.) = 67.2005 cubic in.  
8 quarts = 1 peck (pk) = 537.605 cubic inches) = 16 pints  
4 pecks = 1 bushel (b) = 2,150.42 cubic inches = 32 quarts

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy ounce or pound, the word "avoirdupois" or the abbreviation "avdp." should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois and troy weight).

27 11/32 grains	= 1 dram (dr.)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.) = 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) = 256 drams
100 pounds	= 7,000 grains
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton = 2,000 pounds

In "gross" or "long" measure, the following values are recognized:

112 pounds	= 1 gross or long hundredweight
20 gross or long hundredweights	= 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds

When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated "net" or "short" when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

### TROY WEIGHT

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (cwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz t) = 48 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb t) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains

### MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

#### To find the AREA of a:

- Circle—Multiply the square of the diameter by 785398 (usually 7854).  
 Rectangle—Multiply the length of the base by the height.  
 Sphere (surface)—Multiply the square of the radius by 3 1416 and multiply by 4.  
 Square—Square the length of one side.  
 Trapezoid—Add the two parallel sides, multiply by the height and divide by 2.  
 Triangle—Multiply the base by the height and divide by 2.

#### To find the VOLUME of a:

- Cube—Cube the length of one edge.  
 Cylinder—Multiply the square of the radius of the base by 3.1416 and multiply by the height.  
 Pyramid—Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3.  
 Rectangular Prism—Multiply the length by the width by the height.  
 Sphere—Multiply the cube of the radius by 3.1416 multiply by 4 and divide by 3.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

#### CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Atomic weights, based on the exact number 12 as the assigned atomic mass of carbon, carbon 12 are provided.

For the radioactive elements with the exception of uranium and thorium the either the isotope of longest half-life (marked with a star) or the better known with two stars) is given.

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number
Actinium	Ac	89
Aluminum	Al	13
Americium	Am	95
Antimony	Sb	51
Argon	Ar	18
Arsenic	As	33
Astatine	At	85
Barium	Ba	56
Berkelium	Bk	97
Beryllium	Be	4
Bismuth	Bi	83
Boron	B	5
Bromine	Br	35
Cadmium	Cd	48
Calcium	Ca	20
Californium	Cf	98
Carbon	C	6
Cerium	Ce	58
Cesium	Cs	55
Chlorine	Cl	17
Chromium	Cr	24
Cobalt	Co	27
Copper	Cu	29
Curium	Cm	96
Dysprosium	Dy	66
Einsteinium	Es	99
Erbium	Er	68
Europium	Eu	63

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Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number
Fermium.....	Fm	100
Fluorine.....	F	9
Francium.....	Fr	27
Cadolinium.....	Gd	64
Gallium.....	Ga	31
Germanium.....	Ge	32
Gold.....	Au	79
Hafnium.....	Hf	72
Helium.....	He	2
Helium.....	He	67
Hydrogen.....	H	1
Inium.....	In	49
Iodine.....	I	53
Indium.....	Ir	77
Iron.....	Fe	26
Krypton.....	Kr	36
Lanthanum.....	La	57
Lawrencium.....	Lr	103
Lead.....	Pb	82
Lithium.....	Li	3
Lutetium.....	Lu	71
Magnesium.....	Mg	12
Manganese.....	Mn	25
Mendelevium.....	Md	101
Mercury.....	Hg	80
Molybdenum.....	Mo	42
Neodymium.....	Nd	60
Neon.....	Ne	10
Neptunium.....	Np	93
Nickel.....	Ni	28
Nobium (Form. Columbium)	Nb	41
Nitrogen.....	N	7
Nobelium.....	No	102
Cornium.....	Os	76
Oxygen.....	O	8
Palladium.....	Pd	46
Phosphorus.....	P	15
Platinum.....	Pt	78
Protactinium.....	Pu	94
Potassium.....	Po	84
Praseodymium.....	K	19
Protactinium.....	Pr	59
Promethium.....	Pa	91
Radium.....	Pm	61
Radium.....	Ra	88
Radon.....	Rn	86
Rhenium.....	Ru	75
Rhodium.....	Rh	45
Rubidium.....	Rb	37

SQUARES, SQUARE ROOTS, CUBES AND CUBE ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100									
No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq.	Cube	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq.	Cube
No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq.	Cube	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq.	Cube
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	8	144	1,152	2	4	8	144	1,152
3	9	27	732	1,444	3	9	27	732	1,444
4	16	64	2,000	1,728	4	16	64	2,000	1,728
5	25	125	2,36	1,710	5	25	125	2,36	1,710
6	36	216	2,49	1,677	6	36	216	2,49	1,677
7	49	343	2,645	1,913	7	49	343	2,645	1,913
8	64	512	2,828	2,000	8	64	512	2,828	2,000
9	81	729	3,000	2,060	9	81	729	3,000	2,060
10	100	1000	3,162	2,154	10	100	1000	3,162	2,154
11	121	1331	3,316	2,224	11	121	1331	3,316	2,224
12	144	1728	3,406	2,289	12	144	1728	3,406	2,289
13	169	2197	3,605	2,351	13	169	2197	3,605	2,351
14	196	2744	3,741	2,410	14	196	2744	3,741	2,410
15	225	3375	3,873	2,466	15	225	3375	3,873	2,466
16	256	4096	4,000	2,519	16	256	4096	4,000	2,519
17	289	4913	4,123	2,571	17	289	4913	4,123	2,571
18	324	5832	4,242	2,620	18	324	5832	4,242	2,620
19	361	6859	4,359	2,688	19	361	6859	4,359	2,688
20	400	8000	4,472	2,714	20	400	8000	4,472	2,714
21	441	9261	4,582	2,756	21	441	9261	4,582	2,756
22	484	10648	4,690	2,802	22	484	10648	4,690	2,802
23	529	12167	4,795	2,843	23	529	12167	4,795	2,843
24	576	13824	4,999	2,884	24	576	13824	4,999	2,884
25	625	15625	5,000	2,924	25	625	15625	5,000	2,924
26	676	17576	5,099	2,962	26	676	17576	5,099	2,962
27	729	19683	5,196	3,000	27	729	19683	5,196	3,000
28	784	21952	5,291	3,036	28	784	21952	5,291	3,036
29	841	24389	5,365	3,072	29	841	24389	5,365	3,072
30	900	27000	5,477	3,107	30	900	27000	5,477	3,107
31	961	29761	5,567	3,141	31	961	29761	5,567	3,141
32	1024	32768	5,656	3,174	32	1024	32768	5,656	3,174
33	1089	35937	5,744	3,207	33	1089	35937	5,744	3,207
34	1156	39304	5,831	3,239	34	1156	39304	5,831	3,239

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000

No.	Square Root	Cube Root									
1000	31.62	10.00	1200	34.64	10.63	1415	37.62	11.23	1630	40.37	11.77
1005	31.70	10.02	1205	34.71	10.64	1420	37.60	11.24	1635	40.44	11.78
1010	31.74	10.03	1210	34.79	10.65	1425	37.75	11.25	1640	40.50	11.79
1015	31.79	10.07	1215	34.86	10.67	1430	37.82	11.27	1645	40.56	11.80
1020	32.02	10.08	1220	34.93	10.69	1435	37.89	11.28	1650	40.62	11.82
1025	32.09	10.10	1225	35.00	10.70	1440	37.95	11.29	1655	40.68	11.83
1030	32.17	10.12	1235	35.14	10.73	1445	38.01	11.31	1660	40.74	11.84
1035	32.33	10.15	1245	35.28	10.76	1450	38.09	11.32	1665	40.80	11.85
1040	32.49	10.16	1255	35.43	10.79	1455	38.14	11.33	1670	40.87	11.86
1045	32.56	10.20	1260	35.50	10.80	1460	38.21	11.34	1675	40.93	11.88
1050	32.63	10.21	1265	35.57	10.82	1465	38.28	11.36	1680	40.99	11.89
1055	32.72	10.24	1275	35.71	10.84	1470	38.34	11.37	1685	41.05	11.90
1060	32.86	10.26	1280	35.78	10.86	1475	38.41	11.38	1690	41.11	11.91
1065	32.94	10.28	1285	35.85	10.87	1480	38.47	11.40	1695	41.17	11.92
1070	33.02	10.29	1290	35.92	10.89	1490	38.60	11.42	1700	41.23	11.93
1075	33.09	10.31	1300	36.06	10.91	1500	38.73	11.45	1705	41.29	11.95
1080	33.17	10.32	1305	36.12	10.93	1510	38.86	11.47	1710	41.35	11.96
1085	33.24	10.34	1315	36.26	10.96	1515	38.92	11.49	1715	41.41	11.97
1090	33.32	10.35	1320	36.33	10.97	1520	36.93	11.50	1720	41.47	11.98
1095	33.39	10.37	1330	36.47	11.00	1530	39.12	11.52	1725	41.53	11.99
1100	33.47	10.38	1335	36.54	11.01	1535	39.16	11.54	1730	41.59	12.00
1105	33.54	10.40	1340	36.61	11.02	1540	39.24	11.55	1735	41.65	12.02
1110	33.62	10.42	1345	36.67	11.04	1545	39.31	11.56	1745	41.77	12.04
1115	33.69	10.43	1350	36.74	11.05	1555	39.43	11.59	1755	41.89	12.06
1120	33.76	10.45	1355	36.81	11.07	1560	39.50	11.60	1765	42.01	12.09
1125	33.84	10.46	1360	36.88	11.08	1570	39.62	11.62	1770	42.07	12.10
1130	33.91	10.48	1365	36.95	11.07	1575	39.69	11.63	1775	42.13	12.11
1135	33.99	10.49	1370	37.01	11.11	1585	39.61	11.68	1785	42.25	12.12
1140	34.06	10.51	1375	37.08	11.11	1595	39.67	11.69	1790	42.31	12.14
1145	34.13	10.52	1380	37.15	11.11	1605	39.73	11.70	1795	42.37	12.15
1150	34.20	10.54	1385	37.22	11.11	1610	39.79	11.71	1800	42.43	12.16
1155	34.29	10.55	1390	37.29	11.11	1615	39.85	11.72	1805	42.49	12.17
1160	34.36	10.56	1395	37.36	11.11	1620	39.91	11.73	1810	42.55	12.18
1165	34.43	10.57	1400	37.43	11.11	1625	39.97	11.74	1815	42.61	12.19

## DENSITY OF GASES AND VAPOURS

Gas	Wt.	Gas	Wt.	Gas	Wt.
Ethylene.....	1.171	Ethylene.....	1.260	Methyl fluoride.....	1.545
Fluorine.....	1.293	Fluorine.....	1.696	Monomethylamine.....	1.38
Helium.....	.759	Helium.....	.178	Neon.....	.900
Hydrogen.....	1.784	Hydrogen.....	.090	Nitric oxide.....	1.341
Hydrogen bromide.....	3.48	Hydrogen bromide.....	3.50	Nitrogen (chem.).....	1.250
Hydrogen chloride.....	2.60	Hydrogen chloride.....	1.639	Nitrosyl chloride.....	2.99
Hydrogen iodide.....	2.519	Hydrogen iodide.....	5.724	Nitrous oxide.....	1.997
Hydrogen sulfide.....	1.250	Hydrogen sulfide.....	1.539	Oxygen.....	1.429
Hydrogen selenide.....	1.977	Hydrogen selenide.....	3.66	Phosphine.....	1.48
Krypton.....	2.72	Krypton.....	3.745	Propane.....	2.020
Methane.....	3.214	Methane.....	.717	Silicon tetrafluoride.....	4.67
Methyl chloride.....	3.89	Methyl chloride.....	2.25	Sulfur dioxide.....	2.927
Methyl ether.....	1.356	Methyl ether.....	2.091	Xenon.....	5.897

## TEMPERATURE CONVERSION TABLE

For temperatures not shown. To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade subtract 32 degrees and multiply by 5, divide by 9; to convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32 degrees.

Centigrade	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Fahrenheit
-273.2	-459.7	—	—	17.8	0
-184	-300	—	—	12.2	10
-183	-273	—	—	6.67	20
-157	-250	—	—	1.11	30
-129	-200	—	—	4.44	40
-101	-150	—	—	10.0	50
-73.3	-100	—	—	14.6	60
-45.6	-50	—	—	21.1	70
-40.0	-40	—	—	23.9	75
-34.4	-30	—	—	26.7	80
-28.9	-20	—	—	29.4	85
-23.3	-10	—	—	32.2	90
		—	—	194	149
		—	—	300	572

Water boils at 212° Fahrenheit at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, boiling point water is lower by about 1° Fahrenheit. Methyl alcohol boils at 148° Fahrenheit. Average human temperature, 38.6° Fahrenheit. Water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. Although "Centigrade" is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Bureau of Standards have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called "Celsius."

## ELECTRICAL UNITS

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes—(rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts.

A kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts. A kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts. A megawatt is equal to 1,000,000 watts.

Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours.

This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour, 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1 1/3 horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

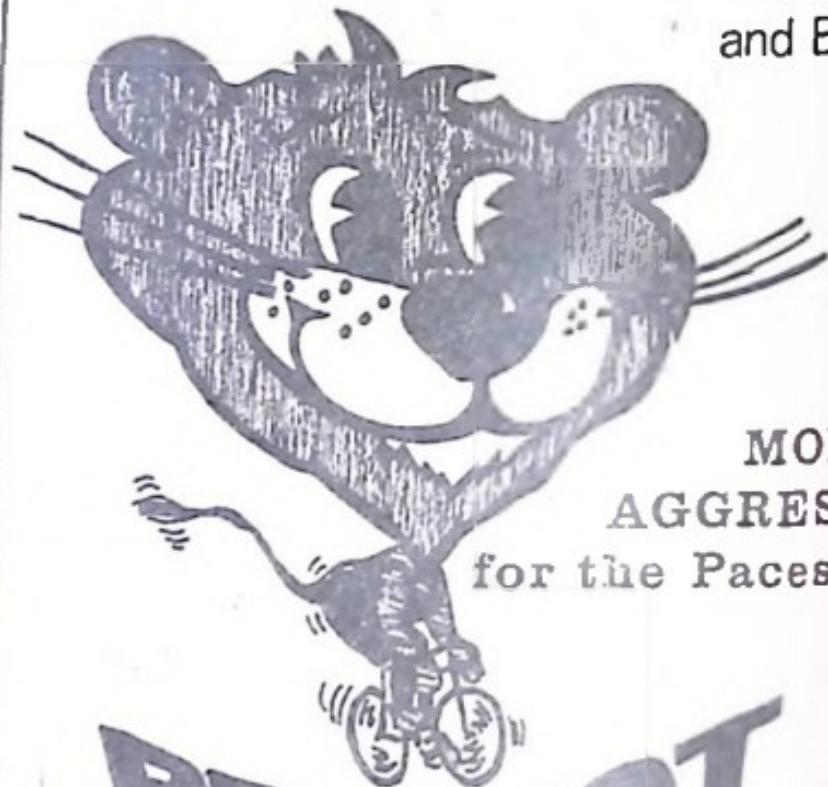
The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

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## MAJOR DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

NOV. 1975 – OCT. 1976

### November 3, 1975

It was decided that the Belgrave judicial panel set up by the Federal Government to probe the circumstances surrounding the importation of cement by the Ministry of Defence would now sit in public and not in camera as earlier ordered.

### November 4, 1975

The Federal Government set up a four-man panel headed by Mr. Mike Adebegbaje, Accountant-General of the Edo State, to probe the Daily Times organisation and to submit its report to the Supreme Military Council by December 5, 1975. Other members of the probe were Mr. Idris Oniolapo Sulaiman, Mr. Jerry Okoro and Mr. O.O. Omorin.

### November 4, 1975

The Federal Government offered admission to 50 Namibians to study in government colleges in various parts of Nigeria. Forty-seven of the students were accompanied from Lusaka, Zambia, by Mrs. Beryl McGovern, a special representative of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and Mr. A.M. Nangolo, a SWAPO official, it was reported in Lagos.

### November 4, 1975

A decree No. 30 titled "Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous provisions) Decree 1975" published in Lagos made it an offence punishable by a fine of N2,000 or 10 years imprisonment for wilfully or unlawfully damaging or destroying any telecommunications work or electricity lines. It is also an offence punishable by a fine of N500 or three years imprisonment to obstruct or prevent the sending of messages by means of telecommunications.

### November 4, 1975

A decree formally setting up the Public Complaints Commission stipulates a fine of N500 or imprisonment for six months or both for refusal to testify before the Public Complaints Commission and one year jail without an option of fine for any person found guilty of making false complaint to the Commissioner.

### November 5, 1975

Two top officials of the Lagos State Government — retired Permanent Secretary in the State's Ministry of Trade and Industry, Alhaji F.A. Durosini-Eti and his deputy, Mr. A.O. Olukoya were ordered to refund a total sum of N46,952.11 to the state government. The Government would deduct N25,457.11 from Alhaji Durosini-Eti's retirement benefits and N21,495.00 from Mr. Olukoya's. These were some of the recommendations of the board of inquiry appointed to probe the operation of the bulk purchase scheme of the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry.

### November 5, 1975

Four top officers with the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry's purchase scheme were dismissed from service. They are a principal commercial officer, Mr. J.A. Otenigbogbe; two trade officers — Mr. T.A. Igbinla and Mr. F.A. Yusuf and a storekeeper, Mr. A.R.S. Dawodu. Their dismissal followed government's acceptance of a report of an inquiry which probed the operations of the bulk purchase scheme. The inquiry found that the scheme, set up to stabilise prices of essential commodities so as to arrest inflation failed because of bad management.

The government also ordered that:

\* A deputy permanent secretary at the ministry Mr. A.O. Olukoya, be

retired with immediate effect and that N21,495.00 paid to a contractor in excess of the sum at which the contractor was previously awarded be deducted from his retirement benefits:

\* A total of N25,475.11 said to have been over-paid to certain persons on the authority of the retired permanent secretary at the ministry, Alhaji F.A. Durosimi-Etti should be recovered from his retirement benefits.

\* Names of two contractors involved in the irregular transactions discovered during the probe — Alhaja R. Idewu and Messrs R.A. Shoyoye and Sons — should be black-listed and barred from obtaining contract from the state government's institutions.

#### November 5, 1975

The Federal Government had budgeted over N122 million for Colour Television Project in the country, disclosed the Acting Director — General of the NBC, Mr. Horatio Agedah while addressing the opening of a four-day National Workshop on Colour Television at the University of Lagos.

#### November 5, 1975

The Federal Government appointed new Chancellors for the six Universities in the country: The Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero for the University of Ibadan; Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Ahmadu Bello University; Chief Adetokunbo Ademola, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Alhaji Kashin Ibrahim, University of Lagos; Mr. Justice H.U. Kaine, University of Benin and the Olu of Warri, Erujuwa II for the University of Ife.

Four magistrates and five doctors were among 120 officers swept away in the latest clean-up exercise, in the Lagos State.

In all, 16 people were affected in the judicial department, in land registry 12, and Ministry of Justice 10.

They were either terminated, retired or dismissed.

#### RETIRED

A.O. Jacobs, senior magistrate, (inefficiency) Miss G.A. Bi  
magistrate grade I, (inefficiency)  
A. Ariyo, magistrate grade I, contract — (inefficiency) and  
ju. magistrate grade I, (m

#### DISMISSED

M.C. Ogbue, registrar, —  
ment — (awaiting trial); N.  
assistant registrar, (embezzled but on appeal); A.R. O.  
assistant registrar, (misconduct);  
Olatunji, assistant registrar, (ir  
— involved in loss of public  
N18,712.65 and ordered t  
Service Commission to refu  
cent, thereof); R.A. Folani,  
assistant, (embezzlement and  
Mrs. J.A. Adesina, clerical ass  
conduct — absent from duty).

#### TERMINATED

B.A. Odulesi, clerical officer, (ill-health); Miss A.A. Adesanya, officer, (ill-health); M.A. Adebayo, clerical assistant — (inefficiency, in missing exhibits); C.O. Akpala, clerical assistant, (inefficiency, pilferage); Mrs. R.T. Davies, certant, misconduct, (absent from dismissed and B.O. Gema, investigation officer, misconduct, missed).

#### LAND REGISTRY

D.K. Maduakor, junior keeper, (misconduct, indeterminated; S.A. Isichel, junior of title, misconduct — terminated; Kuforiji, investigation officer, cy — terminated; R. Adigun, investigation officer, inefficiency — terminated, Mrs. N.M. Osondu, officer, inefficiency — terminated; Olatunde, clerical officer, abduty — dismissed; J.A.A. Tijani, clerical officer, absent from dismissed; M.A. Makun, clerical efficiency — terminated; S. A.

absent from duty — terminated; M. Lawal, messenger, declining productivity — retired; F.A. Solaru, messenger, declining productivity — retired and I. Olatunde, messenger, declining productivity — retired.

#### **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

A. Pratt, senior state counsel grade I (utilised as customary court inspector, malpractice — retired; Mrs. K.A. Bakare, principal state counsel, inefficiency declining productivity) — retired; Chief V.A. Solanke, administrator-general and public trustee present assignment chairman of standing committee on Chieftaincy affairs, ill-health and declining productivity — retired; E.O. Ajomo, typist grade I, incompetence — retired; Mrs. O. Harris, clerical officer, ill-health and inefficiency — terminated; Mrs. Y.O. Matt, bailiff assistant, ill-health and inefficiency — terminated; Godwin Adewa, clerical assistant, ill-health — retired, P.S. Hunsu, clerical assistant, malpractice — dismissed; M.A. Fatoyinbo, assistant executive officer (general duty), divided interest — terminated and M.O. Awosanya, inspector of properties, inefficiency and incompetence — retired.

#### **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

L.B.A. Max-Lino, deputy chief agricultural officer, abuse of office — retired; D. Okusanya, agricultural officer, malpractice — terminated; T.A. Onakade, agricultural officer, malpractice — terminated; A.A. Daini, higher agricultural superintendent, inefficiency — retired; P.S. Bourdje, agricultural assistant, malpractice — retired; I. Keshinro, agricultural assistant, malpractice — retired; M. Ikeola, paymaster, inefficiency — terminated; S.A. Ayinde, artisan, ill-health — terminated; N.O. Oluwa, executive officer, inefficiency — terminated; A. Cadmus, statistical assistant, inefficiency — terminated; Mrs. O.A. Hamid, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; K. Willie-Motesho, clerical officer, ineffi-

cency — terminated and Adisa Ogundeye, motor driver, ill-health — terminated.

#### **AUDIT DEPARTMENT**

Mrs. M.A. Olowokore, temporary stenographer, inefficiency, insubordination, habitual late-coming — terminated; S.O. Ogundare, clerical officer, habitual late-coming — terminated; E. Awosanya, clerical assistant, inefficiency — terminated, E. Danzo, clerical assistant, habitual late-coming, drowsing on duty — terminated; T. Babalola, messenger, ill-health — terminated; M. Adegbuyi, messenger, ineffectiveness — terminated and B. Oshikomaiya, messenger, indifference to duty and insubordination — terminated.

#### **MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENTS**

T.A. Bakare, executive officer, general duty, misconduct, embezzlement of funds — dismissed.

#### **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Amos Aremu, clerical officer, malpractice — terminated; E.O. Odedina, clerical officer, malpractice — terminated; S.A. George, typist, ill-health — terminated; Miss O. Odunsi, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; Mrs. C. Akinyemi, cook, ill-health — retired; L. Kadiri, clerical officer, inefficiency and irresponsibility — terminated; O. Balogun, misconduct — dismissed; Mrs. E.T. Akinpelu, school matron, malpractice — terminated and M.A. Kanrike, teacher grade I, absenteesim and inefficiency — retired.

#### **MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

M.O. Ogunde, principal executive officer (revenue), inefficiency and declining productivity — retired; S.O. Lawale, executive officer (revenue), habitual drunkard — retired; I. Giwa, tax collector grade I, inefficiency — retired; E.O. Oduduwa, tax collector grade I, ill health — retired; Miss O.O. Adekunle, tax clerk grade II, ill-health — retired; Miss A.T. Agbaje, clerical officer, ill health — retired and M.A. Badejo, termi-

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ary assessment clerk grade II, ill-health — terminated.

J.O. Scott, tax collector assistant, ill-health — retired; C.T. Hungbo, senior clerical officer, ill-health — retired; J.A. Akinpelude, assistant executive officer, malpractice — dismissed and S.S. Omoeye, executive officer (accounts) malpractice — dismissed.

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Dr. I. Erusiafe, medical officer, ill-health and dwindling productivity — retired; Dr. T.O. Smith, dental surgeon, ill-health and dwindling productivity — retired; Dr. E.O. Awani, consultant physician, divided interest and irresponsibility — retired; Dr. S.O. Esan, medical officer grade I, gross misconduct, abuse of office — dismissed; Dr. S.O. Turnershaw, senior registrar, malpractice — terminated; E.O. Awoniyi, senior pharmacist, inefficiency — retired; F.H. Ijomah senior pharmacist, irresponsibility, Inefficiency including incompetence — retired; Mrs. A.E. Eyo, senior pharmacist, inefficiency including incompetence — retired; E.E.U. Awana, senior pharmacist, inefficiency including incompetence and irresponsibility — retired; A.O. Kalu, dispensing assistant, fraud, abuse of office, gross misconduct — dismissed; M.A. Okafor, principal radiographer, ill-health — retired; S.O. Olowu, hospital secretary, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired.

J.O. Aimbambo, senior electrical officer, dwindling productivity — retired and A.O. Omohagbele assistant executive officer, dwindling productivity, inefficiency including incompetence — retired.

Miss P.D. Ogholaja, typist grade III, ill-health — retired; J. Akinpelu, dental technologist, inefficiency — retired; E.R. Marquis, clerical officer, misconduct — dismissed; Mrs. C.M. Lewis, nursing sister, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired; Mrs. J.O. Sowande, nursing sister, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired; I.A. Ogunowo, nursing superintendent, ill-health, dwindling producti-

vity — retired; Mrs. E.A. Dabiri, staff midwife, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired and E.A. Odulami, principal stores officer, inefficiency — retired.

M.O. Sofela, higher stores officer, misconduct — dismissed; O.A. Lawal ag. senior stores officer, misconduct — dismissed; W.O. Oyekan, asst. Store officer, misconduct — dismissed; M. A. Adeyemo, store-keeper, misconduct — dismissed; Mr. Ilori, store-keeper, inefficiency — terminated; M. Aghedo, senior stores keeper, misconduct — dismissed; S.A. Ogunbiyi, assistant store-keeper, misconduct — dismissed; G.T.A. Williams clerical officer, misconduct — dismissed and Mrs. F. Lawrence, clerical assistant, irresponsibility, inefficiency, including incompetence — terminated.

#### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

R. Teriba, messenger, ill-health — terminated; K. Salako, driver, abuse of office — terminated; E.A. Oyetoro, senior printer grade II old age — retired and A. Fasusi, press artisan, ill-health — retired.

#### MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS

S.S. Omotaja, A.E.O. (accounts) embezzlement — dismissed and A. Okukenu, driver, insubordination and rudeness — terminated.

#### MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

I.O.Y. Sanni, executive officer general, inefficiency — retired; I.O. Akerele, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; J. Paul, clerical officer, misappropriation of fund — dismissed; S. Brown, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; A. Samuel, messenger, indiscipline and inefficiency — terminated; M. Agbetoba senior timekeeper, inefficiency and malpractice — terminated; S. Fambegbe, timekeeper grade III, dishonest practice — dismissed; S. A. Ogunkayo, stores attendant, malpractice — dismissed; S. Ajose, stores attendant, malpractice — dismissed.

### MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

B. Bakare, technical assistant (water) inefficiency — terminated; J.O. Akinwunmi, technical assistant, ill-health — terminated; D.O. Adeoye, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; B.A. Akanni, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; E.O. Abiola, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated and A. Olusile, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated.

M.O. Ologundudu, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; C.O. Ologunju, building/site, inspector, inefficiency — terminated; D.A. Adeyinka, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; O.F. Alele, building/site inspector; inefficiency — terminated; A.O. Okubadejo, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; U.B. Akinyemiju, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; F.A.O. Adamolekun, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; I.O.A. Turner, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; S.I. Oyediran, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; A. A. Olaloko, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; J. A. Fasunlwa, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; M.A. Kazeem, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; M.O. Atanlodi, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; A.O. Okubandejo, building/site inspector, inefficiency — terminated; G.O. Adeoye, technical assistant, inefficiency — terminated; B.O. Olumide, senior technical officer, ill-health — retired and Z.I. Oshodi, technical assistant, ill-health — retired.

G.O.O. Balogun, higher technical officer, malpractice — terminated; M.O. Wilson, assistant technical officer (electrical) ill-health — terminated; L. Alimi, turner, ill-health — terminated and M.A. Kazeem, building inspector, incompetence with declining productivity and

divided interest — terminated.

### MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Titus A. Erinle, secretary, divided interest — retirement benefit until enquiry findings; executive officer, incompetent — terminated; N.M. Yusuf-Aromire, wrongful appointment — terminated; Ayo Lawanson, principal secretary, divided interest — terminated; Akinwunmi, senior organiser, incompetence and divided interest — terminated; W.C. Kemavor, organiser, old age — retired.

D.Ogunbiyi, principal physiotherapy officer, old age — retired; A. A. Adeyinka, typist, habitual lateness — terminated and R. Daramola, driver, office — terminated.

J.P. Wiltshire, deputy community development officer, divided interest — retired — retirement benefit held pending result of investigation; A.O. Wilson, community development officer, ill-health — retired; E.B. Igbo, senior community development officer, incompetent — retired — benefit to be withheld pending result of departmental investigation; Abidoye, community development officer, incompetence — retired — benefit to be withheld pending investigation; Ogunranti, community development officer, incompetence — retired — benefit to be withheld pending result of departmental investigation; Mr. I. A. Igbainyi, community development assistant, ill-health, retired; Miss C.B. Dina, social welfare officer, incompetent — divided interest — retired; Dina, assistant social welfare officer, ill-health and declining productivity — terminated.

tired and M.O. Osofisan, social worker, ill-health - retired.

Mrs. C. Anibaba, social worker, ill-health - retired; S.A. Popoola, craftsman Instructor, Inefficiency - retired and F. Abass, clerical assistant, inefficiency - terminated.

### MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

P.O. Ogbangwor, chief clerical officer, ill-health - retired; E. Utulu, motor driver/mechanic, incompetence - retired; M.A. Balogun, senior co-operative inspector, incompetence - terminated, O.O. Ewvarayye, senior co-operative inspector, malpractice - dismissed and T.O. Abidoye, assistant co-operative officer, malpractice - dismissed.

**November 6, 1975**

The Western State Governor, Colonel David Jemibewon, reconstituted the board of directors of nine of the 10 statutory corporations in the state which were dissolved in August 1975.

The board of the 10th - the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan was reconstituted earlier on September 1.

The composition of the reconstituted boards was as follows:

Western Nigeria Water Corporation, Chairman - Lady Deborah Jibowu. Other members are: Chief J. Fagbeyegun, Dr. P.F. Olaolu, Mr. O. Akinrele the chief planning officer, Ministry of Works and Transport, chief health officer, Ministry of Health; the deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, and the general manager - Western Nigeria Water Corporation.

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation, Chairman - Mr. N.O. Funmilayo. Other members are: Chief O. Olagoke, Chief J.A. Adeniyi, Mrs. M.A. Ojunsola, the government printer, Ministry of Home

Affairs and Information; chief education officer, Ministry of Education and the general manager, Western Nigeria Printing Corporation.

Western Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation: Chairman - Professor F.O. Okediji. Other members are: Mr. Kayode Somolu, Olori Yetunde Gbadebo, Mr. R. A. Asuni, the state's chief Information officer, and the general manager, Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service.

Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation: Chairman - Mr. E.O. Ojurongbe. Other members are: Mr. S. O. Bamgbosse, Mr. J.A. Agboola, Dr. T.I. Omotosho, Mr. A.F. Odeniyi, Mrs. Ronke Doherty, the controller of the state agricultural services, and the general manager, Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation.

Western State Agricultural Credit Corporation: Chairman - Dr. Dolapo Oguntuga. Other members were: Dr. A. Adalemo, Mrs. A. Olagbaju, Mr. Solomon Adeloye, Mr. E.M. Ajala, Dr. A.I. Ashiwaju, the representative of Nigerian Agricultural Bank, and the general manager, Western State Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Western Nigeria Housing Corporation: Chairman - Dr. M.O. Olaseinde. Other members are: Mr. Ayo Ojebole, Mr. Bola Folayan, Mrs. Funke Olatunbosun, Dr. O.G. Onibokun, Mr. Ife Akintunde, Mr. E.J. Ogunbanke, and the general manager, Western Nigeria Housing Corporation.

Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation. Chairman - Mr. C.O. Akindolare. Other members are: Mr. Z.A. Alabi, Lt.Col. J.O. Ayo-Ariyo, Mr. Ade Boledooku, Mr. Afolabi Kuku, Mr. E. A. Ojuolape, Alhaja S.O. Adekola, and the general manager, Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation.

Western Nigeria Marketing Board. Chairman - Chief E. Oshunkunle. Other

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members were: Professor Ajibola Taylor, chief A. Adefarati; Dr. (Miss) K. Awosile, the principal agricultural officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; chief commercial officer, Ministry of Trade and Cooperation; deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Economic Development; chief investment promotions officer, Ministry of Industries, and the general manager, Western Nigeria Marketing Board.

**WEMA Board Estate Limited:** Chairman – Mr. M.A. Ifaturoti. Other members are: Mr. G.B. Onipinla, Mr. O.O. Desina, Mr. O. Ogbonegun, the acting chief lands officer, the deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance and the general manager WEMA Board Estate Limited.

The appointments took effect from November 1, 1975.

#### November 7, 1975

A senior lecturer at the University of Lagos, Dr. Obarogie Ohanbamu appeared at a Lagos magistrate's court on a charge of sedition. As the Chairman and editor-in-Chief of a monthly magazine – African Spark – he was alleged to have published in the October 1975 issue the following statement at page six – wit: "But for an effective cleansing operation, we of this paper appeal to Brigadier Murtala Mohammed to let airy begin from home. If he should be the initiative by declaring his own sets and passing the ones he can't count for to the state, then the war against corruption is half won. The present nationwide whispering campaign being waged against him about his own alleged property in Kano and his fleet of vehicles must have been crushed before any damage is done to his image and fame. After him, all his associates must follow suit, then none of us can hide under the slogan "physician heal thyself."

#### November 7, 1975

Three foreign diplomats, Mr. A. Mohammed Sharaseddin, Ambassador of Libya to Nigeria; Mr. Zbigniew Soluba of Poland and Brigadier H. Dua Twin-Durimal, new Ghana's High Commissioner – presented their letters of credence at the Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

#### November 7, 1975

Eight hundred and eighty-nine people lost their plots to the Kwara State Government, following the announcement of the Land Tenure Law (special provision), Edict No. 9 of 1975.

The edict which came into effect on August 1, empowered the governor to revoke the statutory right of occupancy of land and to lay down from time to time policies relating to the allocation of land.

According to the Kwara State chief lands officer, Mr. A.O. Adu, the government had taken over various plots of land from 889 people because they were unable to develop the plots since they were allocated.

He said the certificates of occupancy were withdrawn from the plot owners in accordance with provision of the edict and that N35,000 had been set aside as payments in respect of the plots affected.

#### November 7, 1975

Mr. George Bako was appointed NBC Deputy Director – General (Technical). Aged 38, Mr. Bako was born in Wusasa, Zaria. He started his career in broadcasting at the NBC Lagos in 1956. He was transferred to NBC Kaduna in 1958. In 1962 he travelled abroad to study television broadcasting and radio communication at Norwood University where he received his diploma.

#### November 8, 1975

Chief Deaconess Elizabeth Omanaike

Oyesile, mother of Mrs. H.I.D. Awolowo, died at Ikenne, Western State.

#### November 8, 1975

Rangers International Club of Enugu thrashed Mehalla Football Club of Egypt by 3 goals to nil at the second leg of the African Cup of Champion Clubs semi-final match played at the Enugu Sports Stadium. Rangers thus qualified for the finals.

#### November 11, 1975

Twenty officials of the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited including the managing director, Nigerline (UK) Limited, Mr. S.O.A. Folami, and the company's secretary, Mr. J.O. Itodo, were relieved of their posts with immediate effect.

A statement by the company in Lagos explained that the services of the men were being dispensed with because of old age, financial indiscipline, abuse of office, laziness, doubtful integrity, drunkenness, gross inefficiency, incorrigibility, negligence, ill-health and habitual late-coming to duty.

Three officers dismissed were: S.O.A. Folami, for alleged gross financial indiscipline, abuse of office and insubordination; O. Ogundipe, technical manager for alleged inefficiency and criminal negligence and N.A. Oti, port agent for alleged financial indiscipline and doubtful integrity.

Those whose appointments were terminated were: M. Daggash, engineering assistant, for alleged indiscipline and lack of devotion to duty; A. Ali-Balogun, claims insurance manager, for alleged incorrigibility, laziness and ineffectiveness; U.I. Ogan, U. Umaru Faruk, O. Ogunyinka, Mrs. S. Ejish and E.O. Ogunbanwo.

Ten others retired with full benefits were: J.O. Itodo, secretary to the company, for alleged ineffectiveness and

unsuitability; I.A.I. Obas Container Express Agency, for alleged gross inefficiency and idleness; E.O.C. Ochei, se auditor, for old age and debility and A. Nakanda, for tendentious and J. Udo Akpan, for gross inefficiency.

Messrs Zubaru Zango, F. E. Udechukwu, F.C.M. Na F.A. Ashinze were given retirement benefits.

#### November 12, 1975

Chief Justices were appointed to six northern states: Mr. Justice J. J. Ardo for the North-Western State, Justice Jones, for the Katsina State, Justice Bate, for the Benue State, Mr. Justice Kawu, for the Kaduna State, and Mr. Justice Wheeler for the Central State.

An official statement said the appointments took effect from November 1.

The government also announced the appointment of Mr. Justice S. S. Kalyo as a judge of the High Court of Kano and North-Western States and of Mr. Justice Pedro A. A. A. as a judge of the High Court of the Eastern State.

Alhaji Uthman Muhammad was appointed acting judge of the High Court of the North-Western State from November 1.

The Supreme Military Council announced the appointment of Grand Khadis to the newly-established six sharia courts of the northern states.

They were Alhaji H. S. Grandi Khadi for the Katsina State, Alhaji Abubakar Musa Khadi for the North-Eastern State, Ibrahim Gwarso Grand Khadi for Kano State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Grand Khadi for Kwara State,

ver, store-keepers and messenger.

The following were dismissed: E.U. Ooro, B.A. Esene, M.J. Arugu; E.J. Wang and P.E. Isonguyo.

Those retired T.O. Oboli, P.J. Essiet; Anah, F.O. Abolade, M. Uwajemore, E.M. Alabo; A.O. Idowu; D.O. Afidon; W.C. Okwuanasoanya, F.N. Adi, J.K.A. Umerah and I.G. Awani.

Also retired: M. A. Yusuf, A.E. Afi, B.U. Okafor, W.E. Sogules; C. Ubala, J. Nsemo; B.A. Okonkwo; J.A. Njoku and E.A. Ojiba.

The appointments of the following were terminated: D.T.R. Wilcox, O.U. Nwup; C.O. Joseph, D.T. George, P.I. Nienekhabor; E.C. Onwugbene, C.N. Oji, Mrs. F.N. Enere-Njoku, A.O. Okerere, A. Olatunde and I. Shendam.

#### November 12, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon, former Head of State was now placed on the reserve list as a full General, stated a notice titled "Compulsory Retirement of Officers - Corrigendum" published in Lagos. The notice amended a previous government notice No. 1303 published in respect of the General in Gazette No. 42 of August 28, 1975, page 1317, which had said that General Gowon together with other top officers of the Armed Forces were "compulsorily retired from the Nigerian Army with full benefits in accordance with the provision of the terms and conditions of services, Nigerian Officers 1960 paragraph 27(b)."

#### November 13, 1975

Chief Harold Dappa-Birriye, former Commissioner for Information in the Rivers State and an ex-member of the state's Council of Chiefs, Chief John A. Sirim who had been standing trial on a two-court charge of conspiracy and forgery were discharged and acquitted at a Port Harcourt Chief Magistrate's Court presided over by Mr. W.E. Appah

for "want of evidence." The prosecution had alleged that the two men had conspired and thereafter forged a documentary petition alleging maladministration against ex-governor, Commander Alfred Diete-Spiff to the former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon between November and December 1974.

#### November 13, 1975

One hundred and fifty people fell from the "Ivory Tower" in Lagos in the first purge to hit the universities.

Striking faces among dons and administrators swept away from the Lagos University were Dr. Adetoro, former Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr. Obaro-Olonbamu, a senior lecturer in law; Registrar S.A. Osinulu and his deputy, Femi Oyewole.

Some of the others were Professor A. Akisanya, dean of the faculty of science, Dr. T.O. Dada, associate professor of medicine, Professor R.A. Akinola, Dr. Femi Ayantuga, Professor B.A. Williams and Professor O.J. Fagbemi.

An official statement said that the Federal Government had approved the recommendation of the Council of the University of Lagos to remove them.

Out of the number, 129 were retired, 11 terminated, nine dismissed and one had his contract appointment terminated.

Reasons for the removal ranged from inefficiency, low or declining productivity, ill-health, old age, to misconduct, doubtful integrity and divided interest.

The government said Professor C.O. Taiwo had voluntarily retired from the services of the university.

The government said it had decided that Dr. Ohonbamu, one of those to be retired, be suspended with full pay until the conclusion of the case now pending against him.

Another lecturer, Mr. B.A. Bamigboye, on study leave abroad, was to be re-

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Kanum, Grand Khadi for Benue-Plateau State and Mohammed Dodo, Grand Khadi for the North-Central State.

Also appointed judge and acting judge respectively were Alhaji B. Madmud, sharia court of appeal, Benue-Plateau and Malam Bashiru Sambo, North-Central State. The appointments took effect from November 1 except that of Malam Bashiru Sambo which is effective from December 1.

The setting up of an upper sharia court of appeal with a president at its head was also approved.

The Supreme Military Council ratified the appointments of the Chief Justice of the Western State and other six High Court judges.

#### November 12, 1975

A total of 276 public officers of all categories, among them permanent secretaries in the South-Eastern State public service were either dismissed, retired or had their appointments or contracts terminated.

The weeding exercise which brought to an end a week-long retirement fever affected gardeners, typists, porters, stewardesses, permanent secretaries, administrative officers, teachers, expatriates, a magistrate, drivers, mechanics, plantation workers as well as employees in government industries.

Also retired with benefits were Mr. I.U. Ofem, officer grade V and Mr. E.U. Akai, both administrative officers.

The managing director of Calabar Cement Company (CALCEMO), Mr. F.G. Appiah; Mr. C.U. Nyong, sales manager; Mr. A.J. Akpakpan, secretary SES agriculture corporation were removed.

Others retired included a magistrate, headmasters and tutors in secondary schools in the state.

All told, there were 68 dismissals, 100 retirements and 108 termination of

appointments or contracts.

Fifty-two of the 100 pf those retired were with benefits.

The effective date for the various actions was Wednesday, November 12.

Reasons given for the action ranged from official corruption, indiscipline, fraud, misconduct, abuse of office, drunkenness, ineffectiveness, ill-health and doubtful integrity, low productivity, and absence from duty without permission.

The three permanent secretaries dismissed were A.H. Ikwang, development administration (formerly Works and Housing); J.M. Essien, Trade and Cooperatives and O.O. Duke, Establishments.

The five permanent secretaries retired with benefits were J.D. Ekwere, Information and Culture Affairs; G. A. Daniel, Health; Chief E.U. Okon, Industries and Tourism; E.U. Oton, Transport; and E.O. Eyo, Administration.

#### November 12, 1975

Thirty-seven employees of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited lost their jobs.

A statement by the company's general manager in Lagos said that five were dismissed, 21 retired while 11 were terminated with immediate effect.

The dismissal, termination and retirement actions, the statement said: were due to misconduct, embezzlement, abuse of office and fraud by those affected.

Other reasons given included old age, infirmity, inefficiency, incompetence, declining productivity and divided interest.

The statement said arrangements were being made to pay those entitled their terminal benefits with minimum delay.

Those affected included shipping officers and assistants, accounts clerk

called to answer serious allegations against him.

All those removed were instructed to hand over university property in their care immediately.

Those of them in official residences should also vacate the quarters within two weeks.

The full list read:

Mrs. L.K. Ogunlana, stenographer, retired; Mr. P.O. Durojaiye, asst. chief clerk, retired; Mr. D.A. Martins, porter, retired; Mr. A.O. Olujuwape, securityman, retired; Mr. R. Solomon, watchman, retired; Mr. A.V. Agbagwu, chief porter, retired; and Mr. E.A. Awodeko, messenger, retired.

Mr. T.A. Mayaki, dup. machine operator, terminated; Mr. J.A. Ogunba, securityman, retired; Mr. B. Akanbi, patrolman, retired; Mr. P.A. Azabi, patrolman, retired; Mr. G. Pobe, patrolman, terminated; Mr. J.S. Soyemi, securityman, retired and Mr. D. Ozor, head watchman, retired.

Mr. A. Aregbe, watchman, retired; Mr. K. Odenike, watchman, retired; Mr. M.A. Adenekan, patrolman, retired; Mr. Uwagbue, J., watchman, retired; Mr. A.N.O. Ajao, groundsman, dismissed; Mr. Tmahiagba, O., field attendant, retired; Mr. B.B. Ogunsola, watchman, retired; Mr. M.V. Ebuamwan, executive officer, retired and Mr. Y.A. Sanni, chief porter, retired.

Mr. A. Ayodeji, cleaner, retired; Mr. M.A. Dairo, typist, dismissed; Mr. P. Banjo, chief porter, retired; Mr. P. Afagbu, patrolman, retired; Mr. T. Jimoh, patrolman, retired.

Mr. A. Babalola, watchman, retired; Mr. G.O. Okunzua, senior technologist, retired; Dr. T.O. Dada, associate professor, retired; Mr. B.O. Onagoruwa, lecturer, retired; Dr. O.O. Ohonbare, senior lecturer, retired; Dr. F.O. Onipe-de, senior lecturer, retired; L.A. Osunde, lecturer, retired; Mr. Bisi Adu, senior

lecturer, retired.

A.A. Adejumobi, lecturer, retired; Prof. B.A. Williams, retired; Dr. O.O. Soboyejo, senior, dismissed; Dr. O.J. Fagbenro, retired; Dr. A. Akisanya, retired; Mr. E. Ogie, lecturer; Dr. Femi Ayantuga, senior lecturer, retired; Prof. R.A. Akinola, professor; Chief H.M.B. somade, CESAC, retired; Mr. A.A. Tam, transport officer, retired.

Mr. J.E. Otumu, senior catering officer, retired; Mr. S.A. Akibogun, manager, retired; Mrs. R.A. Esua, asst. catering officer, retired; Mrs. G.O. Morgan, administrative officer, retired; Mr. J.O. Rojaiya, administrative officer, retired; Mr. Femi Oyan, deputy registrar, retired; Revd. S.A. Iku, registrar, retired; Dr. J.A. Akinde, senior lecturer, retired.

#### November 13, 1975

A total of 1,539 civil servants, local government employees in the Western State, were relieved of their posts with immediate effect in furtherance of the government's plan to purge the service of "deadwoods" an official said.

According to the statement by the governor's office in Ibadan, 745 senior and junior civil servants as well as senior and junior staff of various government councils were affected.

Also affected were 190 school principals, headmasters, teachers, bus drivers, senior and junior area planning authority staff.

Among the senior civil servants relieved in the purge were a state secretary whose appointment was terminated, principal medical consultant and education officers.

The bulk of those affected were

### Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Works and Transport.

The purge, which was described as the "final of its kind", also affected other ministries, local government councils, area planning authorities and primary and post-primary schools throughout the state.

The government statement pointed out that all those affected had been served with letters which explained various reasons for which they had either been terminated, retired or dismissed.

In the Ministry of Health, the principal consultant, Dr. F.A. Olapade, was dismissed while Dr. A.O. Olowe, senior consultant was retired.

Mr. B.A. Oke-Owo, state counsel Grade I in the Ministry of Justice had his appointment terminated, while Mr. M.B. Alao, inspector of taxes of the Ministry of Finance was retired.

In the Ministry of Education, Mr. M.O. Akinbobola, education officer Grade I was retired while another Grade I education officer, Mr. D.A. Fabusuyi, was dismissed.

A senior civil engineer, Mr. O.A. Adelakun and an engineer Grade two, Mr. Oyeniran Ojo, were dismissed in the Ministry of Works and Transport.

Mr. K.A. Akande, electrical engineer also of the same ministry was terminated.

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, a senior agricultural officer, Mr. D.O. Olaniyan was dismissed, while the higher forest superintendent, Mr. F.A. Adewuyi, was retired.

Both the higher social development officer, Mr. H.A. Dagbo, and Mr. G.O. Oriola, assistant social development officer in the Ministry of Economic Development, were retired.

**November 13, 1975**

No individual would be allowed to have more than one plot of land or house in any of the seven areas developed in the last few years by the Lagos State Deve-

lopment and Property Corporation, said a government policy.

The areas were Ilupeju residential estate, Gbagada residential area, Isolo residential area, Ogba scheme, Omole scheme, Animashaun extension/Alaka development scheme in Surulere, and Amuwo/Odofin estate.

The State Commissioner for Special Duties, Mr. S.A. Laguda, said in Lagos because of the policy, husband, wife and children above 21 years of age were treated as separate citizens and would be permitted to hold one plot or house each in any of the areas.

The policy led to the forfeiture of 101 plots or houses to the government.

In the interim forfeiture list published in Lagos — the second by the corporation — two of the affected people, apart from losing their plots also forfeited their buildings on the plots.

They were Mr. Sam Amuka Pemu of the Punch Publications who forfeited his house at Akinsemoyin Street, Lagos, and Miss Olubisi Thompsons who forfeited her house at Adeniran Ogunsanya Street, Surulere, Lagos.

The affected plots were situated at Ogba, Amuwo Odofin, Omole, Gbagada phases I and II; Animashaun Estate extension, Oshodi, Adebola Street, Surulere, Alaka Estate and Ilupeju.

Among notable personalities affected in the exercise were the Federal Commissioner for Youths, Sports and Social Development, Brigadier Olufemi Olutoye; Dr. G.A. Jawando, general manager, Union Trading Company; Col. Kehinde Sho-Silva, former chairman, Lagos City Council; Professor B.A. Williams, former Lagos State Commissioner and Mr. Justice S.O. Lambo.

The others were Mrs. E.M. Boardman, (Amuwo Odofin); Mr. M.A. Buraimoh, (Omole); Miss E.R. Bassey, (Gbagada Phase II); A.A. Badmus, (Amuwo Odofin); M.A. Bashua, (Omole); Mrs. M.F.I. Bakare,

(Amuwo Odofin); Dr. M.F. Bojuwoye, (Amuwo Odofin); D.O. Coker, (Amuwo Odofin); and Miss O. Campbell, (Amuwo Odofin).

Dr. J.A. Doherty, (Omole); Mrs. C.O. Debayo Doherty, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. S.O. Daniel, (Ogba); Major K. Danmole, (Amuwo Odofin); R.O. Dosumu, (Amuwo Odofin); Joshua A. Dosumu, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Rasheed A. Dosunmu, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Alhaji F.A. Dawodu, (Amuwo Odofin); A.O. Ejewunmi, (Amuwo Odofin); Ebenezer A. Euba, (Amuwo Odofin) and Olufunsho B. Ewedemi, (Animashaun Estate Extension).

J.O. Fadairo (Amuwo Odofin); R.A.O. Folami (Amuwo Odofin); Mrs. S.M. Falami, (Oshodi); T.A.B. Fashanu, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. C.B. Fadipe, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Dr. J.O. Ginsonri, (Amuwo Odofin) and N.K.A. Gbajabiamila (Amuwo Odofin).

M.K. Gbajabiamila (Amuwo Odofin); A.O. George, (Amuwo Odofin); M.O. Hammed, (Amuwo Odofin); A.A. Halim, (Amuwo Odofin); H.O.A. Ilori, (Amuwo Odofin); N.L. Ikpe, (Omole).

A.T. Jagun, (Amuwo Odofin); B.S. Joseph, (Omole); Dr. G.A. Jawando, (Adebola Street, Surulere); V.O. Jonah, (Gbagada Phase I); V.O. Jonah, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. A.R. Jinadu, (Gbagada Phase II); and J.A. Johnson, (Omole).

A.E. Karim Kaffo, (Amuwo Odofin); O.A. Kassim, (Amuwo Odofin); Mrs. D.B. A. Kuforiji, (Amuwo Odofin); T.A.O., (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. O.A. Lalude, (Amuwo Odofin); Miss F. Labinjo, (Amuwo Odofin); A.A. Lakanu, (Oshodi) and Mr. Justice S.O. Lambo, (Ogba).

M.A. Ligali, (Amuwo Odofin); F.B. Mogaji (Amuwo Odofin); Alhaji A. Mustapha (Omole); Miss E.A. Macaulay (Gbagada Phase II); F.R.A. Marinho (Animashaun Estate Extension); G.A.O. Nosiru (Alaka Estate).

B.D. Ogboye (Amuwo Odofin); E.I. Odina (Omole); Chief Molade Okoya-

Thomas, (Animashaun Estate); Iade Okoya (Amuwo Odofin); kutu, (Amuwo Odofin); Muyiwa (Amuwo Odofin); and yemi (Gbagada Phase II).

Miss A.A. Okenla (Omole); Ogunsola (Amuwo Odofin); A. (Amuwo Odofin); T.A. Oniwo Odofin); R.A. Oyekan (Oshodi); K.O. Onimole (Amuwo Odofin); Odeleye (Amuwo Odofin); E. Olutoye (Omole) and A.O. Oshaun Estate Extension).

M.O. Onafowokan (Alakia Extension); A.O. Ogunmowo (Amuwo Odofin); S.A. Ogunbiyi (Amuwo Odofin); Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin); P. Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin); Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin) and Ogunsanya (Amuwo Odofin).

Mrs. A.B. Pearse (Amuwo Odofin); K. Randle (Amuwo Odofin); A.J. Reftel, (Gbagada Phase II); Rilwan (Amuwo Odofin); B.S. (Amuwo Odofin); Alhaji K.O. S. (Oshodi); Col. D.K. Shosha (Amuwo Odofin); and M.A. Sonet (Amuwo Odofin).

S.A. Shitta-Bey (Amuwo Odofin); Sulaiman (Omole); M.A. S. (Amuwo Odofin); O. Bosun Sani (Amuwo Odofin); Bosun Sani, (Gbagada); Miss Olabisi Thompson, (Type 1/4 Amiran Ogunanya) and Miss Olabisi son (Amuwo Odofin).

Mrs. Adetola Thomas (Amuwo Odofin); G. Ademola Thomas (Amuwo Odofin); I.O. Talabi (Gbagada Phase II); O. Gladys Williams, (Animashaun Extension); A.A. Williams (Amuwo Odofin); Professor B.A. Williams, (Amuwo Odofin); G.A. Davies, (Alaka Estate Estate); Rasaki G.A. Oyekan, (Omole); Amuka Pemu (Type 1/4 Alaka Street, (Surulere)).

**ember 13, 1975**

Only television stations would be controlled centrally by the Federal Government in a national network.

Explaining this in Lagos, the Federal Commissioner for Information, Brigadier M. Haruna, emphasised that radio stations were not affected in the plans which concerned broadcasting services. The commissioner said the national network was designed to put the nation's financial and human resources to the best economic use.

He was speaking at a meeting with the national executive council members of the Nigerian Union of Journalists.

**ember 14, 1975**

The former secretary to the Kwara State Government, Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe was dismissed from service of the state with immediate effect.

Mr. Aderibigbe was first sent on compulsory retirement with full benefits in August. But his retirement was later reviewed by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Saniwo, and he was placed on suspension pending some investigations being made to some state government institutions.

The government said in Ilorin: "In view of his dubious roles tantamounting to gross misconduct and flagrant abuse of office in this and other revelations from previous inquiries, the former secretary to the Kwara State Government and Head of Service, Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe, was dismissed from the public service of the state with immediate effect. His dismissal from the public service notwithstanding, further actions will be taken against Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe."

Other decisions of the government in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Wuraola inquiry were:

- The former general manager of the Kwara State Investment Corporation, Mr. A. A. Fabiyi was demoted from administrative officer senior staff grade to admin-

istrative officer grade one with effect from October 18, 1975 and retired from service with immediate effect, Mr. Funsho Abifarin was also de-seconded from KIC and reassigned to the Ministry of Works from redeployment.

- The questionable involvement of the former permanent secretary in the Governor's Office, Mr. D.R. Omokore, in handling the first phase of the Federal Low Cost Housing Scheme in Kwara State was referred to the Public Service Commissioner for appropriate disciplinary action. In the meantime, Mr. D.R. Omokore was suspended from office until further notice.

- The appointments of Mr. J.J. Omokore and Mr. J.K. Abioye, with the Kwara State Investments Corporation were terminated.

- The second set of contract agreement for construction of 64 low cost housing units in Ilorin irregularly entered into between the former Kwara State Government and Associated Business Construction Company (ABC) was revoked. Similarly the 250 housing units allocated to ABC in the second phase of the housing scheme was cancelled. The construction company (ABC) was black-listed and would henceforth not be considered for award of any government contract in Kwara State.

- The re-constituted board of Kwara Investment Corporation was directed to locate its Kwara Paper Converters Project at Erin Ile in Oyun Division. The board was also directed to arrange immediate transfer of the project to the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation for execution in order to avoid wasteful duplication of efforts and resources.

**November 14, 1975**

The Federal Government approved the recommendation of the Council of the University of Ife that 37 persons, including one professor be removed from their posts in the university.

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Six of them were dismissed while the others were retired with full benefits.

Those dismissed were: Mr. J.S.K. Oslandu, Mr. A.O. Oyedeleji, Mr. F.A. Areola, Mr. M.O. Jaiyeoba, Mr. E.O. Adegeye and Mr. M. Ekwerre.

The dismissed and retired officers were instructed to return university property in their care and if they occupied university quarters, to vacate them within two weeks.

Among those retired were Professor Ben Enweonwu; one senior lecturer, Rev. Dr. W.O. Ajayi; Two lecturers, Mr. E.O. Ibiwo and Mr. A. Akinnusi; maintenance engineer/electrical and M.M.A. Awolaja; Mr. A.O. Young, storekeeper; Mr. E. Ikinola, storekeeper; Mr. M. A. Magbonfa, head storekeeper; Mr. B.O. Omikunle, storekeeper; Mr. A.O. Oyedeleji, assistant storekeeper and Mr. O.O. Adesanya, superintendent technician.

Others included Mr. E.A. Makinwa, senior assistant technician; Mr. F.A. Areola, assistant technician; Mr. M.O. Jaiyeoba, assistant technician; Mr. E.O. Adegeye, assistant technical officer.

November 14, 1975

The purge in public sector and government-owned companies spread to the tourist Company of Nigeria Limited — owners of the Federal Palace Hotel.

The services of 36 of its employees were terminated with immediate effect.

In a statement, the general manager of the hotel, Mr. Ibrahim, said that 23 of the affected employees were being retired on account of old age, ill-health and declining productivity while the appointment of the remaining 13 were being terminated on the grounds of indiscipline and bad vices.

Those affected, he said had been notified individually.

November 14, 1975

The Federal Government approved the

removal of 57 persons from their posts in the University of Benin. Twenty-four of them were dismissed, 23 terminated and 10 retired.

Professor T. Bello-Osagie and Professor P.R. Attwood as well as a senior lecturer, Dr. O.G. Idemudia, were on the retirement list while one lecturer, Dr. F.G.A. Ogbe, was among those dismissed.

Others terminated included Mr. G.O. Ugoma, stores assistant; Mr. O.A. Uzamare, administrative officer; Mr. P. Obanor, security watchman; Mr. R. Ojivizavie, security watchman, Mr. B. Ohamu, senior driver; Mr. P.I. Ugiagbe, driver, Mr. P.E. Aikpitanyi, assistant maintenance officer; Mrs. C.U. Osazin, kitchen supervisor; Mrs. R. Ohiro, assistant kitchen supervisor, Mrs. E.O. Ehiemu, assistant kitchen supervisor; Mr. J. Akhsure, steward; Mr. W.E. Bekederemo, cook and Mrs. C. Oronsaye, cook.

Those dismissed included Mr. S.O. Odaro, chief engineer; Mr. G. Amagbamo, maintenance officer; Mr. J. Ejiye, foreman; Mr. S. Okoro, duplicating machine operator; Mr. I.A. Umoru, porter; Mr. P.E. A. Ogbidi, assistant executive officer; Mr. J. Ohenhen, cleaner; Mr. J.E. Okhuakhus, typist; Mr. F.C. Uche, clerk; Mr. John Uwoghe, cleaner, Mr. C.O. Eromosale, account clerk; Mr. J. Imeri, driver; Mr. P.E. Otojareri, time keeper and Mr. D.O. Egbedi, personal secretary.

All those affected in the exercise were instructed to return university property in their care and if they occupy official quarters they should vacate such quarters within two weeks.

November 14, 1975

The appointments of 468 officers of both the state and local governments in the North-Central State were terminated with immediate effect.

Among them were high ranking civil servants, messengers and middle-class employees.

Their letters of termination were handed over to them as soon as they resumed duty in their various offices on Thursday morning, November 13.

A government announcement later in the afternoon said of the 468 employees, 144 of them were dismissed due to embezzlement, theft, drunkenness, corruption and absenteeism.

Eighty-one were terminated as a result of old age, engagement in private business, redundancy and inefficiency.

All the 81 people were on contracts in the state.

Also retired for old age, inefficiency and acts of irresponsibility were another set of 243 officials.

The government explained that the list of the affected officials was made after "a most thorough exercise."

#### **November 15, 1975**

State governments were banned from further converting colleges of technology and advanced teachers' colleges into universities.

The Federal Government directed that henceforth colleges of technology must concentrate on producing technicians and middle-cadre manpower which the country badly needed.

The ban was announced by the Federal Commissioner for Education, Col. A.A. Ali, while addressing the staff and students of the Institute of Management and Technology (IMT), Enugu.

#### **November 16, 1975**

A board of inquiry was set up to look into allegations of discrimination in the operations of the Nursing Council of Nigeria.

#### **November 16, 1975**

The North-Eastern State Governor, Lt.-Col. Muhammadu Buhari revoked the contract agreements of 14 Contractors building the government staff quarters in vari-

ous parts of the state.

#### **November 16, 1975**

Mr. E.E. Monjok was appointed Secretary to the South East Government in succession to Archibong who voluntarily re-

#### **November 16, 1975**

A total of 140 employees of the madu Bello University were in service on the recommendation of the university council and the Federal Government.

Forty-three of them were terminated and 48 retired with benefits.

The senior academic staff were: Mr. J.A. Adeka and Dr. K. Asehome, whose appointments terminated. Two other lecturers, C.G.O. Oghoghorie and Mr. V.L. Armitage, were retired.

Those retired also included an officer, Hajiyo A. Kaile, the censor, Mrs. M. Mohammed and the superintendent, Mrs. A. S. Motan.

Others affected were non-academic staff of the university. They were to surrender university property and vacate university premises two weeks.

#### **November 16, 1975**

Three executives of the Kaduna State Marketing Board were removed: general manager, Mr. E.U. Eze, chief accountant, Mr. S.O. Adu, cashier and executive officer, Mr. Uwaifo.

The secretary of the board, Mr. Igbinovia, was removed and succeeded by Mr. Okiyi.

Also retired with immediate effect was the managing director of the Nigerian Oil Company Limited, Saple, Mr. Okiyi.

In a statement in Benin the government said it accepted the recommendations of the Odje commission of inquiry corporations and state-owned companies that the officials misused their positions.

#### ember 16, 1975

One hundred and fourteen employees of the Nigeria Airways lost their jobs in nation-wide clean-up of the public service.

Seventeen of them were dismissed for alleged corruption and fraud.

Forty-two had their appointments terminated for alleged insubordination and negligence of duty while 54 others were retired on grounds of old age and inefficiency.

An official statement said the airline's duty secretary, Mr. S.B. Dalumo and the flight stewardess, Miss Yinka Olujare, were retired for old age and inefficiency respectively.

Retired on the same grounds were public relations officer of the airline, Chief Bara-Hart, a catering officer, Miss I. Layeni, senior sales representative, I. Obiozo, senior internal auditor, J.B. Ara; and the flights operations superintendent, Mr. A.O. Akinwunmi. Others affected in the retirement were personnel officers, Mr. Oluade, Mr. E. Dada, Prince B.A. Akintoye, Mr. A. Molai and some cargo officers; including Mr. S. Fatoye and S. Isatayo.

Among the 17 people dismissed for alleged corruption and fraud were two flight stewardesses, Miss E.A. Maris and M. Ikuomolo.

#### ember 16, 1975

Four officers of the Nigerian Coal Corporation were among the 53 employees removed from service with immediate effect.

They were Mr. W.U. Uwakwo, the factory manager; Mr. A.I. Ani, area sales manager; Mr. J.C. Eneje, chief clerk; and

Mr. L.I. Iwedinobi, a senior electrical engineer all of whom were dismissed.

Thirty-three others were retired with benefits while 16 had their appointments terminated.

The disciplinary grounds included corruption, malpractices, abuse of office, inefficiency, insubordination, old age, ill health, drunkenness, declining productivity and misconduct, it added.

#### November 16, 1975

Two permanent secretaries were among 112 employees of the public service and statutory companies and corporations in the Kwara State that lost their appointments in the second phase of the current exercise to clean the services.

Mr. T.W.B. Bako, the former permanent secretary in the state's Ministry of Education, was dismissed from service with immediate effect on the ground of gross misconduct, abuse of office, mismanagement and embezzlement of public funds.

Mr. Bako, who in August elected to retire from the public service, had his retirement reviewed and placed on suspension pending the report of the probe into the management of the Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) project in the state.

The probe report found him heavily involved in the alleged mismanagement of the N20 million UPE projects in the state.

Another permanent secretary, Alhaji Maman Idu, formerly in the state's Ministry of Trade and Industry was also dismissed from service with immediate effect.

His case had earlier been referred to the state's Public Service Commission for his role in the government's participation in the Match Company Limited (MATCHCO).

The axe also fell on the secretary/legal adviser of the Kwara State Water Corporation, Dr. Funsho Adaramola. His appointment was terminated with immediate

effect in public interest.

Dr. Adaramola was the state's sole Boundary Dispute Commissioner, who conducted the inquiry into the Offa-Erin-Ile boundary dispute in Oyun Division of the state.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade Alhaji Shabi Idris, whose case was referred to the state's Public Service Commission in respect of one of the recent probes in the state was cleared.

### November 17, 1975

The vice-chancellor of Nigeria's premier university joined the jobless queue.

Vice-Chancellor, Horatio Oritsejolomi Thomas was retired for what the Federal Government described as "conduct unbecoming of a holder of higher office in Nigeria's higher educational institution."

Professor Thomas, who was appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan in 1972, was removed along with 353 others from the institution in the nationwide purge of the public services.

Of the 853 people removed on the recommendation of the University Council, 33 were dismissed for alleged fraud and malpractices.

The others were retired.

Those retired included three readers, Dr. Betty M. Clark, Dr. V.S.V. Fernand and Dr. I.S. Dama.

Others were Mr. S.S. Allonah, senior lecturer, Mr. O.A. Oduolowu, lecturer, Mr. A.P. Ige, assistant lecturer; Mr. S.A.O. Odumuya, deputy registrar and J.I. Gbatoshia, acting bursar.

Eight persons were either dismissed or retired because of their involvement in the loss of N1 million in the university's catering department.

All the officers removed were instructed to surrender university property in their care and if they occupy official premises, they should vacate them within two weeks.

Some of the others were Akanmbi, senior assistant referee; Mr. J.A. Ighodalo, senior referee; Mr. J.F. Ayoade, senior referee; Mr. A.A. Bambi, senior referee; Mr. B.A. Oso, port; Mr. R.A. Adegbite, executive referee; Mr. E. E. Akindehin, referee; Mr. S.O. Olanrewaju, referee; Mr. P. Iyana, mechanic; Mr. G. Adegbite, driver; Dr. I.S. Dama, reader.

Mr. V.O. Akanmbi, referee; Mr. P.A. Idaewor, cleaner, retired; Mr. B.O. Osuru, administrative officer, dismissed; Mr. Jekodunmi, clerk, dismissed; Henry John, laboratory attendant; Mr. M. Kolade, artisan, dismissed; Mr. Sado, cleaner, dismissed; Mr. Ekeeper, referee; Mrs. C.F. Eze, stenographer, retired; Mr. Igwe, driver, retired.

Mr. E.E. Akindehin, referee; Mr. S.O. Olanrewaju, referee; Mr. P. Iyana, mechanic, referee; Mr. G. Adegbite, driver, referee; Dr. I.S. Dama, reader.

Mr. Olukoya, stores attendant; Mr. J.K. Doghor, field overseer; Mr. Charles Umezude, art, referee; Miss K.T. Anyanwu, stenographer, referee; Mr. F. Nwachukwu, mechanic, referee; Mr. N. Nwachukwu, nursing, supervisor, referee; Dr. V.O. Nwachukwu, reader, referee; Mr. N.E. Nwachukwu, laboratory assistant, referee; Mr. A. Nwachukwu, laboratory assistant; Y.G.A. Derlinto, laboratory assistant; Mr. J.A. Okubule, technician, referee; Mr. A. Nwachukwu, attendant, referee; Mr. G. Nwachukwu, livestock attendant, referee; Mr. G. Nwachukwu, livestock attendant, referee.

Mr. Eso, G. crop attendant; Mr. J. Adeyemi, labourer, referee; Mr. A. Udofia, gardener, referee; Mr. Agrio, assistant, referee.

Mr. A. Ishola, labourer; Mr. F.O. Emovo, stenographer,

Adeagbo, organiser, retired; Mr. G.L. Ikan, temp. assistant executive officer, retired; Mr. F.M.A. Adu, chief clerk, retired; Mr. S. Igobuku, storekeeper, retired; Mr. A. Iresuge, nightwatchman, retired; Mr. D. Akabusi, library attendant, retired; Mr. A. Akhiromen, library attendant, retired; Miss O.T. Alayande, library attendant, retired; Mrs. G.O. Ogundeye, typist, retired; Mr. T.I. Emechete, former library officer, retired.

Mr. M.O. Akala, senior executive officer, retired; Mr. A.O. Idowu, senior executive officer, retired; Mr. M.O. Adeni, higher executive officer, retired; H.O. Matthews, higher executive officer, retired; Mr. M.O. Dogbe, higher executive officer, retired; Mr. G.A. Akinwande, stenographer, retired; Mr. M.A. Kukoyi, executive officer, retired; Mr. W.A. Akinwo, executive officer, retired; Mr. J.O. Ittu, clerk, dismissed; Mr. I. Oremosu, clerk, retired.

Mr. K.J. Iwobi, clerical assistant, retired; Mr. S.B. Fagorusi, storekeeper, retired; Mr. A.A. Fadairo, stenographer, retired; Mr. J.J. Onuye, executive officer, retired; Mrs. D.A. Asedu, telephone supervisor, retired; Mrs. F.B. Lajumoke, telephone operator, retired; Mrs. M. Okereke, telephone operator, retired; Mrs. Okon, telephone operator, retired.

#### November 17, 1975

Anybody, who smokes Indian hemp has a wrap of it, will be fined N200 or go to jail for six months.

This amended the controversial law which stipulated 10 years' imprisonment for hemp smokers.

Where a person cultivates, sells, imports and exports Indian hemp, he will be the same 10 years in jail.

The amendment published in Lagos in official gazette said: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the interpretation act 1964, the appropriate penalties prescribed in respect of an offence by

the Indian hemp decree 1966 as amended by this decree shall be applicable in respect of any person who, after the commencement of the decree is convicted of that offence whether or not the offence was committed before the commencement of this decree."

Before the amendment, in some cases, Indian hemp farmers faced death penalty or 15 years' imprisonment.

The 1966 decree attracted a spate of criticisms from the various professions including the Bench and the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA).

#### November 17, 1975

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) relieved 11 members of its staff of their appointments with immediate effect.

Announcing this in Lagos, the acting managing director of the corporation, Mr. O. Lijadu, said the decision to relieve the officers of their appointments, was part of the current exercise being carried out by the present administration to give new direction value and discipline to the civil service and public institutions.

The statement said that three of the officers were dismissed on the grounds of fraud and dishonesty, while the remaining eight have their appointments terminated because of bad health, misconduct, inefficiency and declining productivity.

The dismissed officers were: a typist, P. Ibiah, for alleged dishonesty and fraud; a senior typist G. Akang for alleged fraud and dishonesty and a stenographer, O. Okereke, for alleged fraud and dishonesty.

#### November 17, 1975

Three-hundred and forty-nine people were removed from the North-Eastern State public service.

An official statement by the state's chief information officer, Alhaji Baba Malam, said that the people were removed on reports by the permanent secretaries, pro-

vincial secretaries and heads of departments.

The reports were in compliance with the state governor's directive to rid the civil service of "deadwoods, unproductive, aged, dishonest and other undesirable elements."

The statement made it clear that apart from these officers, others, who were found guilty of one offence or another as a result of various probes now going on, would also be dealt with appropriately.

The grades affected ranged from that of administrative officers down to messengers.

Offences levelled against them included drunkenness, malpractices, doubtful integrity, reckless driving, drug addiction, forgery, stealing, misbehaviour, dubious character and absence from duty without leave.

According to the statement, "of this number, 104 were retired on account of old age and ill-health and 97 on account of inefficiency and declining productivity."

"Officers in these two categories will receive their retiring benefits," the statement added, but it did not say anything regarding the benefits of other officers affected.

To minimise hardship to the departing officers, ministries and departments had been given strict instructions to prepare an up-to-date record of service of all civil servants so that in the event of "he or she being affected by the exercise, their gratuities and pensions should be paid within one month from the date of leaving the service."

#### November 17, 1975

The Federal Government dissolved the board of the Federal Housing Authority and vested its powers in the Federal Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment.

A statement from the ministry said

that the action was taken to reorganise and streamline its operations.

Steps were being taken to enable the authority by recruiting additional staff to enable it discharge its responsibilities, the statement added.

The authority was established by decree on October 1, 1973.

#### November 17, 1975

The former chief architect of the State, Mr. J.B. Aje, was ordered to pay N50,000 to the government.

The amount was the compensation paid to Quant-Cost Group for services rendered, says an official statement.

The consultancy was in connection with the state secretariat building project.

#### November 17, 1975

The Ijewere Committee, established on September 12 by the Federal Commissioner for Cement and Concrete to renegotiate cement contracts with overseas suppliers, submitted its report to the Federal Commissioner for Cement and Concrete, Lt.-Col. S.M. Yar'Adua at his office in Lagos.

The committee's terms of reference were, among others, to examine the contracts for the supply of cement to ascertain how much of the cement not been delivered, to renegotiate price and discuss re-scheduling of delivery of the cement, to consider the possibility of reducing the price by 50 per cent and to consider the operation of the Baltic Exchange re-scheduling and registration before their departure for Nigeria.

#### November 18, 1975

The retired Federal Chief Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment, Dr. T. Olowale Elias, was elected a member of the International Court of Justice.

An announcement from the United Nations Information Centre said the election was done by the United Nations General Assembly.

General Assembly and the Security Council voting in conjunction as called for by statute of the World Court.

Four other members elected into the court are Manfred Lachs (Poland); Hermann Mosier (West Germany); Shigeru Ida (Japan); and Salah Taraxi (Syria).

November 17, 1975

In line with the current reorganisation exercise of local government authorities

Kwara State, it became necessary to retire, terminate and dismiss 157 local government authority staff on grounds of old age, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, indiscipline, corruption, abuse of office, misconduct and embezzlement of public funds.

This was announced by the state government in Ilorin.

The breakdown of those relieved of their posts in each administrative division was as follows: Ankpa 18, Borgu eight, Kekina 17, Idah 19, Igbira 14, Igbomina-kiti 20, Ilorin 19.

Others were Kebba 12, Kobi 11, Alafiaji-Patgi 14, and Oyun five.

November 18, 1975

New members appointed for the Lagos State local councils were Oba Oyekan of Lagos, president of the Lagos City Council and Mr. Akinwande Lewis, the chairman.

Some of the other members of the 28-member council Mr. Resheed Williams, Mr. B. Lakanu, Lt. Cdr. (retired); B.O. Merith, Chief Tawallu Bello (Onisemo of Lagos) and Chief Salawu Adisa, (Egbo of Lagos).

The Egun-Awori District Council is headed by Chief T.O. Moiote as president; Mr. T.O. Onipede, chairman.

Other members included Oba J.O. Eda, Oba of Ifogbo; Oba S.B. Idowu, Oba of Ajido; Mr. M.A. Akinyele and Mrs. Alabi-Hundeyin.

The president of the Ikeja District Council is the Olu of Ikeja while Mr. Opeolu Oni is the chairman.

Some of the members were Balogun of Agege; Chief J.M. Adewunmi, the Onikoro of Oniba; Chief Wahabi Kalejalye, Alhaji R. Serunmi; and Mr. Akin Cole.

Oba Alakelu of Ketu heads the Epe District Council as president; while the chairman is Mr. H.O. Ogunbanjo. Other members include two Obas, the Oloja of Epe, Oba David A. Ajayi, and Onibeju of Ibeju, Oba Musa Agbabiaka.

The Onitire of Itire, Oba A.A.S. Layeni is president of the Mushin Town Council, while the Rev. J. Opeagbe is the chairman. Some of the members include Osolo of Isolo, Oba Disu Olayiwola Farombi, Alhaji A. Akerele, Chief S.O. Jolaosho, Mrs. S. A. Balogun and Chief Lawani A. Oluwo.

The Awori-Ajeromi District Council is headed by the Oniba of Iba, Oba Goriola Oseni as president and Mr. J.O. Ogungyemi as the chairman. Other members of the council include, Mr. T. Junaid, Oba Dawodu Ashefa the Onijanikan of Janikin, Madam Serata Abegbe Majoebeje and Alhaji R. Ojora.

The Ayangburen of Ikorodu, Oba Oyofusi, is the president of the Ikorodu District Council while Mr. Sikiru Samuel is the chairman.

Other members included Mr. Kayode Erogbogbo, Oba A.A. Adejo, (Ramodu of Imota); Oba Aliyu Obi Akilo (Oloja of Ijedel); Mrs. K.O. Sumanu and Alhaji Kola Sanni.

November 18, 1975

Eight hundred people were removed from the Mid-Western State Public Service — the biggest since the nation-wide clean-up of corporations and civil service began in August.

They were made up of 369 civil servants and 431 officials of statutory corporations, boards and state-owned com-



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In the civil service, 217 were retired, 37 dismissed while 266 had their appointments terminated.

A government announcement listed 78 officers who were retired, 87 dismissed and 266 who had their appointments terminated in the corporations and state-owned companies.

Five civil servants were reduced in rank. They included: Mr. M.O. Ovuede, acting administrative officer/senior staff grade, who fell to administrative officer staff grade, Mr. C.I. Umane, administrative officer grade II who went to senior assistant secretary.

The others were Mr. S.S.O. Akpata, chief research and planning officer, reduced to deputy chief; Mr. E.O. Azamani and Mr. J.A. Iyi Eweka, both principal state counsel, who fell to senior state counsel.

Those retired were Mr. G.N. Okafor, administrative officer grade III, Mr. E. Dolor, administrative officer grade IV, Mr. E.O. Osa, administrative officer grade IV, Mr. J.E. Osozutuwa, principal conservator of forests; Mrs. C.I. Osanife, confidential secretary grade II; Mr. Fred Konwea, principal information officer, Mr. A.O. Odogwu, higher information officer; Mr. W.D. O. Aghahawa, principal state counsel; Mr. L.O. Ogbeide, acting director of works and Mr. P.J. Udushi, chief civil engineer.

Among those dismissed in the corporations and companies were Mrs. O.O. Onajide, head of news and current affairs of the Mid-West Television; Miss A.O. Asemota, an editor, Ethiope Publishing Corporation; Mr. C. Ghomorai, an editor, with the same corporation and G.A. Osunde, a confidential secretary.

The editor of the Nigerian Observer, Mr. Sam Eguavoen, his production editor, Andy Akporugo; and chief correspondent, Emmanuel Osu, had their appointments terminated.

Those dismissed were a technical officer in the Ministry of Works and Transport; Mr. J.B. Ogbeide, a produce inspector; Mr. N.A. Uangbioje, an executive officer; Mr. M.M. Okoro, a principal lands officer; Mr. E.N. Okotie and an acting chief engineer, Mr. J.O. Nwabudike.

The government said that the officers had been removed for non-compliance with the recognised ethics of a good public service and complete disregard for the norms in the general orders, old age, inefficiency; placing great value on personal affairs, corruption and abuse of office.

#### November 18, 1975

Six hundred and seventy-seven civil servants were swept away from the North-Western State public service and various local authorities.

Of the number, 160 government employees were retired, 98 were dismissed while 340 local authority employees were retired and 79 were dismissed.

In the local authority of Sokoto, 89 while nine were dismissed.

In Argungu, 32 were retired, four were dismissed, in Yauri, 16 were retired and five were dismissed; while in Agaie, five were retired and in Lapai, one was retired.

Other local authorities were Kontagora where 16 were retired and three were dismissed. The joint local education authority of Bida Agale/Lapai, three were retired; and 19 were dismissed; Bida had 33 retired; Minna had 19 retired and six dismissed; Kagara had 11 retired and three dismissed; Gwandu had 72 retired and 11 dismissed.

A government announcement explained that the exercise had been based mainly on the maximum compulsory retirement age of 55 years.

The announcement explained that the employees retired compulsorily for old age would be allowed to serve their period

of notices as stipulated in the conditions of service.

#### November 18, 1975

The principal solicitor of the Nigeria Building Society, Mr. O.A.A. Olajolo, was among 11 others retired with full benefits in Lagos.

An official statement said that the people were retired on grounds of poor public relations, inefficiency, ill health and indiscipline.

Others affected in the purge were O.A. Adebawale, management trainee; S.A. Scipian, J.U. Tombia, E.E. Jonathan, all shorthand typists and A.C. Akujobi (Miss) clerk.

Others were A.O. Akinyoola (Miss) clerk; Alhaji A.I. Animashaun, cashier; S.O. Oredako, maintenance attendant and M. Nwachukwu, cleaner and gardner.

#### November 18, 1975

The closing chapter of the clean-up exercise, in the public service, statutory corporations and companies in Kwara State, claimed 26 employees of six government institutions.

The institutions were the Kwara College of Technology, the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, the Kwara State Food Production Company Limited, the Kwara State Water Corporation, the Kwara Co-operatives Federation Limited and the Midlands Supplies Limited.

Prominent among those who joined the jobless queue were the acting editor of the proposed Sunday Herald, Mr. Yakubu Abdulazeez, retired for alleged drunkenness; Alhaji M. Baruwa, Herald's chief sub-editor (old age) and Mrs. Rachel Odukormanya, the credit controller of the State Printing and Publishing Corporation based in Lagos, (ill-health and ineffectiveness).

The retired permanent member of the state's public service commission, Mr. S.

Adeniyi, had his appointment of continuing education, Kwara Technology, Ilorin, terminated on grounds of unsuitability.

#### November 18, 1975

Eight new acting heads of faculties of the University appointed by the vice-chancellor, J.F. Ada Ajayi.

The new heads replaced those removed from office by the Federal Government during the purge in the country's public services.

#### November 19, 1975

The University of Nigeria had its own turn of the purge in the public services, with 85 retired.

Twenty-four of them were professors, including one assistant lecturer.

Among those retired were seven other academics.

As in other universities, the clean-up exercise took place at the University of Nigeria. Staff were asked to surrender university in their care and leave within two weeks.

Some of those retired were: Mr. Eruchalu, senior lecturer; Mr. I. E. Obodo, chief engineer; Chief J.H. B. Nwachukwu, professor; Mr. J.O. Anowi, senior lecturer; Mr. A.N.A. Modebe, agriculturist; Mr. Ogueri, senior lecturer; Dr. B. I. Eze, registrar's office; Mr. Famou, farm manager; Mr. G. Ejido, senior lecturer; Dr. E.N. Ukpaby, formerly director of airways.

Mr. Effiong, catering; Mr. E. E. N. Catering; Mr. F.I. Okpa, tutor; Mr. J. B. C. Okala, reader; Prof. N. N. Ndogwu, religion; Mr. M. N. Nwachukwu, maintenance officer; Mr. G. A. Madu, assistant; Mr. A. Okonkwo, porter.

Mr. Andrew Osu, porter; Mr. E. E. Ebeke, cook; Mr. E. A. Eze, waiter.

; Mr. P.N. Elueka, carpenter and Mr. Obayi, plumber.

ember 19, 1975

**CORRUPTION** — that was the verdict of a mission on the former governor of the North-Western State, Alhaji Usman Faruk. In an amazing dressing-down, the team which probed the state's tenders board, said former Governor Faruk set a corrupt example which demoralised the North-Western State civil service.

ember 21, 1975

The Deputy House Governor of the University College Hospital Ibadan, Mr. T.L. Fashakin and 73 others were removed from the services of the institution by Federal Military Government.

Out of this, 39 officials were retired, appointments of 21 terminated while others were dismissed.

The names of the officials removed were announced in Ibadan by the management of the hospital.

The names of the affected officials are:

Mr. T.L. Fashakin, Deputy House Governor, Retirement; Mr. R.O. Soluode, Senior Mechanical/Electrical Superintendent, Retirement; Mr. O.A. Taiwo, Senior Clerical Record Officer, Retirement; Mr. A. Adeyomoye, Pharmacist, Dismissal; Mr. A. Johnson, Conf. Secretary Grade II, Termination; Mr. G.A. Onafowora, Pharmacist, Retirement; Mr. O. Oyemaja, Duty Chief Stores & Supplies Officer, Retirement; Mrs. F.M. Olusile, Ward Sister, Retirement.

Mrs. G. Olutunmise, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. S. Adesina, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. F. Odujole, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. R. Adeloya, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. E. Abiodayo, Staff Nurse, Termination; Mrs. M. Okeowo, Staff Nurse, Termination.

Mrs. O.I. Ilori, Staff Nurse, Termination; Miss C.I. Anusiem, Staff Nurse, Termination; Miss C.T. Omotosho, Staff Nurse, Termination; Mrs. E.O. Imodo, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. F.O. Mabayole, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Komolafe, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Obembe, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M. Ejor, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Adekoya, Staff Nurse, Retirement.

November 21, 1975

Mrs. M.A. Malomo, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mr. S. Yesufu, Asst. Exec. Officer, Retirement; Mr. J.A. Odetola, Snr. Clerical Officer, Dismissal; Mr. S.O. Adejumo, Conf. Secretary Grade III, Termination; Mr. S.A. Ogunsanya, Snr. Clerical Officer, Retirement; Mr. E.B. Williams, Snr. Clerical Officer, Retirement.

Mr. F. Olokun, Dispensing Assistant, Dismissal; Mr. Saka Alaka, Hospital Orderly, Dismissal; Miss C.N. Ogechie, Hospital Maid, Retirement; Miss F.K. Olupitan, Clerical Assistant, Retirement; Mrs. F. Okodua, Typist Grade I, Termination.

Mr. C. Arowosafe, Laboratory Attendant, Dismissal; Mrs. I. Busari, Hospital Maid, Dismissal; Mr. M. Amanesi, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. E.O. Olubo, Messenger, Dismissal; Mrs. E.F. Adakoya, Hospital Maid, Retirement.

Mr. J. Okeleye, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. A. Ugbomeh, Hospital Orderly Grade I, Termination; Mrs. E.O. Ajoyi, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. J. Obvieria, Artisan Moto, Retirement.

Mr. T.A. Sanni, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. M. Olofodunni, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. M. Onucha, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. B.O. Lawal, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. E.A. Ishola, 3rd Class Clerk, Dismissal; Mr. N.U. Onyemeh, Clerical Assistant, Termination.

Mrs. R.T. Sasore, Clerical Assistant, Termination; Miss B. Afolebi, Clerical Assistant, Termination; Mr. O. Soyemi,

1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. J. Aiyelegbe, Laboratory Attendant, Dismissed; Mr. P.A. Adegefon, Artisan Mate, Dismissal.

Mr. A. Gangatilo, Storeman, Retirement; Mr. A. Olubo, Driver, Retirement; Mr. J.O. Akinola, Storeman, Retirement; Mr. W.A. Adeagbo, Securityman, Termination; Mr. Y. Olowuyi, Securityman, Termination.

Mr. A.L. Ogunola, Securityman, Termination; Mr. L. Ogunrin, Securityman, Termination; Mr. W. Kareem, Securityman, Termination; M.S. Sanni, Securityman, Termination; Mr. E.K. Ige, Securityman, Termination.

Mr. K. Akinsola, Laundryman, Grade II, Retirement; Mr. N. Okon, Telephone Operator, Retirement; Mr. A. Momodu, Artisan Grade II, Dismissal; Mr. S. Akpadija, Artisan II, Retirement; Mr. S. Ibrahim, Artisan Grade II, Retirement.

Mr. J. Ojomu, Artisan Grade II, Retirement; Mr. L. Agbarajo, Artisan Grade I, Retirement; Mr. M. Laguna, Stores Assistant, Retirement; Mr. Rufus Adejumo, Stores Assistant, Retirement; Mr. Saka Adeleke, Driver/Mechanic Grade II, Retirement.

#### November 21, 1975

The clean-up exercise in the federation was now over and the public services could settle down to normal life.

An official statement issued in Lagos said:

The statement signed by Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, said that with the "clean-up", it was hoped that all public office holders would now put efficiency and service to the nation first.

#### November 21, 1975

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Holy See (Vatican), decided to exchange Diplomatic Missions at ambassadorial level.

According to an official in Lagos, the decision was to promote mutual friend between this country and the

#### November 21, 1975

Ninety-five public officers out of two Federal Government, Yaba College of Tech, 21 were removed and the Ulege Hospital, Ibadan.

Those affected included of Yaba College of Techno Akinleye and the institut Mr. T.O. Shotunde.

The House Governor of the College Hospital, Ibadan, Mr. Ade and his deputy, Mr. T. were retired with immediate grounds of ineffectiveness, no diminishing productivity and loyalty.

Those retired from the full benefits: Mr. A. Adegb Clarke, Mr. A. Lad. Ibaru, Mr. S. Idehen, Mr. N. Asani, Mr. Nnya and Mr. F. Babatunde.

Others were Mr. M. Mrs Okochi, Mr. N. Egeya, Mr. Mr. H.L. Yussuf.

Those, whose appointments terminated included Mr. H.E. E. Oke, Mrs. F.I. Oyenobi, Mr. Mrs. E.A. Shaibu and Mr. S.A.

At the University Col Ibadan, 14 persons were F. Olukun, Mr. Saka Alakija safe, Mrs. Idowu Busari, Mr. and Mr. E.O. Olubo.

Others were Mr. J. Odebiyi Ajayi, Mr. E.A. Ishola, Mr. A. Momodu, and Mr. O.A. T.

Those, who were either their appointments terminated hospital were Miss C.N. Ogbede Olupitan, Mrs. F. Okodua, Mr.

a, Mr. A. Ugbomeh, Mr. J. Obvieria, T.A. Sanni, Mr. M. Oladunni, and Mr. Onohn.

Mr. B.O. Lowal was retired while Mr. J. Onyemah, Mrs. R.T. Sasore, and Miss Onale Afolabi were terminated.

Among those retired: Mr. S. Yesufu I Mr. O. Soyemi, while Mr. S.O. Ade-  
io was terminated.

Mr. A. Gangatilo and Mr. A. Olubo  
re retired.

Mr. J.O. Akinola had an alternative of  
irement or termination.

Other terminated included Mr. W.A.  
Ieagbo, Mr. Y. Olawuyi, Mr. A.L.  
Junola, Mr. L. Ogunrin, Mr. W. Kareem,  
. S. Sanni and Mr. E.K. Igo.

Mr. K. Akinsola and Mr. S.A. Ogunsa-  
a, were retired.

In the exercise Mr. A. Mamadu was  
missed.

Others retired were Mr. S. Akpadijo,  
r. S. Ibrahim, Mr. J. Olomu, Mr. L.  
Ibaraojo, Mr. E.B. Williams, Mr. R.O.  
Ioluade, Mr. T.L. Fashakin, Mr. M. Lag-  
ja, and Mr. Rufus Adejumo, while Mr.  
Iaka Adeleke was terminated.

Mr. O.A. Taiwo was retired while Mr.  
Johnson was terminated.

Others retired were Mr. G.A. Onafowo-  
-, Mr. O. Oyemaja, Mrs. F.M. Olusilo,  
rs. G. Olutunfese, Mrs. S. Adesina, and  
rs. F. Odujole.

Mrs. R. Adelaye, Mrs. E. Abidoye, Mrs.  
Okeowa, Mrs. O.I. Ilori, Miss C.I. Anu-  
mem, and Miss C.T. Omotosho were termi-  
nated while Mrs. E.O. Imode, Mrs. F.O.  
Abayoje, Mrs. M.O. Komolafe, Mrs. M.O.  
Bembe, and Mrs. M. Ejior were retired.

Mrs. M.O. Akekoya and Mr. M.A. Ma-  
mo would face termination or retire-  
ment.

#### November 21, 1975

Ten officials of the Lagos University  
Teaching Hospital (LUTH) were among  
those thrown out as the clean-up exercise  
the country came to an end.

They included the hospitals House  
Governor, Mr. E.O. Otitoju, who was  
retired on grounds of incompetence, in-  
effectiveness and maladministration.

Two others, Mr. T. Ajala and Mr. S.O.  
Daramola were retired with immediate  
effect for subversive activities.

The removals according to a govern-  
ment statement issued in Lagos followed  
the report of a recent inquiry into affairs  
of certain departments of the hospital.

The statement gave the names of  
others retired as Mr. A.E. Adefeso, Mr. G.  
O. Kako and Mr. O. Faluyi.

Four others, Mr. M.B. Moronfolu, Miss  
F. Ewotan, Mr. O. Sofolahan and Mr. D.O.  
S. Gbodi were dismissed on various grou-  
nds including misconduct, fraud and acts  
of sabotage.

Three workers were ordered to be re-  
primanded for negligence and poor perfor-  
mance. They are Mrs. A.T. Okuribido,  
Mrs. A. Sotire and the hospital's Deputy  
Chief Engineer, Mr. S.O. Sodeinde.

#### November 21, 1975

Permanent Secretaries in the federal  
ministries were sworn in by the Head of  
State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at  
Dodon Barracks.

During the ceremony the 30 perma-  
nent secretaries took the following oath of  
office:

I hereby solemnly declare, swear and  
pledge that in the service of my country:-

- \* I will be faithful and will bear true  
allegiance to the Federal Republic of  
Nigeria at all times.

- \* I will never discriminate on the basis  
of religion, tribe, cult, or status or practice  
any form of partiality in the performance  
of my official duties.

- \* I will always place service to the  
public above selfish interest, realising tha  
a public office is a public trust.

- \* I will always perform my officie  
duties diligently and efficiently, and wil

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engage or be involved in any activity, conflict either directly or indirectly with this pledge.

I will eschew and expose corruption in the performance of my official duties, I will also not corrupt others nor aid abet corruption in all its facets in outside the public service.

I will always follow the path of justice, honesty and concord in all I do. So help me God!

#### ember 21, 1975

The second session of the Constitutional Drafting Committee which ended in October set up seven sub-committees to look into the various aspects of the constitution. The sub-committees were on:-

- \* National objectives, public accountability.
- \* The executive and the legislative.
- \* The judicial system.
- \* The economy, finance and division powers.
- \* Citizenship, Citizenship rights, fundamental rights, political parties and electoral laws.
- \* Public services including the armed forces and the police, and
- \* Legal draft sub-committee.

The committee met again on January 1976 to continue its work which includes the completion of the work of the sub-committees and the debate on those reports at the plenary session.

#### ember 22, 1975

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited, with headquarters in Kaduna, North Central State had as at October 31, 1975, disbursed over N80 million as loans towards the development of agriculture throughout the Federation since it began operation in April 1973. It was disclosed by the General Manager of the Bank, Mr. E.R.A. Mockay in Enugu.

#### ember 22, 1975

A Diplomat, serving in Lagos, made a

dramatic escape from the hands of five hefty security men allegedly sent by his home government with orders to bring him home "dead or alive."

The Dahomean diplomat, Mr. Abel Zinsou, younger brother of the deposed President of Dahomey, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, had been serving in Lagos since 1974. He was living at 32, Adisa Bashue Street, Surulere, with his wife, Angele.

#### November 23, 1975

Six bus service centres were set up in Lagos to enable parents to register their school children for the school bus service launched a few weeks back by Lagos State Governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal.

The centres were: Araromi, Baptist, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Paul's Breadfruit, Lagos City Council School, Obele-Odan; St. Paul's (R.C.M.) Apapa Road, Ebute Metta and Yaba Methodist.

#### November 24, 1975

The Federal Military Government warned employers in the private sector of the economy not to treat everybody retired as a result of the recent clean-up exercise in the public services as unfit for employment.

Where any employer required a personal reference in respect of a retired officer, the appropriate ministry, corporation or department would co-operate, Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, said.

Brigadier Obasanjo, who seized the opportunity of his meeting with chief executives of commercial and merchant banks in Lagos to issue the warning, stressed that the government had no intention to witch-hunt those retired from the public services.

With the exception of the Armed Forces, retirement exercise had been concluded throughout the federation.

**November 24, 1975**

More than five thousand memoranda were received by the panel constituted by the Federal Military Government to look into the issue of the abandoned property in the eastern states.

Colonel S.F. Daramola, Chairman of the panel, announced this at the opening session of the panel in Enugu.

**November 24, 1975**

Suspension order placed on three officers in the South Eastern Public Service, including Mrs. Helen Esuene, the wife of the retired governor of the state, was lifted with immediate effect.

The two others, whose suspension had been lifted were Mr. E.U. Usukumah, Principal Assistant Secretary formerly of the Ministry of Finance and Mr. O.S. Udo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Mrs. Helen Esuene was a higher executive officer, Special Duties, Cabinet Office before the suspension.

**November 24, 1975**

The United States Embassy in Nigeria took the Federal Chief Immigration Officer, Mr. Edward Alayideino to court.

In an affidavit filed at a Lagos high court, Mr. Larry Gordon Piper, the embassy's administrative affairs counsellor asked the court to declare as valid the agreement entered into sometime in May 1974 between the US government and the defendant for a lease of property situated on plot 1268 Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

**November 24, 1975**

About 100,000 children die every year from malaria, the Federal Commissioner for Health, Col. Dan Suleiman, revealed.

He gave the shocking address to the scientific meeting on "Malaria in Nigeria", which opened at the University of Ibadan.

Natural estimates showed that malaria accounted for the loss of 10 million man hours per 1,000 workers each year in the country.

The commissioner said that the infection among infants under one year of age was over 80 per cent in Birnin Kudu, the capital of the North-Western State after residual spraying of houses.

Also in Ilaro, Western Nigeria, the mortality rate fell from 110 per 1,000 in 1949 to about 70 per 1,000 in 1970, which was an indication that the incidence of malaria could be reduced through the spraying of houses.

**November 26, 1975**

Ali Baba of Lebanon and Power Mike of Nigeria fought for the heavyweight wrestling title in London. Power Mike flew into the country competing for the title he lost in Kenya two years earlier.

**November 26, 1975**

Sixteen people, among them Governor Samuel Ogbemudia, his administrator Ukpabi Asika, and his wife, were killed in plots of land in the Government Areas (GRA) in Benin City, the Mid-Western State Government capital.

Some of the others killed included Federal Commissioner for Health, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. P.G. Aghahowa, Mr. G.O. Odebiyi, Alison Ayida, secretary to the Mid-Western State Government.

**November 27, 1975**

The military governor of the Eastern State, Lt.-Col. Paul Okoye, has constituted a committee to handle the affairs of the Southern part of the state.

newspaper Corporation since its inception in 1971.

Professor D.E.U. Ekong, principal, University of Lagos, Port Harcourt Campus was appointed chairman of the committee.

Other members: Chief J.H. Bassey, retired bursar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Mr. Bassey Etienam, a trade unionist in Lagos; Mr. U.J. Udofia, an Uyo-based legal practitioner as well as Mr. S.A. Umoh, Deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Education in Calabar.

**November 27, 1975**

Strategies to fight the country's number one enemy — inflation — were spelt out.

The Federal Government's measures included massive importation of essential food items — salt, rice, sugar, tomato puree, canned beef and stockfish.

And to ensure that the measures worked, N63 million was pumped into the Nigerian National Supply Company.

At the same time, efforts would be stepped up to provide some of the items locally together with foodstuff in all parts of the country.

Both the food items and the local foodstuff would be distributed by the Nigerian co-operative organisations.

Announcing the measures in Lagos the Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply, Mr. M. Ajose-Adeogun, said the importation of the food items would be handled by the Nigerian National Supply Company.

**November 27, 1975**

The East Central State Governor, Col. Ochefu, who was appointed governor on July 30, was among 216 officers removed from the Army.

The Federal Government explained that "Col. Ochefu's retirement was brought about by the conduct of affairs in his command as commander, Lagos Garrison

Organisation."

This announcement brought to an end the mass removal exercise in all sectors throughout the country.

The government said the Armed Forces had carried out screening and review of career officers in the three services — Army, Navy and Air Force.

The exercise in the Navy and in the Air Force, completed some five weeks before, had led to the retirement of 28 officers, 13 of them from the Navy.

Out of 216 removed from the Army, 169 were retired and 47 dismissed.

Those retired along with Col. Ochefu included Col. S. Apolo; Lt.-Col. G.O.C. Agada; Lt.-Col. H. Green; Lt.-Col. U. Dikko; Lt.-Col. T. Oyedele; Lt.-Col. N.A. Ayanru; Major M.O. Edionsere; Major A. Ukut; Major I. Shitta; Major F. Pereira; Major N. Dipeolu and Major C.Y. Da-Silva.

Those dismissed included Col. F.A.Z. Shiels; Lt.-Col. E.O. Akpan and Major M. Ojelade.

The list of those retired read: Col. A. Ochefu, Col. S. Apolo, Lt.-Col. G.O.C. Agada, Lt.-Col. H. Green, Lt.-Col. U. Dikko, Lt.-Col. S. Gumut, Lt.-Col. J. Okandeh, Lt.-Col. M. Malunfashi, Lt.-Col. J.T. Bondega, Lt.-Col. C.O. Adebiyi, Lt.-Col. T. Oyedele, Lt.-Col. P. Imadomwiyi, Lt.-Col. K. Ojomu, Lt.-Col. N.A. Ayanru and T/Lt.-Col. G.O.A. Adenuga.

Major A. Olanigan, Major M.J. Nwop, Major M.O. Edionsere, Major A. Ukut, Major J. Ojel, Major B. Oisameje, Major F. Efunmoye, Major D. Audu, Major A. Ojomu, Major Fajumbi and Major K. Danmole.

Major P.O. Megwa, Major M. Joel, Major F.L. Adewunmi, Major H. Edgal, Major H. Sheldas, and Major J.O. Adeoye.

Major C.I. Babade, Major I. Ajueshi, Major A.E. Oboh, Major B.O. Ayinde, Major D.I. Ichogol, Major P. Idoko and Major I. Shitta.

Major F. Pereira, Major G. Hassan, Major N. Dipeolu, Major G. Akinrinmade,

Major C.Y. Da-Silva, Major A. Akinsete, Major N. Folarin, Major Y.S. Quadri, Major A.A. Balogun, Major P.N. Orobar and Major C.O. Akogun.

Major A. Adeniyi, Major M.O. Oretade, Major A.O. Shobowale, Major J.A. Ginwa, T/Major D. Atama and T/Major C.E. Mnyim.

Captain N. Nasamu, Captain R.I.M. Agbaje, Captain J. Usiayo, Captain J.A. Akpan, Captain B. Pambi, Captain S.A. Adom, Captain F. Omoniyi, Captain M.M. Opubiri..

Captain S.N. Umar, Captain G.L. Sampson, Captain C.I. Ogbachie, Captain O. Inugai, Captain P. Oladele, Captain R. A.J. Hastings, Captain O. Damboa, Captain B. Olayinka, Captain S. Babafemi, Captain F.A. Roberts, Captain J. Akinseire, Captain T. Irek, Captain P. Okoruwa, Captain E. Essien, Captain O. Eni.

Captain L. Adedaji, Captain E. Ogunbiyi, Captain P. Umoh, Captain I. Isia-kpoma, Captain E. Ade, Captain J. Adaka, Captain S. Ladipo, Captain H. Oladimeji, Captain N. Ogeremu, Captain J. Ozamezu, Captain A.B. Fawale, Captain O. Akinrinade, Captain J. Etoloh, Captain S. Olagemi, Captain F. Ominue, Captain V. Okurene, Captain P. Omese.

Captain I. Omatoje, Captain A. Alawede, Captain S. Mohammed, Captain V. B. Ibrahim, Captain Y. Ahmed, Captain N. Iroegbu, Captain H.T. Sale, Captain A.P. Wahuyim, Captain O. O. Kwamande, Captain I. Garba, Captain A. Akinyemi, Captain J.S. Gbodo, Captain O. Imugai, Captain I. Shogbe, Captain G. Awani, Captain M. Adetoro, Captain J. Faniyan.

Captain L.A. Fadiya, Captain Ajala-sadig, Captain B. Sikabofori, Captain R. Dauda, Captain J. Omokharo, Captain M. Ogbe, Captain E. Oragbon, Captain F. Afiakana, Captain S. Effa, Captain S. Okulaja, Captain C. Amiye, Captain I. Obisesan, Captain S. Olubodun, Captain O. Olu-duro, Major G.I. Idoko.

Major I.O. Oluwabusola, Major Alhaji

S. Dauda, T/Captain S. G. Mohammed, Lt. W.A. Tam, Roland, Lt. Z. Kato, Lt. J. Abara, Lt. E.I. Fadeyi, Lt. S. Esinmokhai, Lt. U.M. I. Alalade, Lt. S. Akpan, Lt. J. Adeyemi, Lt. D. Audu.

Lt. M.A. Lawal, Lt. H. Atanodi, Lt. I.I. Madugu, Lt. C. Ochogiwa, Lt. A. Gode, Jigani, Lt. J. Nyutse, Lt. O. N. Usman, Lt. E.K. Ula.

Lt. J.S. Adeniyi, Lt. I. Ochi, W. Odwyer, Lt. J. Uke, Lt. J. S. Malunfashin, Lt. J. Sh. G. Okon, 2/Lt. B. Sule, 2/Lt. Atuduhor, 2/Lt. B. Ogedevabe.

#### List of Officers Dismissed

Col. F.A.Z. Shielu, Lt.-Col. Akpan, Major M. Ojelade, Major S. Mayei, Major S. Awoye, Major W. Olarinde, Major N.E. Odebiyi, Major J. Gisiebi, Major A.B. Ape, Captain J. Kato, and Captain E. Odogwu.

Captain A. Kadiri, Captain B. Captain S. Orjebobe, Captain C. Captain M. Sule, Captain I. M. Captain J. Agbegidi, Captain O. Captain S. Ekonye, Captain M. Captain J. Ogunde and Lt. J.W. K.

Lt. K. Garba, Lt. L. Wasiu, Omorodion, Lt. R. Nnando, Lt. Abubaker, Lt. E.S. Udozia, Lt. L. walson, Lt. M.M. Mozie, Lt. L. D. A. Aiernan, Lt. C. Ogu, Lt. Shanu, 2/Lt. A.M. Maiduguri, 2/Lt. Ukana, 2/Lt. A. Madi, 2/Lt. 2/Lt. E. Adaji, 2/Lt. P.P. Briske, O. Taiwo, 2/Lt. K. Lawal, 2/Lt. 2/Lt. H.D. Haselton, 2/Lt. N.A. S.

November 28, 1975

All ex-servicemen in the Nigerian Army would be discharged on pension, said the commander of the Third Division, Brigadier E.O. Abisoye.

He was addressing officers and

61 infantry battalion in Janning during a tour of the division.

#### November 28, 1975

All post-primary institutions in the East-Central State reverted to names by which they were known before the government take-over of all schools in the state in 1970.

The former Asika administration had changed the names of the institutions including primary schools following the take-over soon after the war.

An official announcement from Government House, Enugu, said that the former state governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu, had directed that the reversion should take immediate effect.

During his tour of Onitsha division, Col. Ochefu had directed that three post-primary institutions there — the Dennis Memorial High School, Heery High School and the Onitsha Teachers Training College — should revert to their pre-war names.

#### November 28, 1975

Federal Military Government (FMG) voted 238.615 million Naira under the Third National Development Plan for the expansion and consolidation of radio and television services throughout the country.

In the period covered by the plan, the federal government intended to have in each state capital, a new radio studio/administrative complex and a transmitting station.

These facts were disclosed in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Brigadier I.B.M. Haruna, in his address to the 15th Delegates Conference of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation's Engineering Workers' Association, in Lagos.

On television services, Brigadier Haruna announced the provision, under the national plan, of a country-wide colour system, which would operate throughout the country with six main stations to be sited in Lagos, Benin, Kaduna, Sokoto, Maiduguri

and Jos, each of which would have a fairly autonomous management and which would be able to originate its own independent programme output.

He added that six programmes would be receivable simultaneously throughout the country with the main stations being capable of receiving programmes from one another by arrangement and the entire system capable of operating as one network, whenever there was need to do so.

#### November 28, 1975

Fifty-nine senior and junior officers, serving under the Western State police command, were relieved of their posts.

The officers included a superintendent of police, one deputy superintendent and two assistant superintendents of police, as well as 24 police inspectors and 31 officers.

According to a statement issued in Ibadan, the officers were relieved on the grounds of old age, health and deteriorating productivity.

The "purge" exercise was aimed at giving new direction, value and discipline to the police force, the statement added.

#### November 28, 1975

Three legal practitioners, who were to represent Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu, a retired senior lecturer at the University of Lagos, charged with sedition withdrew their services.

The three lawyers — Mr. Michael Agbameche, Mr. S.G. Elaboy, and Mr. A. Uzuazebo — announced their withdrawal at a Lagos chief magistrate's court, saying that they had not received enough instructions from their client.

The alleged seditious material was said to have appeared in a local magazine: "African Spark" volume 3 No. 10 of October, 1975.

Later, Dr. Ohonbamu handling his own case applied to the chief magistrate, Mrs. Adunni Oguntayo, for six months adjourn-



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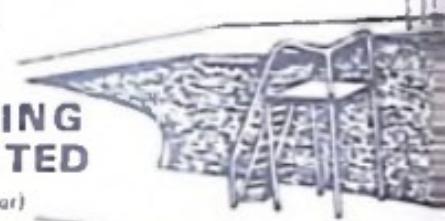
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in order to enable him defend himself.

He said: "I am claiming my right under section 22 sub-section 5A to be given time in order to gather some information so as to prepare my case."

Dr. Ohonbamu was told that the six months he was asking for was excessive and the case was adjourned till December 12.

November 28, 1975

A five-man Ivorian delegation led by the Ivory Coast Secretary of State in charge of Mines, Mr. Paul Gui Dibo, arrived in Lagos to continue with the Nigerian Government, the discussions started last week on co-operation between the two countries in the field of petroleum.

The Ivorian Secretary of State for Mines and the Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. M. Akoba, confirmed, during the meeting the willingness of the two countries to sign the near future, crude oil purchase and processing agreements.

Official circles in Lagos said they agreed on the necessity to extend the cooperation in the field of petroleum to the realisation of some regional projects.

In this regard, the Nigerian Government on the one hand had decided to participate with a few other West African countries in the establishment of an asphalt producing plant in Ivory Coast, while Ivory Coast on the other hand, had expressed its readiness in future to participate in a petro-chemical plant in Nigeria.

November 28, 1975

Retired Military Governor of East Central State, Colonel Anthony Aboki Ochefu edged loyalty to and support for the Federal Military Government in its effort to clean up the nation.

"I want to make it abundantly clear that I still fully associate myself with the principles and goals of the present military administration", he added.

Colonel Ochefu was giving a farewell message to the people of East Central State in Enugu, a day after the announcement of his retirement from the Army.

He was retired because of the conduct of affairs during his tenure as Commander, Lagos Garrison Organisation.

November 29, 1975

The Federal Government earmarked N15 million for the expansion and equipment of the Federal Fire Service in the current Third National Development Plan.

The proposed expansion would include the establishment of a staff training college, erection of quarters for officers and men of the service.

These facts were revealed by the chief of air staff, Col. John Yisa-Doko, while addressing the passing-out parade of firemen of the Federal Fire Service and of the Nigerian Air Force in Lagos.

The chief of air staff disclosed that the Federal Fire Service attended to 1,000 fire calls and 400 rescue calls that involved lives and property in 1974 alone.

Col. Yisa-Doko said that over 800 people were released on various occasions from passenger lifts of both public and commercial houses.

He described the duties of the federal fire service as a humanitarian one which included hazardous duties far beyond the ability of the ordinary citizen.

Col. Yisa-Doko attributed the frequent causes of fire outbreak to poor workmanship by electricians, the indiscriminate use of open flames and lack of adequate planning for safety precautions in industries.

November 29, 1975

Thirty-eight employees of the local government council in Ijebu-Remo Division were relieved of their posts with immediate effect.

The officers, according to a government statement, were relieved of their posts on the grounds of old age, ill-health, inefficiency, involvement in commercial

activities corruption and malpractices.

Those retired with full benefits were Mr. E.A. Koleowa, the council's treasurer and Chief J.A. Akintola, senior dispensary assistant.

Other retired officers were Alhaji M.O. Okokun, L.O. Awolaja, S.O.F. Somorin, S.A. Ademusi, G.O. Ogunloye, A. Ogunkoya, W.A. Osiname, J.B. Ogunderu, S. Odunsi, A. Bamgbade, S. Osinowo, R. Fawope, J. Osu, K. Erinle, B. Oresolu, B. Akinbo, S. Solarin, J. Adefuye, R.O. Ogundeko, Saibu Bello, O. Osiniran, N. Awofeso, S.K. Ogunsanya, A. Sodipo, O. Ogunnsmen, S. Oluwole, Y. Jinadu, B. Mbonu and B. Akinola.

Four officers had their appointments terminated. They are M.O. Okanrende, A. Sonoiki, Sunmola Bawa and R.A. Giwa.

The dismissed officers were E.O. Odumosu, J.O. Asaye and S.O. Sopoiki.

#### November 29, 1975

A Lagos State secondary school principal was sent on compulsory leave for incompetence.

The principal, Mr. B.B. Majekodunmi, was heading the African Church Grammar School, Ifako.

A statement by the Lagos State School Service Board said Mr. Majekodunmi was lax in checking overcrowding of pupils in the school. The board also alleged irregularities of grants for building projects and payment of Udoji arrears to teachers.

The board announced his removal from office following the report of a board of inquiry into management of school funds.

Four other principals in the state also retired.

They were Dr. J.A. Adegbite, principal Baptist Academy, Lagos, who retired after what the board called "meritorious services"; Mr. S.O. Akintobi, principal, Lagos City College, Yaba, who voluntarily retired; Sister Scholastica McAndrew, principal Marywood Grammar School, Ebute Metta and Mr. S.S. Taiwo, principal, United

Secondary Commercial College, normal retirement.

Famed sports administrator and football referee, the Rev. Fr. Slattery, principal of St. Finbar's Akoka, was praised by the exceptional work.

He became honorary consultant to the Electronic Project. The priest initiated which would be completed in

The following new appointments made to replace the outgoing with effect from Wednesday, November 30, 1975 in order to provide time for a smooth transition to the new administration.

Mr. L.A. Abayomi, principal, Baptist Academy, Lagos; Mr. A.A. Odebiyi, principal, St. Finbarr's College, Agege; Mr. A.I. Osuneye, principal, Lagos Grammar School, Yaba; Mrs. G. Agun, principal, Marywood Grammar School, Ebute Metta; Mr. Oke Osanyintolu, principal, United Church Grammar School, Ifako.

#### November 29, 1975

Brigadier Murtala Muhammad said that the Federal Government was committed to the success of the FEZ in Lagos.

This was contained in his address to the vice presidents of the International Committee of FEZ Lagos as the patron of the FEZ.

#### November 29, 1975

The regulation under which persons seeking passports to travel abroad for further studies were made to pay N300 to the government was withdrawn.

Announcing this in Lagos via television programme "Morning Moment" the External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba, said the legislation, a colonial heritage, was to provide money for repatriation of

te students.

#### November 29, 1975

Michael Bamidele, the Nigerian light heavyweight wrestling champion was simply superb in stopping his Spanish counterpart, Nino Pizarro in the third of their international challenge 10-rounder at the portcity indoor hall, Lagos.

#### November 30, 1975

An Angolan delegation breezed into Lagos in search of aid from Nigeria.

The delegation, led by Mr. Lopo do Asasimento, Prime Minister in the government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, was the first from that country since she got her independence on November 11.

Nigeria had earlier given official recognition to MPLA as the government of the whole of Angola.

#### November 30, 1975

The orthopaedic unit of the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, successfully performed a major surgical operation described as the first of its kind in Africa.

The operation, known as "reconstructive surgery of the hips" involved the placement of the paralysed hips of a 3-year-old man, Malam Idris Abubakar, with artificial hips.

Malam Abubakar was reported to be walking normally.

The operation was performed by a team of surgeons led by the medical superintendent of the unit, Dr. Osedemwonyi.

#### November 30, 1975

Nigeria's next-door western neighbour Dahomey — changed its name to the People's Republic of Benin, République Populaire du Benin.

President Mathieu Kerekou announced the change in Cotonou during celebrations to mark the first anniversary of socialism

in the country.

The country's national flag was also changed from green, red and yellow to green with a five-pointed red star on the left flank of the flag.

#### December 1, 1975

Six top civil servants were retired from the Benue Plateau State Public Service, on grounds of malpractices.

They were: Mr. Clement Bunu Gomwalk (permanent secretary); Mr. Hyacinth Sati Gogwim (senior education officer); Mr. J.H. Dzungwe (deputy permanent secretary); Alhaji Ibrahim Gadu (principal agricultural officer); Mr. Barnabas Dusu (principal assistant secretary); and Alhaji Yahaya Kwande (permanent secretary).

Their retirements took effect from last November.

A government white paper issued in Jos explained that their retirements, were as a result of their various roles in "the unfortunate incidence concerning the purchase of drugs in the state's Ministry of Health, the purchase of fertilizers, tractors and implements in the Ministry of Agriculture as well as irregularities in the sale of government properties and contract awards to Voteniski."

An Edict No 15 of 1975 published in Jos stipulated that the six officers should declare their assets and liabilities in order to qualify for retirement benefits.

Mr. A.J. Adaka, the former Commissioner for Finance, was also to declare his assets and liabilities.

Already, a five-man tribunal of inquiry was set up to investigate the assets of these officers.

#### December 1, 1975

A new governor, Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpara was appointed for the East-Central State.

He replaced Col. Anthony Aboki Ocheju who was retired from the Army following what an official statement described as "conduct of affairs in his command as

commander of the Lagos Garrison Organisation."

Col. Kpera was sworn in by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

**December 1, 1975**

The Editor of Daily Times, Mr. Segun Osoba was appointed the acting general manager of the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, publishers of Nigerian Herald.

The Kwara State governor's office explained in a statement in Ilorin that Mr. Osoba was on secondment from the Daily Times of Nigeria to the corporation effective from December.

It was also stated that the state's governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, had accepted the resignation of the general manager of the corporation, Chief Abiodun Aloba, and approved the appointment of Mr. Osoba.

Mr. Peter Ajayi was also promoted substantive editor of the Nigerian Herald with effect from September 1.

The statement added that Malam Yakubu Abdulazeez, recently relieved of his post for alleged drunkenness, had been severely reprimanded and re-instated.

Born on July 15, 1941, Mr. Osoba had his secondary education at Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos. He is an alumnus of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

After a year's research at Harvard University in 1974, Mr. Osoba became the first journalist from black Africa to win the much-coveted Harvard University Nieman Fellowship certificate for working journalists.

He also holds diploma in journalism of both the University of Lagos and Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A. as well as the fellowship certificate of the Commonwealth Press Union.

At various periods in his career with the Daily Times, Mr. Osoba worked as a roving reporter 1964-65; diplomatic corre-

spondent, 1966-67; acting 1968; editor, Lagos Weekender, deputy editor, Sunday Times 1969; deputy editor, Daily Times 1970.

**December 1, 1975**

Guilty of corruption, nepotism and constant lying in the of running of his government of the biting verdict handed governor of Benue-Plateau Joseph Gomwalk.

A report issued by a panel into the Benue-Plateau State contract procedure also gave verdict on the ex-governor:

\* That he lied on his nomination to the extent that he could not even listen to people who genuinely had the state at heart.

\* That the BEPCO was formed solely to acquire properties made him selfish and intent on hoarding money and accuse him of being avaricious.

After many other findings and recommendations, the panel, among their recommended that the properties should be recovered from Gomwalk.

\* The house built for Mr. Jos Gomwalk at Pankshin after it be paid N26,000 which he accepted from BEPCO.

\* The house being built by Mr. Jonathan Gomwalk at Dog Jos, though the Government paid Mr. Gomwalk, the sum he paid Yahsin for acquiring the property on the plot.

\* The house at Wamba built for Mr. Jonathan Gomwalk by BEPCO. The government may N14,000 Mr. Gomwalk paid before they erected this building.

\* The house built (perhaps it is yet to completed) for Mr. Clement Gomwalk  
\* BEPCO on Tafawa Balewa Street, Jos.  
the Government may refund N2,000 whi-  
C. Gomwalk paid to BEPCO on this  
house.

\* The two bungalows at Gyel Close  
built by BEPCO for Mr. Clement Gom-  
walk.

\* The house built for Dr. Alexander  
Fom on Bukuru Road adjacent to the Na-  
tional Census Office, built by BEPCO.

\* The house acquired by Dr. A. Fom  
from a departing alien where then had  
a supermarket at No. 19, Ahmadu Bello  
street, and purchased with a loan of N53,  
000 from BEPCO and yet unpaid and on  
which BEPCO was then engaged in a fur-  
ther extension which so far had cost N71,  
056 for which he had not paid anything.

\* Block A at 1, Naraguta Avenue, built  
originally by Messrs G. Cappa when they  
had contract with the state government at  
a cost of N13,000, and further extended  
by BEPCO to make it twice its original  
size on which he had just paid only N8,  
000 and out of a contract price of N15,  
000; although, an independent valuation  
placed this at N35,000.

The panel was chaired by Mr. Justice  
Alfa Belgore.

**December 1, 1975**

Lea Bronson, South England's heavy-  
weight wrestling champion, had the great-  
est whipping of his five years undefeated  
professional career, when Nigeria's Ben  
Lion Heart stopped him in the sixth round  
of their exciting international wrestling  
contest in Lagos.

**December 1, 1975**

The purchase of expired drugs from an  
Egyptian company by the ousted Gom-  
walk administration was "a deal by cer-  
tain officials of the state government."

The Alfa Belgore panel found that the

permanent secretary in the state's Ministry  
of Health, Mr. Clement Gomwalk, was the  
initiator of the moves which led to the  
purchase of the drugs.

It also found that Mr. Clement Gom-  
walk was actively encouraged in the ven-  
ture by an Egyptian medical officer serv-  
ing with the ministry, Dr. Rabie, whose  
interest in the purchase of drugs from  
Egypt was more than mere patriotism.

It recalled that after meeting some  
Egyptian diplomats in Jos on the possibili-  
ty of purchasing drugs from Egypt, Mr.  
Clement Gomwalk received invitation, fol-  
lowed by two return air tickets to Cairo.

The panel also found that a senior  
pharmacist, Mr. Yarnap, who was with Mr.  
Clement Gomwalk on the trip to Cairo,  
advised him against making purchases of  
drugs from Egypt as the Egyptian pharma-  
ceutical standard might be different to the  
one to which they were accustomed to the  
one to which they were accustomed.

But on their return from Cairo, Mr.  
Clement Gomwalk contrary to expert  
advice, went ahead to order the drugs.

The panel recommended that:

\* The contract between the ministry  
and the Egyptian firm for purchase of  
drugs be abrogated;

\* The drugs already imported from  
Egypt should not be released for clinical  
use as they can create more hazard to  
health than they are supposed to cure;

\* If Dr. Rabie or his friend, Dr. Handy  
(the man who claimed to be a representa-  
tive of the Egyptian pharmaceutical firm)  
would be ready to take delivery of the  
drugs and use them outside this country,  
they should, by all means be allowed to  
take them away so as to allow the govern-  
ment storage facilities for genuine drugs;

\* Mr. Clement Gomwalk should be  
severely disciplined for his part in the  
purchase of the drugs.

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ember 1, 1975

A house in Jos valued at N800,000, was sold to the former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon by the ousted Benue-Plateau State administration for mere N36,000.

This was one of the findings of a panel which investigated the state's houses and contract procedure.

The panel, headed by a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Alfa Belgore, also investigated whether some persons made improper gains from the contracts.

The panel found that the house sold to General Gowon - Rayfield House - was first acquired by the former Benue-Plateau State administration, headed by Joseph Gomwalk in August 1973 for N36,000. It was to serve as a guest house for the former governors visitors.

When General Gowon was to visit Jos on January, 1974, a new set of furniture was bought for the house at a cost of N21,000 although there was no explanation on the whereabouts of 240 items of furniture bought along with the house apart from those sent to the official quarters of Mr. Clement Gomwalk.

December 1, 1975

The other face of former governor Joseph Gomwalk was revealed in only an eight-letter word.

He is a DISGRACE.

- \* DISGRACE to the Nigeria Police.
- \* DISGRACE to the reputation of the Nigerian administrative service.
- \* DISGRACE to the integrity of the educated African.

In an outright condemnation of the former governor of Benue-Plateau State, the Belgore report said: "It is a tragedy of unequalled proportions to find that a graduate, a former administrative officer, Mr. Joseph Gomwalk, clothed in the uniform of police commissioner and functioning as a military governor, with all the powers of the legislature and executive in his

hand, was acting as a common criminal with hardly anybody to challenge him.

And when he was challenged by Mr. Aper Aku, the accusations against him were summarily dismissed by the former head of state who never allowed a hearing of the whole affair."

December 2, 1975

Michael Bamidele returned to his post as the national wrestling coach.

Bamidele, who was one of the 36 officials purged out in a cleansing exercise in the National Sports Commission on September 22, 1975 was re-engaged immediately after the formal inauguration of a national governing body for wrestling on November 15.

Confirming his reinstatement in Lagos, a competent official of the commission explained that the wrestling coach's appointment was first terminated on grounds of redundancy.

The NSC spokesman stressed that since no national association was in existence then, it was pointless having to employ a coach who had no defined assignment.

He stated that after the national wrestling association was inaugurated on November 15, the commission decided to re-engaged Bamidele since he was the best material available for the job.

December 2, 1975

Professor T. Tamuno, principal of the University College, Ilorin, was appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan. He succeeded Professor Horatio Oritshejolomi Thomas retired in November.

In a statement in Lagos, it was explained that the appointment of Professor Tamuno was ratified by the Supreme Military Council following the recommendation of the joint committee of the Ibadan University Council and Senate to the Head of State.

The statement also said that the Supreme Military Council had ratified the appointment of Professor O.O. Akinkugbe as principal of the University College, Ilorin.

#### December 2, 1975

Federal Government agents burst open a fresh international plot against Nigeria.

The agents intercepted a message revealing some actions planned by foreign cement contractors.

The message, dated November 7 was sent by Mr. Robert Ross of the East Europe Import Inc., based in New York City, to Mr. R.T. Gulrajani, of Imshaw (Exports) Limited, based in London, in answer to Mr. R.T. Gulrajani's letter of last October 30.

Mr. Ross told Mr. Gulrajani that contractors in the United States were starting litigation against the Central Bank through Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

He further revealed that the Spanish, French and German contractors were starting law suits.

The Deutsch Aussnhandels Bank (a German bank) he added, had frozen the assets of the Federal Government, and that contractors in the United States were trying to freeze Nigerian assets at Morgan Guaranty.

Mr. Ross suggested that Mr. Gulrajani's organisation should also try to freeze Nigerian assets.

He advised Mr. Gulrajani to meet Mr. Samuel Pisar in Paris, who could give him some information and who would, perhaps "be very capable of handling the litigation and arbitration."

#### December 2, 1975

The sole agency held by the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) for the importation of Peak milk was terminated. All other sole agencies held by the company were also abolished.

Other importers were now free to bring

in Peak milk to the country.

This was contained in a circular issued in Lagos by the Federal Co-operatives and Supply

#### December 2, 1975

The new Governor of Enugu State, Lt.-Colonel John O. Oni, arrived in Enugu in an Air Force plane to resume duties.

He did not address newsmen when he landed and did not interview him.

Col. Kpera was welcomed by the Governor and the state by the Commander of the Army Brigade, Nigerian Army, Col. J.O. Oni; Police Commissioner, Mr. S. A. Tinubu, and the secretary to the state government, Mr. Moses Udebiuwa.

The governor later met commissioners before driving to Kaduna.

#### December 3, 1975

The African Newspapers Limited, publishers of the newspaper, was ordered by the Federal High Court at Ibadan, to pay N30,850.25 to the Nigerian National Provident Fund by February 9, 1976.

The amount was the sum of N30,850.25 which the court directed the company to pay some time ago.

The remaining amount of N10,000.00, according to Mr. Justice Joseph Fibresima, must be paid on or before February 9, 1976.

This followed an action brought by the director of NPF over the failure to pay arrears of workers' pension according to the law.

Mr. Justice Fibresima ruled that he was disappointed by his court's order, that the company had not deemed it fit to pay them.

#### December 3, 1975

The Abese Balogun of Ondo State, Dr. Anthony Sakariyawa, aged 73, Dr. Agbaje, who was

Ifeia Hospital, Adamasingba, Ibadan, at the University College Hospital, Ibadan in the early hours of Wednesday, November 3 after a brief illness. The late Dr. Agbaje qualified as a medical practitioner in 1930.

#### December 3, 1975

The panel, which looked into the management and operational activities of the Daily Times group of companies, submitted its reports to the head of state. The panel was set up by the Federal Government on November 4. Its chairman was Mr. Mike Gbegbaje, the accountant-general of the Kwara State. Other members included Mr. I.O. Sulaimon, Mr. J. O. O. Somarin and Mr. O.O. Somarin.

#### December 3, 1975

The Federal Government promulgated a corrupt practices decree to curb corrupt practices throughout the federation.

The text of a Cabinet Office statement in Lagos read:

"The Federal Government has promulgated a corrupt practices decree designed to curb corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors.

The decree made stiff penalties for any person found guilty of bribery and corruption, but made exception for bona fide customary and traditional gifts.

"Under the decree, an independent body to be known as the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau is to be established, headed by a director who will have assistants and directors to help him to cope with the task of the institution.

"The director has wide powers to initiate investigation into any matter which comes to him to involve corruption as defined in the decree, he is also empowered to obtain information, conduct search and seize any articles he may consider useful for his inquiries.

"He can delegate his powers to his

assistants and other officers of his department, and it is an offence under the decree to obstruct the work of the director or any officers duly authorised by him to conduct investigation. If the results of an investigation indicate that a prima facie case of corruption has been made against any person, the director will refer the matter to the director of public prosecutions or some other suitable body empanelled for the purpose of prosecuting a case of corruption.

A special tribunal to be presided over by a High Court judge or a judge of the Revenue Court would be set up to try each case expeditiously.

#### December 3, 1975

Anti-Corruption decree was published which stated that anyone who tried to bribe any member of the Supreme Military Council, Federal Executive Council, state governors or state executive council members, would go to jail for 10 years or pay a fine of N10,000 or both.

Similarly, any member of these bodies who asks for, or accepts a bribe would go to jail for 10 years.

These were the stiff penalties published in a decree in the Federal Government's efforts to stamp out bribery and corruption from both the public and private sectors.

The decree, made exception for bona fide customary and traditional gifts.

It also stipulated that anybody who bribes a public official, and any public official who asks for or accepts a bribe would be jailed on conviction for seven years or fined N10,000 or both.

Anybody who offers a bribe or receives same to secure or award government contracts would be jailed seven years or pay a fine of N5,000 or both.

Anybody who accepts a bribe as an agent of another person or anybody who tries to bribe somebody through an agent

would on conviction, be jailed seven years or fined N5,000 or both.

If the offence of corruption in the case of agents, was in respect of a contract with the government, the offender would be jailed 14 years or fined N10,000 or both.

Where a person was convicted by a tribunal under this decree, the tribunal shall, in addition to any other punishment, order him to pay as a penalty an equivalent sum of the bribe involved.

The Head of State was empowered to set up tribunals for the trial of offences under this decree.

Such a tribunal should be headed by a High Court judge or judge of the Federal Revenue Court with two other persons at least one of whom should be a member of the armed forces not below the rank of a major or its equivalent.

Another provision was that if any offence under this decree was committed by a Nigerian outside the country, it would be treated as if it had been committed in Nigeria.

Any person convicted of an offence under this decree has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days.

#### December 4, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Ramat Muhammed left Nigeria for Saudi Arabia to perform this year's Hajj.

He was accompanied on the pilgrimage by his wife, Ajoke Afsat, and three traditional rulers - the Alafin of Oyo, Obi Lamidi Adeyemi III, the Emir of Gwandu, Alhaji Haruna and the Otaru of Auchi, Alhaji A.G. Momoh.

#### December 4, 1975

Dr. Babatunde Olufemi Koiki and two expatriates were among 1,169 prisoners set free - by the grace of an amendment to the Indian hemp decree.

The amendment reduced the sentence for Indian hemp offence.

The order for their release came from Lagos by the Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

Out of the number, 2,000 released while 138 were military personnel.

The expatriates, Mr. L. J. L. L. a British national and Mr. L. L. L. an American, were released on the condition that they would leave Nigeria immediately.

According to the amended nine-year-old decree anybody who grows, makes Indian hemp or has a quantity of it can now be fined N200 or gaol for six months.

But where a person is found to import and exports Indian hemp he would face a 10-year jail sentence and a fine of £100.

For those who traffic in Indian hemp, jail sentences were cut to 10 instead of 21 years.

Some of those freed include: Umaru Dauda, 114924 Pts. E. Ayenda, 151800 John Imafidon, 321402 Asuquo, 321404 Pts. Bakare, 815043 Samuel Ologbovo, 114925 Opoto, Ichaya Katunga Mwanga, 114926 Musaphia.

Effia Etim, Yusufu Kana, 114927 Willie, Ekpenyong Ema, 114928 Etim Edem, Samuel Aba Etim, Anthony Adochi, Friday Etim, Ayan, Monday Iquo, David Etim, Pte. Asuquo Okonlon, Bakare, 114929 Samuel Oyenuga, Akpan Kene, Nathaniel Ifon.

#### December 4, 1975

Two weeks to the official opening of the Nigerian Labour Congress, all foreign trade union congresses were banned in Nigeria.

Announcing this in Lagos, the Commissioner for Labour, Brigadier

, also disclosed the government's take-off of all foreign-sponsored labour Insti-  
Dns.

Only the ILO and the Organisation of  
can Trade Union Unity were exemp-

### ember 5, 1975

Chief Obafemi Awolowo said that it  
unfair of the younger generation to  
get all the good things the older genera-  
had done.

"The younger generation do them-  
es no credit by discounting, glossing  
r and forgetting the many good things  
ch the older generation had done", he  
d in Zaria.

In a marathon speech after his installa-  
on as the fourth chancellor of the Ah-  
du Bello University by the Chief of  
my Staff, Brigadier Theophilus Danju-  
, on behalf of the Head of State, Chief  
olowo said that most of the things  
w being enjoyed by the younger genera-  
n were the handiwork of the generation  
ore them.

He paid glowing tribute to the late Sir  
madu Bello — one of the prominent  
ures of the older generation — for foun-  
ng the ABU and formulating the "much  
nicised" northernisation policy which  
nefited a large number of the younger  
eration.

### ember 5, 1975

A panel was set up by the Federal Mili-  
y Government to enter into final nego-  
tions with cement suppliers on all claims  
found to be controversial.

This was announced in Lagos by the  
ederal Commissioner for Transport, Lt.-  
Shehu Yar'Adua.

Members of the panel Mr. Fred Egbe  
airman), Lt.-Col. M. Magoro, Mr. Olu-  
gaju, Mr. Kukoyi, Mr. O.A. Okwuraiwo,  
David West and Malam Umaru Idrisu.

### December 5, 1975

Mr Tunji Oseni joined the lecturing  
staff of the Nigerian Institute of Jour-  
nalism, after two years' studies abroad.

The institute sponsored Mr. Oseni to  
the University of Minnesota, USA, in Jan-  
uary, 1974, for a Master's degree in Mass  
Communications.

Before he left, Mr. Oseni was the depu-  
ty editor of the Daily Sketch, Ibadan,  
holding a B.A. honours degree in Mass  
Communications from the University of  
Lagos, and a diploma in international  
affairs from Ife University.

His scholarship, part of a wider plan to  
strengthen the NIJ's training programme,  
was sponsored by the International Press  
Institute, Zurich, under a Ford Founda-  
tion grant.

Mr. Oseni, 32, obtained his master's  
degree at Minnesota last March. He later  
worked on the Sunday Times, London,  
and studied at the Thomson Foundation  
Editorial Study Centre, Cardiff Wales.

He began lecturing at the NIJ in Janu-  
ary, 1976.

### December 5, 1975

The canal at Kirikiri was opened for  
the operation of off-loading cement.

This was announced in Lagos by Lt.-  
Col. A. Mohammed, head of the task force  
charged with the supervision of off-load-  
ing of vessels in mid-stream.

The cement was sold at 2.6 Naira per  
bag at the old Kirikiri Flying Club. Loose  
cement which had been re-bagged was  
sold at one Naira per bag.

### December 5, 1975

It's double knock-out!

Both the world heavyweight wrestling  
champion, Power Mike of Nigeria and the  
Lebanese challenger, Ali Baba lay flat on  
the canvas at the count of 10 to end their  
title fight in Lagos without a winner!

This was a record occasion. And for a  
very long time, those who saw it happen

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d always talk of it with awe and re-  
ce.  
or a sport that's just gaining ground  
geria, the massive turn-out inside the  
bowl of the National Stadium was  
ord-breaker.

#### ember 6, 1975

honorary Doctorate Degrees of Law  
conferred on the chairman of the  
ic Service Review Commission Chief  
me Udoji and two other eminent Nig-  
at the A.B.U. Convocation ceremony.  
The two others were Alhaji Usman  
an Baki and the former Secretary to  
Federal Military Government Mr. M.  
yitahie.

The highlight of the occasion was the  
allation of Chlef Obafemi Awolowo  
the new and fourth chancellor of the  
versity by Brig. T.Y. Danjuma, Chief  
Army Staff, who represented the Head  
State.

#### ember 6, 1975

The Belgrave Tribunal set up by the  
ederal Military Government to probe the  
ssive importation of cement by the  
nistry of Defence ended its public sit-  
gs in Lagos.

The tribunal, headed by Mr. Justice  
batunde Belgore began public sitting on  
tober 20, 1975, and took evidence from  
0 witnesses and received a total of 131  
mibits.

Testifying before the tribunal rose, the  
mer Chief of Banking Operations of  
e Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr. Francis  
were, stated that the CBN was current-  
facing 14 law suits in Europe over let-  
ts of credit issued to cement suppliers.

Mr. Ijewero, who was the last witness  
the tribunal deposed that besides the  
ts against the bank, its correspondent  
nk in Britain had also been taken to  
urt by a firm — PROBONO — for an  
eged breach of the letter of credit, whi-

ch it confirmed for the company for  
cement importation into the country.

The witness attributed the port conges-  
tion to lack of co-ordination between the  
Nigerian Ports Authority and the Ministry  
of Defence.

Other members of the tribunal were  
Mrs. R.A. Omotosho Deputy Solicitor-  
General, Federal Ministry of Justice; Mr.  
M.A. Agate, Government Inspector of  
Shipping, and Mr. K. Oshinsami, Principal  
Accountant from the treasury.

#### December 6, 1975

Both the scope and estimated cost of  
the 2nd World Black and African Festival  
of Arts and Culture (FESTAC), now  
holding in this country in January 1977,  
were reduced.

This was disclosed at a television inter-  
view in Lagos by Navy Commander O.P.  
Fingesi, the Federal Commissioner for  
Special Duties and President of the festi-  
val.

The commissioner, who was speaking  
in a programme — "Matters of the Mo-  
ment" — explained that this country's  
suggestion on the reduction of the scope  
and the cost of the festival, had been ac-  
cepted by the festival's International Com-  
mittee which met in Lagos the week be-  
fore.

On the festival's scope, Commander  
Fingesi said the number of participants  
had been cut down from 25,000 to 15,  
000.

#### December 6, 1975

Nigerian Ports Authority set up a  
public complaints bureau in Lagos to inves-  
tigate complaints against members of staff  
of the authority.

Cases to be investigated included de-  
manding or receiving gratification from  
members of the public before rendering  
statutory port services and complaints of  
devices aimed at asking for gratification  
before rendering port services.

A statement from the Public Relations Department of the authority announced that the bureau would also investigate reports of provocative delays in rendering port duties, conspiracy to steal and pilfer and cases of collusion or connivance with port users to defraud the government or generate false claims.

The statement gave the main objective of setting up the bureau as being "to eradicate malpractices within the port."

December 6, 1979

Ex Governor Anthony Ochefu's commissioners were assured their jobs.

The assurance came from Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, East-Central State's new governor.

Col. Ochefu, the former governor, was retired from the Army on November 27, four months after his appointment as governor, and only a few days after he named his commissioners.

Lt.-Col. Kpera said he was retaining the commissioners because the state's administration had been "progressive, constructive, forward-looking and effective" in the last four months.

December 7, 1975

Eleven permanent secretaries were appointed in the South Eastern State. Five of those who were appointed substantive permanent secretaries are Mr. A.E. Assiake, Mr. N.O. Nkang, Mr. E.A. Nyong, Mr. E.R. Akpan, Mr. I.U. Iwe and Mr. O. Ite who is also acting solicitor-general.

The acting permanent secretaries were Mr. B.E. Akpan, Mr. E.E. Ekpeyong, Mr. W. O. Inah, Mr. G.A. Ogar and Mr. M.U. Umoh.

Following the appointment a new deployment of the permanent secretaries was also announced. Mr. S.J. King, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Town Planning, moved to Home Affairs and Social Welfare while Mr.

J.E.J. Asuquo, Economist  
and Reconstruction tool  
of Health.

Permanent secretary to the SES Lagos Office, Mr. A. O. E. A. I. to education; Mr. G. A. E. A. I. permanent secretary for administration moved to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Mr. M. E. A. I. permanent secretary in the cabinet secretariat; permanent secretary in the Economic Development Commission.

Mr. J.E. Isok, permanent secretary, Ministry of Education; Development Administration.

An acting permanent  
Teaching Service Commis-  
sioner, Mr. Nkang, was made subse-  
quent secretary in the Ministry  
of Co-operatives while Mr. D.  
over the economic division  
office as permanent secre-

The controller of roads Akpan moved up as permanent secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing. U. Iwe, chairman, statutory corporation of Revenue became permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Surveys and Town Planning.

September 7, 1975

The Hafia Football Club beat Rangers International in Conakry in the first leg of the Cup final, it was reported.

Haffla's goal was scored in the 21st minute.

December 7, 1975

The Nigerian Ports Authority has its own Public Complaints Bureau at the Federal Capital.

The Bureau would look  
against any employment

It welcomed complaints from employees for:

- demanding and/or no  
tion from the public sector

ulatory port services; employing devices aimed at asking for certification before rendering port services; evocative delays in rendering port services; collusion or connivance with porters to defraud the revenue or generate false claims; conspiracy to steal and pilfer. All these were aimed at eradicating practices at the Lagos ports.

ember 6, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Mid-Western State, Mr. Justice Mason Begho, retired voluntarily.

In a statement in Bonin, the state government, Col. George Innih, said he had accepted Mr. Justice Begho's notice of retirement with effect from Dec. 8.

Col. Innih recounted the tremendous revelations brought into the judiciary in the state during Mr. Justice Oegho's tenure.

ember 8, 1975

Oba Adedugun Adesida is to stay on as Deji of Akure in the Western State.

The good tidings followed the state government's ruling on the findings of the mission of inquiry into the appointment of the traditional ruler.

The government's decision was announced by the governor, Col. David Jemibewon, at a news conference in Ibadan.

The governor traced the circumstances leading to the setting up of the inquiry which was headed by a High Court judge, Justice Adeniyakun Ademola and two others, Chief Ajayi Fabunrin, the Oduduwa base of Ife and Dr. Oyo Oyediran, a political scientist at the University of Ibadan.

Col. Jemibewon said the findings of the commission showed that all the procedures for selecting a Deji-elect were proper-

ly carried out except for the issues of the Ifa oracle, oath taking and bribery.

He said he had given careful consideration to the ground on which the commission based its findings in respect of the alleged irregularities.

The governor remarked that on the issue of the Ifa oracle, it would not be reasonable to hold that the consultation of the oracle had influence on the minds of some less-sophisticated king-makers as the commission postulated.

According to the governor he did not also agree with the commission's arguments and documents, on the evidence adduced before it on the allegation of oath-taking and bribery.

"It is not unlikely that the allegations on these matters are an after-thought", he remarked.

Col. Jemibewon pointed out that although the Deji and Prince Adebobajo enjoyed popular support, yet the only acceptable and traditional way of ascertaining the suitability, popularity, and conduct of any candidate aspiring to the post of an oba was through the voting of the kingmakers who by virtue of their statutory functions are adjudged to be the custodians of the traditional practices and usages.

December 8, 1975

The newly established Public Complaints Commission would investigate all allegations against public officers in order to vindicate the innocent and publish the guilty.

The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, disclosed this in his address to the seminar on public complaints which opened in Lagos.

December 8, 1975

The Lagos State Government terminated with immediate effect the agreement under which the management of the Lagos City Transport Service was transferred to

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foreign firm of management consultants, e United Transport Management Services.

An order signed by the state governor, Captain Adekunle Lawai accused the management consultants of breach of agreement entered into with the previous administration.

The government further accused the UTMS of mismanagement by failing to provide persons of proven knowledge, skill ability and experience to operate the CTS services, thus ruining the operational capabilities of the buses.

Meanwhile, the government announced the appointment of an interim management committee headed by the state's accountant general, the Rev. E.A. Oduoya, to run the affairs of the company.

Other members were Mr. Oke, the chief traffic officer of the Lagos City Council. Mr. Ajagunna, a mechanical engineer with the state's Ministry of Works and Planning and Mr. Osoba, a government transportation planning officer.

Another committee of experts was also set up to look into the financial indebtedness of each of the parties.

The previous administration had entered into the management accord with the United Transport Management Services (UTMS) in June 1974, in an effort to make the operations of the Lagos City Transport Service more viable.

#### December 9, 1975

Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) for northern states and Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency (ESIALA), were dissolved.

Announcing this in Lagos, the Federal Military Government said the decision on this matter was based on the report of a committee appointed to examine the future of the two agencies.

Malam Adamu Ciroma, the Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, was the Chairman of the three-man committee

which looked into the affairs of the agencies.

Other members were, Dr. O. Teriba, an economist in the Department of Economics, University of Ibadan; Mr. Arthur C.I. Mbanefo, Managing Director of Akintola Williams Consultants Limited.

#### December 9, 1975

Newspapers Proprietors' Association of Nigeria expressed great concern over the recent take-over of some independent newspapers by the Federal Government.

In a statement in Lagos recently the association said it had passed a resolution to this effect at its annual general meeting held at Calabar, South Eastern State.

The association said it believed that the Federal Government took the action with the good intention of bringing its day-to-day activities to the notice of the masses "but without fully realising the dangers and disadvantages inherent in the actions."

It declared: "Apart from the inimical effect which the take-over has on press freedom, the populace can already notice how it is gradually dampening the sense of urgency, initiative and dedication among medical workers to the inevitable disadvantage of the Nigerian public."

The association remarked that in view of these "obvious dangers", it would like the government to consider the necessity of selling back majority shares in the Daily Times to private individuals in the country.

This, the association said, was necessary "to obviate totalitarianism and dictatorship which could easily arise under another regime."

In another resolution, the association reaffirmed its previous decision to work for the establishment of a suitable Press Council in the country.

It said a fresh memorandum would be addressed to the Federal Government on the issue.

The association said, it would in future

establish a printing school to ensure higher production standards in the newspaper industry.

It added that efforts would be made to ensure the abolition of all tariffs on printing materials with a view to stopping further escalation in production costs.

#### December 10, 1975

Retired Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson, the former Military Governor of Lagos State, was accused of wrongdoings in connection with two state projects. The projects were: Adamu-Orisha Court and the Parliament Complex — the state's secretariat and parliament building.

A statement by the Lagos State Government said that the committee of an inquiry, which looked into the implementation of the two projects found, according to the records, that meetings were held at Brigadier Johnson's instance on the Adamu-Orisha Court and parliament complex projects.

According to the four-man committee headed by Mr. J.E. Uduehi, three consultants, in succession, were commissioned to produce the secretariat building design.

The design job, given to Messrs Macgregor & Awani in December 1970, was withdrawn from the firm on August 4, 1972, only to be given to an Italian-cum-American consulting organisation — Saphier, Rerner, Schindler Environetics, on December 7, 1972.

The government statement stressed that the committee found that immediately an agreement was signed with the second firm, Mr. Schindler disagreed with the president of the organisation in the United States, broke away to team up with one Mr. Caruso, who admitted being a "personal friend" of the ex-governor, to form another organisation known as Contecno International.

Contecno International finally got the job and that following the signing of the agreement between the state government

and Contecno, the estimated project, which was put at 25 million Naira, jumped to 26 million Naira.

The panel, said the statement, also found that 2,132,770 Naira, which was about 90 per cent of the sum paid to Contecno International.

Apart from the fact that Messrs Awani were demanding payment of their original compensation, the committee had lodged a bill for the sum of 20 million Naira.

The committee also held that the facts before it tended to lead to the conclusion by some of the officials that "officials took care to act in accordance with the unspoken wishes of the ex-governor."

The committee found that the government had been received putting the total cost of the project between 60 million and 70 million Naira.

In its comments, the committee said it had decided to abandon the Adamu-Orisha Court and parliament projects at the Ajele cemetery site which was marked as a recreation area. The government can hardly be expected at the present moment to commit itself to its existing commitments.

#### December 11, 1975

A suggestion was made that a national "think-tank" should work towards the century on how to improve the health, education, food and welfare of Nigerians.

The dean of the faculty of law of the University of Ife, Professor O.A. Odebiyi, made the suggestion while addressing the concept of a "think-Tank" on a WNTV programme "Issues and Answers".

He said that the "think-tanks" should be set up at national, state and local council levels, should be composed of a group of knowledgeable and educated people who should be able to

ttention to the solution of national international issues.

"One of the big problems in Nigeria is that we have not encouraged sufficient research and experimentation on a wide variety of issues", he noted.

**ember 11, 1975**

The South-Eastern State Teaching Service Commission and the school board were reconstituted.

For the Teaching Service Commission, retired chief inspector of education, Mr. I. Inyang, was appointed the chairman, while Mr. D.J. Ogar of the College of Technology, Calabar and Mr. E.O. Ngim, principal, Community Secondary School, Obudu, were appointed first and second vice-chairman, respectively.

Three people were appointed to serve on the state's school board.

They were Dr. Ibi Mboto, retired principal of the College of Education, Uyo, as chairman, while Mr. S.S. Akpadlak, the headmaster of the Unigeria Primary School, Nsukka and Chief Ukorobi Asuquo of the College of Technology, Calabar, were appointed as members.

Three members each, were appointed to run the divisional school boards in the three.

The appointments, which were made by the state governor, Lt.-Col. Paul Ufumeli Omu, took immediate effect.

**ember 11, 1975**

Qualified Nigerians irrespective of their place of origin could now secure permanent employment in the public service of the state in the federation, the External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joo Garba, said in Lagos.

Speaking to reporters at the Ikeja Airport on his return from New York, where he attended the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Col. Garba assured that such Nigerians would be treated

equally as indigenes of whichever state they were serving.

Already, he said, the Federal Public Commission had started recruiting such qualified people for posting to serve with any state government.

Col. Garba said the previous policy whereby Nigerians were given jobs on contract basis in states other than their own, did not give room for the required maximum efficiency neither did it help to foster national unity.

**December 11, 1975**

The freedom of the Press is the freedom of the ruler to know the thoughts of his subjects and to be guided by them, the president of the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Mr. Lateef Jakande, said in Ibadan.

Apart from this, Mr. Jakande said, "Press freedom makes it possible for the citizen to be free to know the truth and to express himself within the law."

Mr. Jakande made this assertion in a lecture delivered to officers of the Second Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army on "The Press and the Military."

The lecture was presided over by the commander of the division, Brigadier Martin Adamu.

Mr. Jakande said that in a military administration, when all political rallies, party caucuses and constituency meetings are banned, "the Press not only becomes the parliament of the nation, but it is also an inadequate substitute for the elements already mentioned."

He declared: "It is not generally realised that a military regime needs a free Press more than a democratic administration."

Mr. Jakande explained that the gap left by the abolition of parliament and the dissolution of political parties could be filled by the Press because it is only through it that members of the public, with no direct access to the corridors of power,

could express themselves and air their grievances.

He said it was in the interest of any military government to guarantee the freedom of the Press because while "it is the prerogative of the government to have its way, it is the right of the people to have their say."

#### December 11, 1975

New industrial estates costing N60 million would be established by the Federal Government as additions to the N47.7 million estates state governments would build.

The hint was given in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Col. M.I. Wushishi, at the opening of the Metal Box Toyo Glass Factory at Agbara on Badagry Road, Lagos.

#### December 11, 1975

A petition against the election of Chief Adeyemi Lawson as the new president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry was filed at the Lagos High Court.

In the action, filed against the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Chief Lawson, three members of the chamber — Thomas Abiodun Akinshilo, Mrs. Christiana Olusegun Fayemiwo and Mrs. Elizabeth Oladele Akinshilo, trading under the name and style of "Tozin Rising Bakery", urged the court to declare the election of the second defendant as the president of the chamber null and void.

They also asked the court to declare that the said election was contrary to the normal convention of the chamber. It also sought an order to restrain the second defendant from performing the function of the president of the chamber.

#### December 11, 1975

States affected by the federal take-over of television stations would be compen-

sated by the Federal Government.

An official statement issued by the Federal Government has, however, for the moment, to take over.

These would continue to operate as organisations where they would be treated as viable entities from the point of view of television stations.

On the proposed compensation, the Federal Government said:

"Since the trend all over the world is towards colour television, manufacturers concentrate on producing colour television equipment.

"Parts for monochrome sets used for black and white television transmission are therefore becoming difficult and relatively expensive to obtain, and it is estimated that there will be non-existent altogether within a few years.

"It is therefore, in the interest of the nation to change to colour television.

#### December 12, 1975

The former governor of Ondo State, Brigadier Oluwaseun Adebayo, had his good name restored.

The government said he had given his position to acquire a farm in Lanlate near Lanlate in Ibarapa.

A statement revealed that the government, helped by the Ministry of Agriculture and the police, investigated allegations of corrupt practices about the acquisition of the farm.

It added: "Soon after the administration came into office, publicity was given to the allegations developed by Brigadier C.O. Adebayo in Ibarapa division of this state."

"The main allegations against the Brigadier were that he had used his position to acquire land; that he imported some herds of cattle from Ogun cattle ranch and that he kept some cattle at the garage he had

n on Two Road, Ibadan.

"The government of the Western State with the help of the Ministry of Justice and the Nigeria Police Force, investigated these allegations and found as follows:

"The public office which Brigadier Rotimi then held was in no way involved in the acquisition of land which was, in fact, acquired through private intermediaries."

"While it was found as fact that government personnel, equipment and stores were utilised in the development of the farm, the Brigadier at no time asked for any favour and was, in fact being charged services at the same rate as other private persons are treated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

"The Brigadier was paying his bills, though at the time he was removed from office, he was owing N1,700.25.

"The Brigadier bought 51 herds of cattle at the total cost of N8,081.34 but paid a balance of N2,811.34 unpaid by the time he vacated office.

"This official statement is being made clear the air. Brigadier Rotimi will be called upon to settle his indebtedness to the various government agencies."

December 13, 1975

All hopes for a peaceful settlement of a week-long crisis, which shook the Lagos Chamber of Commerce to its foundation, faded when two prominent members tendered their resignation from the chamber.

The two men were: Mr. A.S. Guobadia, until Tuesday, week before, Deputy President of the organisation and Mr. Otumba Ade Tuyo, past president and honorary Vice-President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ade Tuyo had served the organisation for 23 years. The two men said their resignation

took immediate effect.

Mr. Guobadia, former deputy president of the chamber until the controversial election that his decision to quit was based on principle.

December 13, 1975

A new Board of Directors was appointed for the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) with Charles Samson Fankay as its chairman.

Announcing this in Lagos the Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supply said members of the Board included Alhaji Jibril Salihu, Mr. M.O.D. Oshosanwo, Mr. B.A. Ogwuma, Mr. Z.O. Mowaiye and Mrs. Bella Manuwa.

Others were representatives of the Nigeria Cooperatives Movement namely Alhaj Sayadi Ringim, and Mr. S. A. Fagbemi while Lt. Colonel M. Nassarawa represented the Armed Forces.

The Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supply, Finance, Trade, Transport and Industries also have representative in the Board.

December 13, 1975

A Nigerian educationist, Mr. Aper Aku, said that he needed no compensation for what he suffered for exposing the wrongdoings of the former Benue-Plateau State Governor, Mr. Joseph Gomwalk.

Mr. Aku was detained for about four and a half months for swearing to affidavits alleging corrupt practices against Mr. Gomwalk.

Speaking to the Daily Times in an exclusive interview in Ibadan, Mr. Aku said his vindication by the findings of the Belgrave Commission against Mr. Gomwalk was enough compensation.

Besides, Mr. Aku said, it was also a matter for joy that those who were corrupt and had used governmental machinery to perpetuate the vice were thrown out of office while their activities were being probed.

**December 13, 1975**

The nine sailors detained in Calabar for alleged contravention of the Petroleum Production and Distribution Anti-sabotage decree were released.

The sailors, seven Nigerians, one Gambian and one Sierra-Leonean, arrived in Calabar in MV Herbert Macaulay — a vessel belonging to the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL).

There was a trade dispute between the workers and the management of the shipping line which resulted in the ship remaining idle.

Giving details of what led to the arrest of the men at a news conference, the South-Eastern State Governor, Lt.-Col Paul Omu, said after berthing, the ship remained idle for a number of days at a time when over 10 others could not berth.

He said when he became aware of the situation, he promptly sent emissaries to the sailors who ignored the peace moves and refused to remove their ship for others to berth.

At the time, he went on, a patrol tanker which should be given priority arrived, but the sailors were still adamant. The aggravated the shortage of patrol situation in the town.

At this stage, Lt.-Col. Omu said, he had no choice but to order the immediate arrest of the men after obtaining clearance from Lagos, with the directive that a military tribunal be set up to try them.

He said their release was as a result of his findings, transmitted to Lagos which after a careful study of the situation, suggested that the men be warned and released.

Releasing the sailors, the governor told them that they could not hold the whole nation to ransom in the name of trade unionism.

The ship had earlier left Calabar.

**December 13, 1975**

Twenty-Two Jehovah's Witnesses,

among them eight children, died in a road accident.

They were travelling to attend a four-day district assembly when their lorry swerved and somersaulted on the A1 road.

Immediately the news spread to the assembly where other witnesses broke into tears and prayed for God's Kingdom.

The over 30,000 delegates from all over the country, asked to be born again should replace "this world of sin and death."

The driver of the lorry, a 42-year-old Jehovah's Witness, died.

**December 13, 1975**

More than 20,000 Nigerian and Guinean treaty labourers arrived in Nigeria with no accommodation and no prospect of getting to their respective destinations before January.

There was no vessel to take them because two of the three ships sailing between Calabar and Gwange had been sailing, leaving only MV Okpella to cope with the usual Christmas travellers.

Uncompleted buildings in its environs as well as the numerous miseries were being used by the labourers.

It was learnt that more than 10,000 Nigerian labourers were still in Guinea awaiting evacuation.

**December 13, 1975**

A Committee was set up to alleviate the social problems created by the recent mass retirement of civil servants.

The main task of the committee, headed by Col. Pedro Martins, is to bring succour and humanitarian aid to those recently retired.

A government statement said that the committee was neither a hearing panel nor a court of appeal.

**ember 15, 1975**

A total of 138 pilgrims died a few days from the holy city of Mecca when a fire swept through their camps, the Saudi Interior Ministry said in Jeddah.

The deceased were among the estimated two million moslems who had converged from all parts of the Islamic World to celebrate the yearly feast of Idd Al-Adha (sacrifice) — Islam's most sacred festival.

Of the two million who performed the pilgrimage, nearly 100,000 were Nigerians.

But it was not immediately known whether Nigerians were among the dead or those injured in the incident.

After two days of official silence the Interior Ministry announced that 138 people had died and 151 were injured in the fire which raged through the town of Muna, 100 kilometres east of Mecca, birthplace of prophet Mohammed.

Out of the nearly 100,000 pilgrims about 10,000 left Ikeja Airport, while the rest went via Kano.

**December 16, 1975**

Nigerian importers would pay additional freight of N2.01 on every ton of goods shipped from London as from New Year's Day.

This followed the decision by the United Kingdom/West Africa Lines Joint Service (UKWAL) to increase freight along West African coasts by N4.02 as from that date.

An announcement in London said that as a result of discussions between UKWAL, the West African Shippers' Association, the British Export Houses Association, it was agreed to phase the introduction of the port additional.

Shippers would, under phase one, be able to pay additional freight of N2.01 per ton on shipment made in vessels scheduled to sail from London on and after January 1, 1976.

Under the second phase, a further freight of N2.01 a ton would be charged on

shipments made in vessels scheduled to sail from London on and after April 1, 1976.

Explaining the decision, the UKWAL said the new rate was necessary in view of the high cost of calling at London for export cargo for West Africa.

The decision to introduce the new rate was said to have been reached on October 14.

UKWAL also said that the need for the port additional would be kept under continuous review.

Nigerian shippers said in Lagos that the additional freight charges would result in higher landing cost in respect of goods coming to the country.

**December 16, 1975**

Students of the Yaba College of Technology lost their legal battle to reverse the disciplinary action taken against 11 of them by the institution's authorities.

Mr. Justice B.O. Kazeem said their action was "misconceived."

In November, 1975, the governing council of the college announced the expulsion of the students' union chairman, Mr. D.A. Adetola and Mr. O.A. Gisanri from the college.

Three others, Mr. Olayinka Awobokun, Mr. Ozo Egbuche and Mr. Godwin Okafor were suspended for the rest of the session.

Mr. A. Ajayi, Mr. S.A. Obafemi, Mr. N. Nbango, Mr. G.A. Agunbiade, Mr. A. Olailekan and Mr. Abiodun Ajayi were suspended until the following month.

The action followed roles allegedly played by the 11 students in the boycott of lectures which led to the closure of the college.

The students' union later filed an application in court against the chairman of the institution's governing council, Mr. Nathaniel Adamolekun for the dismissal or suspension of the affected students.

The union also wanted the court declare "null and void", the proceeding

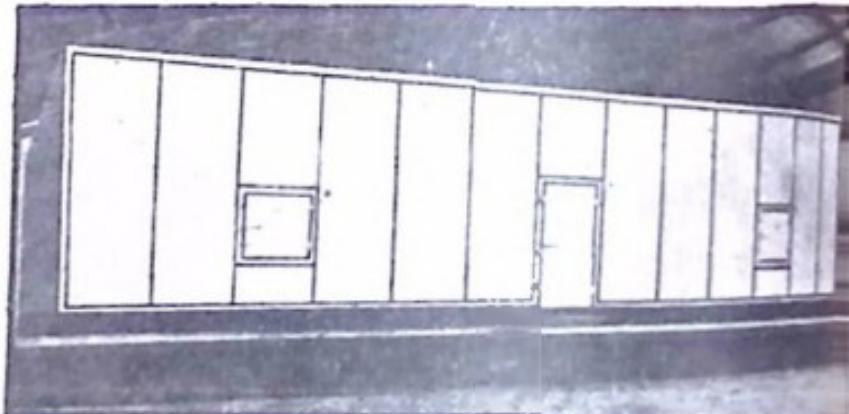
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council's meeting at which the fate of students was decided because it was of "natural justice."

Adamolekun later filed a motion for dismissal of the union's action against him.

#### October 16, 1975

The East Central State government suffered a loss of about N300 million annually as a result of soil erosion in parts of state.

This fact was contained in an address delivered by the Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lt.-Col. D. Ivenso to the participants in the seminar on soil erosion prefeasibility study held in Enugu.

#### October 17, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, flew back home from Saudi Arabia with a pledge of support for that country in solving pilgrimage problems. Brigadier Muhammed said the number of people going to Mecca was increasing. Therefore, there was greater need for every true Moslem all over the world to cooperate with and support that country's government in tackling the accompanying problems, he said.

The pledge was contained in a message of gratitude he sent to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

In the message, the Head of State thanked the Saudi king and members of his government for their hospitality to him and his entourage during their visit.

Brigadier Muhammed assured the Saudi king of continued cordial relationship between Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

Earlier the Press secretary to the Head of State, Alhaji Saka Aleshinloye, had said that no Nigerian was involved in the fire accident which killed about 138 pilgrims at Muna.

Alhaji Aleshinloye said the Head of State visited the scene himself and con-

soled fellow worshippers.

Brigadier Muhammed and his entourage were received at Ikeja Airport by members of the Supreme Military Council including the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo.

#### December 17, 1975

Fire broke out at the Bata shoe factory at Ojota, near Lagos.

The fire, which began at about 6 a.m., damaged the company's training centre, windows, doors of other buildings and 10 company vehicles.

Eye-witnesses said the quick action by firemen from the Ikeja fire station prevented the whole factory from being completely razed.

Anti-riot policemen armed with batons and tear-gas, were guarding the premises.

About twenty people were being held in connection with the incident.

The fire was the second major incident at the company in recent times.

Six weeks before, about 2,000 workers of the company embarked on an industrial action to back up their demand for this year's Christmas bonus and improved conditions of service.

Following alleged refusal by the company's management to meet the workers' demand, the dispute was referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal which later directed the workers to resume normal duties immediately.

The impasse, however, continued, following the dismissal of some of the workers by the management for alleged refusal to work.

The Federal Ministry of Labour later stepped in to ensure settlement.

#### December 17, 1975

A total order of 1.5 million metric tonnes of cement, which would have cost the Ministry of Defence an estimated 60 million Naira, was cancelled by the various

contractors.

This was disclosed in Lagos by the Chairman of the panel looking into the issue of demurrage being claimed by various contractors, Mr. Fred Egbe.

The chairman said that those who had agreed to cancel the contracts were four foreign companies. "They are American, British, French and Yugoslav suppliers", Mr. Egbe disclosed.

He explained that the companies and his panel had agreed that the quantity of cement not yet supplied be cancelled without any compensation to the contractors, in the interest of the country's economy.

The companies, Mr. Egbe said, had however pressed for the prompt payment of the quantity of cement already supplied.

The chairman commended the sense of understanding of these companies and said this was worthy of emulation by other companies involved.

Members of the panel appointed on December 5 included Lt.-Col. M. Magoro, Mr. Olu Mogaji, Mr. O.A. Kukoyi, Mr. Dominic Okwuraiwe, Mr. David West and Malam Umaru Idrisu.

#### December 17, 1975

The battle over the throne of the Obi of Onitsha, in the East-Central State became a court issue.

A businessman, Mr. John Emeka Ochei sued Igwe Ofala Okagbue III to the Onitsha, High Court, seeking a declaration that he (Okagbue) is not the Obi of Onitsha.

In his statement of claim, Mr. Ochei said he was an indigene of Onitsha and a member of the Umuezchima Primary Division of Onitsha from where an Obi of Onitsha could come.

Mr. Ochei was, therefore, seeking a declaration of the High Court that the defendant is not the Obi of Onitsha in accordance with Onitsha customary law and custom.

Mr. Ochei was also at the auction restraining Igwe Okagbue from acting as or otherwise holding as the Obi of Onitsha.

The action was filed on December 17, 1975 by an Onitsha legal practitioner, Mr. Obiekwe Aniweta.

#### December 17, 1975

Any oil-making company failing to stock petroleum products for future, be liable to a fine of £100 each day it registered nil stocks.

This was one of the measures to combat the perennial fuel shortage announced by the Federal Government.

In the action, necessary findings of the Oputa Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the government explained that the term "non pumpable stock" meant "non-pumpable stocks".

The government said that a fine of £100 per metric ton would be imposed on any company that borrowed products and failed to replace stocks within a fortnight.

#### December 17, 1975

The shortage of petroleum products on December 19, was blamed on the attitude of some oil marketers of some oil marketing companies.

In a statement accepting the report of the Oputa Commission of Enquiry into the October 10 crisis, the Federal Government said the cause in their various duties to be in accordance with official directives, thus to avert the chaos.

To improve supply situation, the Federal Government said it had taken steps to speed up the establishment of two new refineries at Warri and Port Harcourt.

It was also announced that construction of storage depots in all oil producing states would begin in January 1976.

The Federal Government was actively pursuing the pipeline project.

ch refined petroleum would be pumped to various parts of the country for distribution to consumers.

Directives had also been given on the construction of the Atlas Cove designed to facilitate the berthing of heavy-laden tankers.

To remove problems posed to fuel distribution by bad roads in some parts of the country, especially in the East-Central State, the Federal Government said it had issued directives on the action to be taken in respect of the repair of roads in the three eastern states.

December 17, 1975

The Federal Military Government set up a two-man panel to look into the recent attack on journalists at Lagos Airport, Ikeja by some members of the Armed Forces.

The panel would also examine the whole question of armed forces and civilian relationship in order to identify the sources of friction and recommend ways and means of improving relations between them.

The panel was made up of the former Attorney-General of Lagos State, Mr. T.A. Oki and Lt.-Col. Anifowose.

According to an official statement in Lagos the government was concerned about the frequent newspaper reports of unpleasant encounters — "sometimes violent encounters between civilians and the armed forces personnel."

It said it was necessary to investigate such incidents in order to do justice to both sides.

The statement said the investigation would enable the government "get to the root of the matter" because it believed the Lagos Airport incidents needed not happen "if there is mutual understanding."

According to reports, four of the airport journalists were severely beaten and injured by uniformed men on December 1.

■75.

The journalists involved were Mr. Sehinde Dagunduro, New Nigerian; Mr. Idowu Oyegoke, Daily Times; Mr. Kola Adesina, WNBS/WNTIV; and Mr. Femi Ogunleye, Daily Times.

#### December 17, 1975

The seven-man committee set up to review Development Administration in the Midwest State, submitted its report to the Military Governor, Colonel George Agbaziaka Innih.

The committee, headed by Dr. Omorogbe Nwanwene, Head of the Department of Public Administration, University of Ife was set up on November 11, 1975 with the following terms of reference:

(i) assessing the extent to which the objectives outlined in section 4(2) of the Development Administration Edict, 1974 have been achieved;

The objectives were:—

(a) to provide within the general scope of public administration in the state, a framework for effective co-ordination and execution of government programmes and services in each division of the state; and

(b) to facilitate and encourage the participation of the people of each division of the state in the control and management of their local affairs with the assistance and under the supervision of the government, by enabling the people to utilise local community efforts and organisation to raise funds and mobilise resources for the general development of their local areas.

(ii) examining critically the provisions of the Development Administration Edict, 1974.

Presenting the report, the chairman said that some of the highlights of the committee's recommendation were the re-grouping of development committees into divisional councils, urban councils and area councils.

He said that the committee based its

recommendation on ten criteria among which were the following: common historical heritage; experience and/or connection; agricultural productivity supporting the population either internally or from nearby areas; a high-level of efficiency of the technology of transportation and communication; opportunities for employment; education and provision of that infrastructure for social factors/modern amenities; administrative convenience and viability.

Dr. Nwanwene also said that the regrouping would allow for even planning and development as to make the people forward-looking and less clannish.

Our main aim, he added, was to modernise our society and transform the economy.

Receiving the report, the Military Governor thanked the committee for the speech with which they had tackled the assignment and for the detailed report.

#### December 17, 1975

Polytechnic students would take part in the National Youth Service Corps scheme, it was announced.

The corps director, Lt.-Col. Solomon Omojokun, said in Port Harcourt that they would join the university graduates who began the scheme in 1973.

He was addressing newsmen at the end of a tour of the Rivers State.

He said arrangements for the introduction of military programme into the scheme were in top gear.

The programme would include physical training, handling of weapons and community development training.

Lt.-Col. Omojokun said the Federal Government had no intention of making professional soldiers of the corps members.

"The government is barking on military training scheme to instil confidence and infuse discipline into them."

Lt.-Col. Omojokun criticised the system whereby corps members serving in divisions in the state travel to Port Harcourt for inspection.

He said he had given orders that they should be paid by the corps members in the divisions.

Lt.-Col. Omojokun also criticised changes of principal inspectors, a problem affecting the call centre state.

He said it was disheartening that more than three principal inspectors run the state's corps within 10 weeks.

He said he had taken steps to meet with the state governor, Lt.-Col. Lekwot, who he added, had been instrumental in his help.

Answering a reporter's question on allegations that some corps members deployed to fields quite far away from their units had lost discipline, the director said it was true that mistakes were made.

#### December 17, 1975

Nigeria recorded largest number of pilgrims totalling 92,593 from African countries to Saudi Arabia's 1975 hajji.

This was revealed in statistics for 1975 issued by Saudi Arabia's Haj Committee in Jeddah.

The list was brought home by 1,000 Nigerian pilgrims, who first visited Saudi Arabia after the moratorium. He is Alhaji Inuwa Usman, a businessman.

Alhaji Inuwa said among the countries who went to Saudi Arabia's 1975, Nigerians ranked first with 119,569 pilgrims.

#### December 17, 1975

Mr. Justice Anthony Aniagolu a High Court judge was appointed acting chief justice of the Central State.

Mr. Justice Aniagolu succeeds

ce Moses Balonwu who proceeded on half-day leave, preparatory to his retirement from the public service.

Mr. Clement Okereke Ike formerly a magistrate in Enugu was appointed new acting chief registrar of the High Court.

He succeeded the former chief registrar A.O. Erekwu, who was retired from public service by the former state Governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu.

Speaking at their swearing in ceremony at Government House, Enugu, the Central State Governor, Lt. Col. John M. Kpera charged them to be alive to their new responsibilities.

He called for team work, justice, fairness and goodwill to all.

Col. Kpera expressed the hope that members of the judiciary would co-operate with him in his administration.

#### December 18, 1975

Doctor Tunji Otegbeye, trade unionist, Hab Goodluck and Lawyer Kunle Oyero appeared before a chief magistrate's court accused of transacting a banned political party business.

Chief Superintendent Michael Olajumoke prosecuting, told the Igboesera chief magistrate's court that they transacted the business in Lagos some time in 1966.

The charge against them read: COUNT ONE — "That you Tunji Otegbeye in the year 1966 at Lagos in the Lagos magisterial district, being the secretary of a scheduled society to wit — The Socialist Workers and Farmers Party — failed to furnish to the designated officer within 30 days from May 24, 1966 the following — what was to say:

- \* A list of the assets of the said society;
- \* The full details of any existing liabilities of the society, and
- \* A list of the officers of the society as from October 1, 1960 and thereby

committed an offence contrary to section 6 (1) (a)(i) — (III) and punishable under section 9(1)(d) of the public order decree No. 33 of 1966.

COUNT TWO — "That you Tunji Otegbeye, Kunle Oyero and Wahab Goodluck in the year 1966 at Lagos in the Lagos magisterial district transacted business in connection with the assets of a scheduled society, that is to say — The Socialist Workers and Farmers Party under your control without the prior written permission of the Head of the Federal Government and thereby committed an offence contrary to section 6(1)(b) and punishable under section 9(1)(a) of the public order decree no. 33 of 1966."

The prosecuting chief superintendent of police, Mr. Michael Olajumoke, told the court that the three accused persons committed the offence in Lagos, some time in 1966.

Otegbeye, Oyero and Goodluck denied the charge and were each allowed home on N750 bail.

Otegbeye was living at 60, Patey Street, Ebute Metta; Oyero at 26, Igbobi Sabe, Yaba; while Goodluck was living at 25 Olajuwon Street, Mushin.

The chief magistrate, Mrs. Adunola Oguntayo, adjourned the hearing for January 30, 1976.

#### December 18, 1975

Two captured South African soldiers were paraded in Lagos to show the extent of apartheid South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war of aggression.

The soldiers were Robert Wiegmann, a private and mechanic, and Robert Harnes, a corporal and technician.

Private Wiegmann told reporters that he had been sent to Angola by his commander.

He went there with some others to repair vehicles of the racist army.

About 1,000 of them were fighting 1,000 kilometres inside Angolan



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ne Minister N. Nascimento told a Press conference.

And their number kept increasing daily said.

The two soldiers shown in Lagos said MPLA soldiers had been treating them since they were captured.

Mr. Nascimento said that the fighting his country was a struggle between forces of unity and international imperialists. "Contrary to what the enemies of unity have put forward, the present war in Angola was not caused by tribal or regional feeling", he made clear.

"The main cause of the war is our wealth which the foreign powers would like to exploit."

#### December 18, 1975

A Federal Government white paper on the first report of the anti-inflation Task Force issued in Lagos said because of the need for more rational approach to rent control the government had decided to set up a rent panel which would examine the issue of rent generally and make firm recommendations for finding practical solutions to the problems of rent control in the country.

The government rejected the recommendation that rents should be frozen for two years because it would be difficult to enforce.

The government had, because of the urgent need to increase the supply of housing units, decided to build more houses by the provision of more funds to the proposed mortgage bank and the various housing co-operatives.

The Nigerian Building Society, in playing its new role of mortgage bank, would be made to encourage employers in the public and private sectors to establish housing loan schemes for their employees. Interest rates on these loans would be reduced to three per cent and would be calculated on a discount basis.

The government also rejected the

panel's recommendation that all private lands throughout the country should be vested in the government.

With regard to food production, the government accepted the recommendations designed to increase food production to meet the needs of the fast growing population and reduce the high cost of living in the country.

The government also accepted many recommendations of the panel, aimed at easing the problems created by inadequate and inefficient transportation in urban areas.

#### December 18, 1975

Police arrested more than 100 labour leaders only minutes before workers' dream for labour unity came true.

The occasion was the launching of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), a merger of the former four central labour organisations.

NLC steering committee chairman, J.O. Adegbesan broke the news to delegates at the Lagos City Hall.

He said: "I regret to inform you that some of our colleagues cannot join us here because they are being held by the police.

Many of the unionists were arrested at the Ikorodu Road-based Trade Union Institute (TUI) owned by the former United Labour Congress of Nigeria.

Some of them were known to have been taken from the Patrice Lumumba Labour Academy at Montgomery Road, Yaba, Lagos. The academy is owned by the former Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC).

No reasons were given for the dawn arrests. But a police source said: "We were acting on instructions from above."

It was believed in Lagos that the action was in line with a government decision to enforce the new national labour policy.

Among those arrested were the acting general secretary of the former United Labour Congress of Nigeria, Chief Emma

nuel Odeyemi, his national vice-president, Alhaji Abubakar Abutu, the director of the TUI, Mr. Okon Eshiet and an assistant general secretary, Mr. Alphonsus Okwesa.

Others were a lecturer at TUI, Mr. L.S. Akele, Mr. Bernard Ojeli, Mr. Ben Udo-kpoto, Mr. C.A. Udensi and Mr. Abayomi King.

Although some of the unionists were released more than 67 of them did not turn up at the formal launching of the national labour centre.

#### December 18, 1975.

In a statement in Lagos, the Lagos State Government said it had become necessary in the circumstance to offer suitable alternative plots to the owners of plots affected by the road re-alignment at the Victoria Island end of the Kingsway bridge now under construction.

The affected plots fell between 626 and 637. Five owners of such plots have not yet been allocated alternative plots while seven of them had been allocated.

Those who were allocated alternative plots were Mr. J. Ogundere (642E), Chief Bayo Ayoku (642D), Brigadier I.D. Bissalla (257), Mr. E.O. Obe (642C), Dr. K.O. Sosan (642B), Captain Adekunle S. Lawal (259) and Lt.-Col. E.I. Akinfenwa (642A).

#### December 18, 1975

There were 283 ships waiting to berth at the Lagos ports as at December 14, and not 313 as reported, the Nigerian Ports Authority said in Lagos.

Of this number, the Authority said, 105 were carrying general cargo, 156 were loaded with cement, 12 had containers on board while four had brought vehicles.

#### December 18, 1975

Members of the North Central State rent tribunal for two towns — Kaduna and Zaria — were appointed.

Members for Kaduna were Mr. Alhasan Idoko, a lawyer (Chairman), Malam Aliyu

Ahmed Kankiya, an official high court (registrar), Malam Farouk, representing tenants, Sirajo, representing landlord and a senior building inspector of Land and Survey.

Those for Zaria were Dr. Umaru Ahmadu Bello Unu (Chairman), Mr. David Agin Danjuma Bawa, Malam Y.M. Idowu, a building inspector.

The North Central State General and Commissioner of Lands, Malam Umaru Abdullahi, said that the tribunal had already been functioning.

He said provisions had been made for both landlords and tenants to file complaints to the tribunal and that kobo was chargeable for each application to the tribunal.

The attorney-general, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, said that only those who wished to do so before the tribunal would be charged in kobo. Tenants, whose rents were rejected by their landlords would pay such rents to the tribunal in kobo.

Similarly, landlords seeking for correct rents by their tenants would be charged.

#### December 18, 1975

Nigeria Airways had set up an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the alleged incident of Dec. 14 at the airline's booking centre where some passengers were grounded.

The airline said that it was investigating into the root of the case — the alleged incident, which grounded passengers due to an alleged shortage of air ticket at the booking centre.

Denying the alleged shortage, the airline said "preliminary investigation revealed that there were more than

set for sale compared with our regular set for the same period in 1974."

Arrangements were, however, made immediately for re-allocation of tickets to the affected passengers, who later made their journey as scheduled, the airline further explained.

December 19, 1975

At the historic launching of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) at the Banquet Hall of the Lagos City Council in Lagos, 102 national officers were approved by delegates to serve for an interim period of four years pending the restructuring of the trade unions along industrial pattern.

The officers were:

President General — W.O. Goodluck; 1st principal deputy president — J.O. Adeboyan; 2nd principal deputy president general A.A. Ishola; 1st Deputy president O. James; 2nd deputy president R.A. Amos; 3rd deputy president Alhaji A.D. Abutu; 4th deputy president Chief Ijaba Kalejaiye. The vice-presidents were M.I. Jack, N.F. Papple; S.A. Oduntan, Hudson Momodu; Bisi Ogunola; T.A. Martins; B.N. Obua; Ben Udomkorpo, S.A. Emele, G.B. Tonukari, Edet Bassey, Ntienam; H.A. Sumonu; Alhaji Babu Animashau; G.A. Olamolu; S.A.Y. Otuwiti; Mrs. Agnes Dina; Okei-Achamba, Alli Biroma; A.B. Olumolu; Chief A.O. Ezenwa; A.E. Odugun; B.A. Alajo; O. Zudonu, Alhaji Sabo-Bakin-Zuwo, R.A. Shodeinde; Abonye.

Secretary General — Chief E.O.A. Odeemi; principal deputy secretary general — U. Bassey; 1st deputy secretary general — U. Akpan; 2nd deputy secretary general — O. Oduleye; 3rd deputy secretary general — E.U. Ijeh; 4th deputy secretary general — O. Eshiett.

The assistant general secretaries were — Ejiji O. Oyeyemi; Ade O. Orishalade; Alhaji M.K. Ahmed; S.O.Z. Ejiofor; F.O. Balogun; P.B. Okoro; A. Ajayi; Alhaji

Kola Balogun; A.M.O. Anigbo; P.A. Nwaneri; J.O. Oleka; S.O. Sowunmi; Y. Ozigi; A.I.A. Okwese; N.Ajaero; A.A. Ayo; M.O. Olaniyan; R. Adeyoola; S.K. Babalola; J. Orotunde; Aliyu Suleiman; A.O. Laniyan; J.K. Balogun; A.R. Shittu, M.A.O. Idowu, S. Oyebanjo, J. Ade Salawu, Bernard Odulana, Eboneye Okpa, B. Agbator and S. M. Edoboh.

Mr. P.A. Isagwa is the treasurer general.

Other members of the central working committee were — S.S. Okezie; Chief A.K.B. Adakunle; T. Anaje; O. Ekpo; S.O. Martins, Agbebi Hudson, F.N. Kanu; A. Eyenike, C.D. Ashimolowo, J. Ejemuta, S. Adebayo, Luke Imafidon, A. Adeleke, K.A. Jinadu, Alhaji S.A. Lawal, J.A. Latona, A. Alabi, Dapo Sekumade, M.A. Bello, Zacheus Adenekan, Chief A.M.F. Agbaje, S.O. Adeniran, Victor Aiyyedun, J.A. Aiyyedun, Mrs. T.A. Wey, Mrs. C.M. Obasa, Miss Theresa Emeshih, Mrs. A. Agambi, Adamu Adoba and C.O. Jackson.

December 20, 1975

The chairman of the panel in the selection of federal capital, Mr. Justice A. Aguda, submitted its report to the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

The Head of State explained that the Federal Government set up the panel because the issue of federal capital was of primary importance to Nigeria.

He promised that the government would make a close study of the report and take a decision which would be to the best interest of the nation as a whole.

Brigadier Muhammed commended the chairman of the panel and his members for answering the call to duty and for doing their job in good time. He expressed hope that they would be available to the nation in future.

Justice A. Aguda, thanked the Head of State for the opportunity given them to serve the nation and expressed the hope that the report would be valuable to the government in taking a decision.

The panel was set up in August, 1975 by the Muhammed administration a few days after General Gowon was ousted in answer to calls for a reconsideration of the status of Lagos as Nigeria's capital.

The panel travelled overseas to see other newly created capitals. During its commission, it took evidence from the 12 states of the federation.

#### December 20, 1975

The Nigerian world heavyweight wrestling champion, Power Mike successfully defended his 'belt' in Lagos by decisioning challenger, Ali Baba of Lebanon in the fifth round of their controversial rematch.

Really, it was earlier evident that the bulkier, more aggressive challenger had come to the end of the road especially in that fourth round of totally devastating battering in a neutral corner.

#### December 20, 1975

Three categories of soldiers to be affected by the demobilisation exercise in the Army were listed by the General Officer Commanding (GOC) 1 Infantry Division of the Army, Brigadier I.A. Akinrinade.

They were: ex-servicemen who joined during the civil war, soldiers who were 55 years and above, and those who were transferred to the Army from the Police Force, the customs preventive service, the fire service and other services.

Brigadier Akinrinade made this known while addressing officers and men of the 150 Infantry Battalion of the Army in Bori, Rivers State, during his familiarisation tour of military establishments in the area.

#### December 20, 1975

Five crack members of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Kwara State Police Command were hono-

ured with the inspector-general award for bravery.

They were an assistant constable of police, Mr. Dauda Umar, John Ejuisie, Corporal Samson, Corporal Matthew Vahela and Joseph Fache.

At the risk of their lives, the policemen rounded up a notorious armed robber and brought justice.

The condemned robber, who had since been executed by a firing squad, was condemned for the violent robbery at Okene, in the northern section of the state on February 10.

#### December 20, 1975

The visiting Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Dr. Agostinho Neto, called on Africa to follow Nigeria's positive example of moral and financial support for the country.

He was speaking at a reception held in Lagos after the Head of State presented to him a cheque for £35,000 as the Federal Government's contribution to the Angolan Government.

He cited Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique along with many other countries as being in support of the Angolan Government.

#### December 20, 1975

A total of 150 Army, Navy and Air Force cadets passed out of the Defence Academy in Kaduna.

Delivering his address on the occasion, the Federal Commissioner for Training, Brigadier I.D. Bisalla, restated the aims of the present administration - a strong, disciplined, virile, united and prosperous nation, of which all Nigerians could be proud.

**December 20, 1975**

The Kwame Nkrumah Cup returned to Guinea to begin another 12 months stay . . . thanks to Hafia FC of Conakry.

In a match which would for long be sealed by the 75,000 at Sportcity, Lagos and millions of others via radio and , the Guineans completed a shock, double-triumph by pipping Rangers International of Nigeria 2-1 on Saturday, December 20.

And thus Hafia snatched the African Cup of Champion Clubs title with a 3-1 aggregate, following their lone goal in Conakry on December 7, in the first leg.

**December 20, 1975**

Nigeria and the Kingdom of Nepal agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

A statement from the Ministry of External Affairs said that the agreement, which took effect from Dec. 20 was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between Nigeria and Nepal.

**December 20, 1975.**

The Chairman of the Provisional Council of University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Chief F.R.A. Williams, resigned his post.

The announcement was made by the newly installed Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor James Ezailo.

He said that those, who had followed closely the history of the institution since the end of the civil war and had the opportunity to listen to each convocation address would have become familiar with the physical handicap and constraints.

He pointed out that the construction and rehabilitation work at the university had not quite succeeded in restoring its physical infrastructures to its pre-war level.

The vice-chancellor said, in the 1966/77 session, the student population of the university was 3,169, but by 1975, the

student population stood at 6,679.

This rapid expansion, he said, had imposed severe strain on the services of the university and brought discomfort to both the staff and students.

**December 21, 1975**

Terrorists stormed the Vienna headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and killed five people, police outside the building said.

Nigeria's Chief M.O. Feyide was the organisation's secretary-general. The Nigerian delegation to the conference led by the Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy Dr. M.T.O. Akobo.

Other OPEC countries were Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria, Indonesia, Qatar, Libya, Ecuador, Algeria, Gabon and the United Arab Emirates.

A group calling itself "arm of the Arab revolution" claimed in Geneva that its members were responsible for storming of the Vienna headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

A seven-page document in French making the claim was left in a public lavatory near Geneva's Palais de Nations — European Headquarters of the United Nations.

**December 22, 1975**

The assets in Nigeria and in foreign countries, of top Kwarar State civil servants, including the dismissed secretary to the state government, Mr. Joseph Adeniyi Aderibigbo would be judicially probed. would be judicially probed.

A judge of the state's High Court, Mr. Justice James Adesiyun, based at Lokoja, in Kogi division of the state, was the chairman of the six-man judicial panel appointed by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

Other members of the panel, announced in a government release issued were financial controller, Mr. Samuel Olabode

Olorunshola, a senior land officer, Mr. W. O. Odudu, a superintendent of police, Alhaji Adebayo Bello, a senior state counsel, Mr. J.A. Salami and an acting senior assistant secretary, Mrs. C.M.A. Lawani.

The affected officers were two dismissed permanent secretaries, Mr. T.W.B. Bako, formerly of Education, Alhaji Mamman Idu, of Trade and another permanent secretary suspended, Mr. R. Omokore who was in charge of Establishment and Training.

Others were the state's former chief architect, Mr. J.B. Aje, chief civil engineer, Mr. M.O. Olaniyan, the suspended general manager of the state-owned Kwara Hotel, Mr. A.O. Omoniwa, the dismissed managing director of the Kwara Food Production Company, Dr. Olusegun Rotimi.

Also included were the former agricultural superintendent of the company, Mr. D.A. Petu, the dismissed general manager of the government-owned Midland Supply Limited, Mr. B.A. Abiona, the retired state's chief pharmacist, Alhaji M.A. Moliki and the former deputy general manager of the Midland Supply Limited, now a resident in charge of Kabba division, Alhaji M. M. Abdul.

Also to be probed by the panel, according to the statement were eight companies namely: Kwara Manufacturing and Distribution (Nigeria) Limited, Associated Business Company Limited, Kwara Casino Limited, Timi Enterprises Limited, Rotoko Hire Service, Boar Night Club, Afro Works Nigeria Limited and Roff Travel Agency Limited.

The governor would similarly refer any other company to the panel for investigation during the course of their work, the statement added.

#### December 22, 1975

Two expatriate reverend fathers, and one other expatriate were barred from entering Nigeria.

The two priests were Father Michael Doheny and Father Keven Doheny. The expatriate was Mr. John Mur-

A Federal Government in the gazette signed by the Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. Umaru Dikko described the three men as whose admission into the country could not be in the nation's interest.

#### December 22, 1975

The Lagos office of Associated Press (AP), the world's oldest news agency, would close down for reasons.

The boss of the agency, Mr. Jeffries, 30 was expected to leave by end of January, 1976 for his office from where the closure.

With their exit, Nigeria will lose about six foreign news agencies which included TASS, AFP, Reuters and AP news agency.

Associated Press, at 24, Ikoyi, manned by Mr. Jeffries, Bayo Rotibi, served West Africa.

They would be left with part-time writers.

More than 7,000 news agencies received the services of year-old news agency.

In August 1952, it started a radio teleprinter service from South America directly to New York headquarters, and the service was extended to Asia, Europe and Africa.

AP's yearly budget, about \$100 million (according to last available figures) is the highest in the news agency field.

Mr. Jeffries said that AP can no longer afford to maintain offices in certain countries abroad.

Some foreign news men, however, said that AP was finding it fairly difficult to maintain offices in certain areas.

gos had gone. It fell under the attack of bulldozer to give way to a better Lagos.

The pull-down order was given by the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC).

About 300 houses were pulled down and about 10,000 people were affected.

In 1973, part of the village were destroyed to give way to the Eko Bridge extension.

As early as 7 a.m LSDPC labourers, led by top officials, had taken positions around the village. After warning the villagers to remove their property, they started to demolish the houses.

A top official of the LSDPC said that the whole village was acquired by the government in 1963.

After the acquisition of the land, he said the villagers were warned not to put up permanent buildings in the village.

He said that a one-month quit notice which the corporation gave to villagers expired last Saturday, December 20.

The official advised the villagers who might have genuine claims on the land to submit documents to the corporation for compensation.

One of the leaders of the community, Alhaji Owolabi, whose two buildings were demolished, appealed to the government to find an alternative site for the people.

He said that, although his people had a bone to grind with the government, the timing of the demolition was awkward because "we shall have no abode to celebrate both the Christmas and the New Year."

#### December 22, 1975

The Federal Government established 4 institutes to undertake researches into various fields of agriculture.

They were, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Kainji Lake Research Institute, Lake Chad Research Institute and Weather Research Institute of Nigeria.

Others were, the National Animal Production Research Institute, National Cereals Research Institute, National Horticultural Research Institute, National Root Crops Research Institute and National Veterinary Research Institute.

The rest were, the Nigerian and Marine Research, the Institute for Oceanography Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research and the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria.

Cited as the Research Institutes (Establishments etc) Order 1975, the decree published in Lagos repealed the Nigerian Research Institutes Act of 1964, with effect from last November 1.

The new order, in addition to the establishment of the institutes, provides for their constitution, functions and relationship with the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, and, in the case of the National Animal Production Research Institute, with Ahmadu Bello University.

#### December 22, 1975

Nigeria realised N2,081,934,486 within the first three months of 1975.

The figure is N812,897,371 more than that of 1974 which stood at N1,269,037,115 during the same period.

Within the same period, the government made a recurrent expenditure of N1,366,444,264 as against N744,854,543 in 1974, said a gazette published in Lagos.

Of the earnings made by the government, the Board of Customs and Excise topped the list with N243,161,940 as against N153,552,017 it realised the previous year.

The other earnings were as follows: direct taxes N1,276,466,597; mining N497,480,437; interest and repayments general N47,497,777 and miscellaneous N3,886,176.

The expenditure list showed that the Ministry of Defence came first with

**December 22, 1975**

The United Nations announced the appointment of Mr. Edward Omotoso, a Nigerian lawyer and journalist, as secretary of the newly-created World Food Council.

Mr. Omotoso joined the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York eight years earlier. He was educated at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

He was formerly a reporter, news editor and columnist of various Nigerian newspapers including the Nigerian Tribune and the Daily Sketch. He was the author of a popular weekly column, "Inside America", in the Lagos Sunday Times, Africa's largest weekly newspaper.

Prior to his appointment as secretary of the World Council, Mr. Omotoso was Social Information and the Central News Desk at UN headquarters.

Later he became an assistant secretary of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). He served as Secretary of various important United Nations bodies, including the Economic Committee of ECOSOC, the Population Commission, the Committee on Non-Government Organizations, the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference.

The World Food Council was established by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the World Food Conference which was held in Rome in 1974.

Mr. Omotoso served as deputy secretary of the conference. The World Food Council is the world's highest political organisation dealing with food matters.

The council was established at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations and to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continu-

ing attention for the promotion and follow-up of food production, nutrition, food trade and food aid related matters by all the United Nations System.

Its headquarters are in New York and Mr. Omotoso would take up his post January 1976.

**December 22, 1975**

Government established a Central State would not buy cars for official use, Lt Col Kpere directed.

The governor was yesterday to the state's Minister of Transport, Mr. Moses Udebiwe, that Citroen cars bought by him last June had become unuseable.

"No more of those cars will be bought for government functions," he directed.

**December 22, 1975**

Another foreign company contracted to supply 100,000 tonnes of cement worth N100 million in Naira to the Ministry of Construction close to the port management of cement, said in Lagos.

This brought to five the number which had cancelled contracts to supply cement to the ministry.

The source said the Vice Chairman of the company based in France, Fadoul B. Rebeiz, flew to Lagos on Monday, December 21, to announce the decision of his company to withdraw.

The source also said that the gesture must have been made in view of future business relations with the ministry.

**December 22, 1975**

The last of Iponri gas

1,065,928 as against N99,697,794 during the same period in 1974.

#### ember 22, 1975

o member of the Nigerian delegation to meeting of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was in the shoot-out at the conference in Vienna, Austria.

The Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. Mofia Tonja Akobo, hostage, was released.

He was sent free along with delegates from Gabon, Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela.

They were freed as an Austrian jetliner, carrying them and the guerrillas, touched down in Algiers.

But those from Iraq, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar — as well as the Saudi Arabian and Iranian masters — were still held hostage.

Before the plane left Vienna, Austrian police said a total of 33 hostages and six killers were on board.

Following its arrival in Algiers, the plane's engines were kept running.

Among the hostages on board were Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani and Iranian Interior Minister, Shahid Amouzegar.

#### ember 22, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, can now direct persons other than the Central Bank governor, to issue orders requiring a bank to prepare a record of transactions in the account of a person in that bank.

A decree just published in Lagos, told the Head of State with the new order.

Cited as the Banking (Special Provisions) (Amendment) decree, 1975 it widened the scope of those who could be led upon by the Head of the Federal Government to extract records of accounts of any individual from any bank.

Previously, under the Banking (Special Provisions) decree of 1966, only the Governor of the Central Bank could be so directed by the Head of the Federal Government to instruct a bank examiner to issue such orders.

#### December 22, 1975

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) received a fresh boost with the visit, to Lagos, of one of its founding fathers — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

President Eyadema's unannounced one-day shuttle visit was his first since the overthrow of General Yakubu Gowon.

The visit, which came after some lull in the relationship between Nigeria and Togo, following the ouster of General Gowon, went a long way in ensuring a new lease of life for ECOWAS.

President Eyadema, who flew into Lagos at 9 a.m. was accompanied by some of his ministers.

He was met at Ikeja Airport by the External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba.

The President and his ministers were later driven to the Dodan Barracks where he held talks with the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

While the two Heads of State were meeting, it was understood that Togolese ministers were also holding talks with their Nigerian counterparts.

#### December 23, 1975

The report of the panel on creation of states was submitted to the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

The 5-man panel headed by a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe, was appointed by the Federal Military Government in August, 1974 to examine the question of the creation of more states in the federation.

Should the committee find the creation of more states necessary and desirable, it

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as to advise on the delimitation of such states and advise on the economic viability of the proposed states. It was the duty of the panel to advise on the location of the administrative capitals of the proposed states and to examine and advise on all other factors that might appear to the committee to be relevant.

The Federal Military Government had given the panel not later than December 11, 1975 to submit its report.

Receiving the report at Dodan Barracks Brigadier Murtala pointed out that the panel was set up "so as to bring the administration of the country near the people and to ensure economic viability of all the states created."

Commending both the chairman and members of the panel for accepting the call to national duty, the head of state said he hoped they would continue to make their services available to the nation, in future.

He said the government would give adequate thought to the recommendations by the panel before making its views known.

Replying, Mr. Justice Irikefe said the entire members of the panel were happy to have been privileged to "participate in the experiment leading to a historic milestone in the political evolution of the country."

He also said that they were delighted to have been involved, in a way, in the healthy revolution by the present administration.

#### December 23, 1975

The Federal Military Government would promulgate a decree providing a penalty of two years imprisonment without option of a fine for the master of a ship whose vessel enters any Nigerian port without sufficient notice.

Under the decree entitled "Ports (Emergency Provisions) Decree No. 40 of 1975", the owner or agent of the owner of

every ship intending to enter any Nigerian port has to supply certain information concerning the ship to Nigerian Ports Authority at least two months before its departure to Nigerian ports.

The authority might after receipt of this information issue an entry notice to the ship concerned.

According to an official statement issued in Lagos the owner of a ship which contravened the provisions of the decree would also be liable on conviction to a fine of 10,000 Naira for each day the ship stayed in Nigerian territorial waters without licence or serve two years imprisonment.

The statement explained that the provisions of the decree were designed mainly to control the inflow of cement ships into Nigerian ports so as to alleviate the current paralysing congestion at the ports.

It added that the decree would be reviewed as soon as the situation in the ports improved.

#### December 23, 1975

Eight administrative boards of inquiry were instituted by the Military Governor of East Central State, Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, to investigate the operations of seven government establishments and plot allocations.

The establishments were: Ministry of Works, Ministry of Economic Development and Ministry of Health (Oji River works unit) while the companies and agencies were: The Housing Development Agency (HDA), Nigerian Construction and Furniture Company (NCFC), the State Water Board and the State Schools Management Board formerly known as the State Schools Board.

Heads of the various boards of inquiry were: Mr. F. Uyanna, chief magistrate, for the State Schools Management Board; Mr. Justice Obi Okoye for the HDA; Mr. Justice D.C. Umezinwa for NCFC; Mr.

Jide Adibua, permanent secretary in Ministry of Education, for the State Water Board.

Others were: Mr. Justice E.A. Araka for the Ministry of Works; Mr. C.A. Chukwunyelu for the Ministry of Economic Development; Mr. A.N. Nwachukwu, for the Ministry of Health while Dr. S.N.C. Obi, Commissioner for Law Revision in the Ministry of Justice, Enugu would head the panel on plot allocation.

In a 13-page document announcing the appointment of the boards, the governor set out wide and varied terms of reference embracing the general operations of the various establishments affected.

Some of the highlights of the terms of reference include the cause of student unrest and to see if they were traceable to any officer, money allocation for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, award of contracts ranging from 5,000 Naira upwards in some of the establishments.

The terms of reference said in the case of the Ministry of Health (Oji River works unit) that contract below 20,000 Naira were said to have been awarded by one person without regards for tender regulations while contract agreement did not include variation and penalty clauses.

#### December 23, 1975

Government of Benue Plateau State appointed a new Board of Directors for BEPCO Limited with Mr. V.G. Sanda, Permanent Secretary in the Benue Plateau State Ministry of Finance as chairman.

Other members of the board were Mr. Bature Agah, Chairman of Housing Corporation; Mr. I. Nuhu Aboki, Acting Deputy Accountant-General; Mr. Jahotu J. Jiwul, a businessman in Pankshin and Mr. D.D. Balang, also a businessman in Bunkuru, near Jos.

A government release in Jos stated that their appointments had been approved by the state's Military Governor, Col. Abdul-

Iahi Mohammed following the sale of the company by the state.

#### December 24, 1975

The Western State Government started an inquiry into the assets of an officer to the state's Industrial and Credit Corporation (W.I.C.C.O.) Kupoluyi.

The inquiry would also cover persons alleged to be connected in the sale of the assets of Shipping and Agencies Company subsidiary of the defunct G.L. Gais.

A government statement in Lagos said that the tribunal would be headed by Justice C.A. Piper of the Lagos Court.

Other members were: Mr. J. I. Kanbi, a principal quantity surveyor in the Ministry of Works and Transport; land officer in the Ministry of Local Government, Mr. A. Adediran.

An assistant secretary within the government, Mr. M.O. Koyejo, was also appointed to the tribunal.

The tribunal was directed to submit its report to the governor not later than December 24, 1976.

Members of the public within the information on Mr. Kupoluyi were requested to direct them to the secretary, Piper Assets Investigation, Governor's Office, Agodi, Ibadan.

Mr. Kupoluyi was on leave prior to retirement.

#### December 24, 1975

The borders between Togo and Nigeria were reopened following the return of the Head of State, Brigadier Muhammadu Buhari.

The two borders were closed earlier when the President Mathieu Kérékou said he had uncovered a plot to overthrow his regime.

In a statement, the Federal Government said:

"Following the recent visit of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of Togo to Lagos, the Head of State, Brigadier Amtala Muhammad, intervened in the border dispute between Togo and the People's Republic of Benin and President Eyadema promised to declare open his borders with the Republic of Benin with effect from December 24, 1975.

The head of state thereafter despatched a high-level government delegation to Cotonou to intervene with President Kerefa of Benin, who also agreed to open his borders with Togo to all traffic.

"The borders between Togo and Benin had now been opened from today and all traffic between Nigeria and Togo could move freely."

#### December 25, 1975

The Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. Mofisai Tonja Akobo, who was held hostage by terrorists in Austria, returned home.

He flew into Lagos in the same plane with the Commissioner for Internal Affairs Mr. Umaru Shinkafi, who had been on a tour.

Dr. Akobo, was one of the Ministers held hostage by the terrorists who stormed the OPEC headquarters in Austria capital of Vienna.

#### December 25, 1975

The retired president of the Federal Revenue Court, Mr. Justice Sigismund Lanre Lambo, went back to the classroom. He was enrolled at the Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, to do research work.

The course, which is to last three years, will lead to the award of M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

#### December 25, 1975

A 46-point affidavit was sworn to at the Lagos High Court against the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry and

Chief Adeyemi Lawson, who was elected chairman in a disputed election held on December 10, 1975.

The affidavit was in support of a motion for an order of the court to restrain Chief Lawson from performing the duties of the Chamber, pending the determination of an action in a Lagos court.

The affidavit was sworn to on behalf of the plaintiffs by the personnel manager "Toyin Rising Bakery", Mr. Timothy Abidoye Oyefara Odeniyi.

The plaintiffs were: Thomas Abiodun Akinshilo, Jacob Olugboyega Akinshilo, Christiana Olusegun Fayemimo (Mrs) and Elizabeth Oladele Akinshilo (Mrs.), all trading under the name of "Toyin Rising Bakery."

Among the points raised in the affidavit were that Chief Lawson was not an active member of the Chamber and he never contributed ordinary or expert knowledge to it.

That Mr. Guobadia was a very active member of the Chamber and he had acted as chairman of numerous sub-committees.

\* That the post of president was until 1970 filled by the deputy president, but that the former president Chief Fajemirakun caused the bye-law to be amended thereby preventing the deputy president, Mr. Guobadia from succeeding him in 1973.

\* That prior to the Chamber's election on December 10, a number of unfair campaigns were organised particularly against Mr. Guobadia.

\* That in his 40-page presidential address which was not subject to debate, Chief Fajemirakun commended Chief Lawson as his successor in these words.

\* That Chief Lawson did not give any official advice to the president which is known to the members of the chamber and that the new members or delegates were not given the opportunity to know the valuable services rendered by Mr. Guobadia as an active member of the

Chamber for about fourteen years and as chairman of various committees.

\* That Otunba Ade Tuyo, a past president, honorary life president and member of the Chamber for many years and Mr. A.O. Folarin, a council member and the returning officer during the election have resigned from the Chamber because of tribalistic attitude of some of the council members.

Already, a notice of hearing which was scheduled to commence on the 12th of January 1976, was served on the defendants by the solicitor for the plaintiffs, Chief T.O.S. Benson.

#### December 25, 1975

Thirteen people, three of them soldiers, were killed in clashes between soldiers and civilians early on Christmas Day in Ugep, South-Eastern State.

The midnight disturbances left 100 seriously wounded and 7,000 homeless as 600 houses were burnt.

At least 30,000 others fled the town, 10,000 of them heading for Obubra, Akamkpa and Calabar. Some families with children fled to villages while some others were reported missing.

#### December 27, 1975

Mr. Abel Zinsou, the Beninois diplomat in Nigeria who escaped death at the hands of his country's security men went to Paris, France.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Zinsou showed up in Lagos — the first time since he made the dramatic escape a month earlier.

He was immediately flown to Paris where he would join the private business of a relation.

Mr. Zinsou, younger brother of the deposed President of the Republic of Benin, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, was attacked by five security men at his residence at 32, Adisa Bashua Street, Surulere.

The security men were reported sent

by Lt.-Col. Mathieu Kerekou, the diplomat back to Benin.

He dramatically escaped in on the way home after pretending to have been hurt in a pre-planned attack, driving his car.

The diplomat's attack followed a series of talks in diplomatic circles whether or not the Beninois Government had the right to arrest anyone without the prior permission of the Federal Government.

#### December 27, 1975

In the spirit of restructuring along industrial pattern, three airline industry — the Aero Contractors' Workers' Union, Pan African Union, and the Bristow Helicopters' Union amalgamated under one name — the Aero Contractors' and Allied Workers' Union with Okon as the general secretary.

#### December 27, 1975

A N3,000 scholarship trust established in memory of Christodoulos Mbadiwe, the late son of Master Mbadiwe, former Federal insurance tycoon.

Master Mbadiwe, a former student of the Igboobi College, Yaba, Lagos, died in a tragic motor accident at Igboobi on July 25, 1975.

The Christodoulos Udokaogu Memorial Scholarship Trust Fund, sponsored by the Kingsley Odukaogu Foundation, a registered non-governmental organization, was recently inaugurated at a memorial service organised by students and staff of Igboobi College at the Reverend J.A. Angus Methodist Church.

Introducing the scholarship trust fund, Mr. P.C. Mbadiwe, an uncle of Master Mbadiwe said that Dr. and Mrs. Udokaogu were deeply moved by the kind words of the students and staff of Igboobi "to pay their last respects to the deceased."

emory."

The aim of establishing the fund, he pleaded, was to enable the recipient "to merge to serve, not only himself and his family but the cause of others and bring happiness to many other homes."

Already a 14-year-old student, Master Ifetokunbo Oluwale Ilesanmi was chosen as the first recipient of the scholarship trust fund.

Announcing his selection, the principal of the College, Mr. J.O. Olatunbosun praised the humility, industry and exemplary life of the late Master Udoakaogu Abadiwa and drew points of similarity between him and Master Ilesanmi.

#### December 27, 1975

Traffic congestion along the Western Avenue, Lagos was considerably eased with the opening of the newly constructed N3.5 million fly-over at the junction of Western Avenue and Ojuelegba Road.

There was, however, no formal ceremony to mark the occasion.

The chief resident engineer, Mr. Bayo Oladekan merely gave instruction that road blocks be removed and motorists be allowed to use the road.

The fly-over which was constructed at a cost of a little more than N3.5 million has a dual carriage way.

It took 15 months to complete.

According to the resident engineer, work on another fly-over to link Idioro and Ikorodu road would start soon.

#### December 27, 1975

The Federal Government set up a judicial tribunal to inquire into the army disturbances at Ugep, South-Eastern State.

The tribunal would ascertain what led to the violent clashes and make recommendations bearing in mind the urgent need to prevent similar incidents in future.

The tribunal would sit in camera and report by the end of January 1976.

The chairman of the tribunal was Mr.

Justice S.O. Okuribido of the Federal Revenue Court.

Other members of the tribunal were: an army officer, Col. Isa Bukar, and a deputy commissioner of police, Mr. E. Ugowe.

The Federal Government also donated N1 million to the South-Eastern State government as compensation for those affected in the clash.

The government expressed concern over the disturbances on Christmas eve leading to the wanton destruction.

#### December 27, 1975

The head of the department of computer sciences at the University of Lagos, Professor John Olasupo Fagbemi and his 14-year-old son, Obayemi, died when their car and a trailer collided head-on on the Ibadan-Lagos road.

Madam Abigail Omowunmi Olowokere, the third person in the car, also died in the week-end accident.

Dr. Fagbemi was trapped between the steering wheel and the front seat of the car. The two others died from multiple injuries.

Dr. Fagbemi, 45, was the president of the Nigerian Association of University Teachers.

#### December 28, 1975

The permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Yusuf Amuda Gobir, aged 41 was killed in a road crash near Madrid Spain. The late permanent secretary was holidaying abroad when he decided to travel down to Madrid for an undisclosed official duty.

Born in Ilorin on October 2, 1934, the late permanent secretary had his education at Government Secondary School, Ilorin, and later at the Oxford University where he did an administrative service course between 1960 and 1961.

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KANO.

Alhaji Gobir, who held a Bachelor of Arts degree, joined the old Northern Nigeria Public Service in 1950. After rising to the post of permanent secretary in the Kwara State Governor's Office, he was on April 1, 1969, transferred to the Federal Civil Service.

Once, he was the permanent secretary, General Ministry of Establishments.

Alhaji Gobir's body was flown into Ibadan Airport from Madrid, Spain enroute London and was taken by road to Ibadan and from there to Ilorin, Kwara State where he was buried according to Moslem rites on Friday, January 2, 1976.

#### December 28, 1975

The Kwara State Government took effect, with immediate effect, the rehabilitation of the family and educational expenses of the children of the late Alhaji Yusuf Gobir who died in a road accident in Spain.

The relief was contained in a message of condolence to the Emir and people of Ilorin by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

#### December 29, 1975

Six new ambassadors were appointed by the Federal Government.

A statement in Lagos named them as Mr. A.B. Ayodele, ambassador to Ethiopia, who was before his new appointment, Nigeria's High Commissioner to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; Mr. G. Dove-Edwin, ambassador to Sweden in succession to Mr. M.J. Etuk; and Mr. A.M. Bello, Nigeria's High Commissioner to Canada in succession to Mr. P.A. Afolabi.

Others were Mr. L.S.M. Osobase, ambassador to Romania; Mr. Y.W. Sada, ambassador to Poland and Mr. A.G. Gobir, Nigeria's High Commissioner to India in succession to Mr. Soji Williams.

Another government statement in Lagos said Nigeria and the Government of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, had agreed

to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The statement said the agreement, which became effective Monday, December 29, was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between the two countries.

#### December 29, 1975

The Federal Military Government awarded two contracts totalling N13,404,504 for the construction of Benin Airport and the Joint Airport building and military service at Jos Airport.

The Benin airport established at N6,864,791.98 contract was awarded to Messrs DUMEL Nigeria Limited with 20 months set as completion deadline, while the Jos contract worth N6,539,713.69 was awarded to JAL Federal Limited and it was expected to be completed within 64 weeks.

An official statement said in Lagos that the Benin airport project would provide facilities to meet the operation of D737 Aircraft Style by providing adequate runway, taxi-way and parking area.

#### December 30, 1975

An indigenous shipping company, Nigerian Green Lines, now acquired its third vessel, m/v "Yinka Falawiyo" reputed to be second largest vessel under the Nigerian flag.

The 15,000-ton with 722,000 c.c. was expected in Lagos on December 30 with its cargo from Antwerp.

The vessel would operate between West Africa and Europe on a monthly schedule to supplement the company's services with three fully-owned and seven chartered ships.

#### December 30, 1975

A ship sailed into Lagos bringing hopes of a congestion-free port in the near future.

The ship, M/V "Borag", carried the first consignment of equipment worth N18.6 million to decongest the trouble port.

Port congestion is the country's No. 1 enemy.

The American ship was the largest of its kind to berth in Lagos.

The first consignment, now being off-loaded, was said to be worth N2 million.

The contract to carry out the decongestion of the port — including the purchase of the equipment worth N26.2 million — was given to the Aeromantine International in America.

Agreement to give the contract to the United States of America company was made by the task force set up by the Federal Government under the chairmanship of Col. Aliyu Mohammed.

It came after two months of hard negotiation in Lagos and the United States of America.

#### December 30, 1975

Nigeria and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

A government statement in Lagos said the agreement took effect from Tuesday, December 30.

It was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between the two countries, the statement added.

#### December 30, 1975

The report of the University of Ife visitation panel was received by the office of the vice-chancellor of the institution.

The panel was appointed in January 1974 by the former Visitor to the institution, Brigadier Oluwale Rotimi and headed by Chief Rotimi Williams.

The university's registrar, Mr. T.A. Akinyele, said in a statement at Ille-Ife, that the vice-chancellor, Professor Tunji Aboyade, had received a copy of the

report.

The statement added necessary action would be taken by the provisional council of the university after careful consideration of the recommendations made by the panel.

The Association of Primary Teachers (AIUT) had earlier approached the Head of State, Brigadier Muhammad, to ensure that the report was available for public consumption.

#### December 31, 1975

After winning N81,000 contract to furnish a kitchen, the firm folded up so in the red that it folded up.

The firm, Northern Kitchen Equipment of Sheffield United Kingdom, did not honour the agreement, Col. Taiwo, Kwara State governor, told reporters in Ilorin.

The scandal was unfolded during a probe of the Bamigboye scandal, he said.

However, the money was paid by Prince Sijuade from a Lagos businessman, Prince Sijuade, owner of the Euro-Airline Limited.

The firm was an agent for the Kwara State Government in the supply of equipment for the Kwara Hotel.

The investigators, said to have been engaged by the Kwara State Government to pay the kitchen equipment bill of N167.25.

The money represented 30% of the total contract cost.

"Soon after the payment was made, Prince Sijuade, Col. Taiwo, "the company went into liquidation without supplying the equipment,"

The Kwara State Government invited Prince Sijuade to Ilorin to discuss the problem.

Col. Taiwo said the Prince had come to Ilorin to persuade Kitchen Equipment of the Kwara State Government to honour the agreement without compensation, or to withdraw its services.

On the recent purge, Col. Taiwo told reporters there was no need in the for a review panel.

"It was efficiently carried out, and it served its purpose at least by infusing discipline in the service", he added.

#### December 31, 1975

Mr. Michael Ibitoye Owoeye, General Manager of the Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation was dismissed from service with immediate effect on the order of the state governor, Col. David Nibewon. An official statement explained that Mr. Owoeye's dismissal was necessitated by the report of the Craig's assets tribunal which found him guilty of gross abuse of office, disloyalty, disobedience, reliction of duty and divided interest. He was found to have unjustly enriched himself to the tune of N25,887.76.

#### December 31, 1975

The appointment of Prince Robert Iade Adokolurojo as the 43nd Osemawee of Ondo was approved by the Western State Executive Council.

Prince Adekolurejo, 57-year-old timber magnate was nominated by the Jisomosun ruling House in Ondo.

#### December 31, 1975

The body of Mr. Daniel Chukwudumaka, 30, former geography lecturer of the University of Ibadan was found in his white peugeot 504 car No WAE 2642 floating on River Igbogor on the Benin-Oredad, six months after he was reported missing.

The lecturer who hailed from Aniocha Division, Midwestern State was reported missing when he did not return from a visit to his State on July 29, 1975.

#### January 1, 1976.

Four men who had served in Nigeria

were among the 744 men and women honoured by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in a New Year honours list. They are Mr. I.M.L. Kowal (OBE) for services to agricultural development in Nigeria; Mr. H.H. Stewart (OBE) lately first Secretary British High Commission Lagos; Mr. G.E. Bryant (MBE) lately head of registry, British High Commission Lagos and Mr. Derek Overington chief superintendent, Nigeria Police Force.

#### January 2, 1976

The body of Alhaji Yusuf Amuda Gobir, late Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport who died in a motor accident on . . . . while holidaying in Madrid, Spain, was flown back to Nigeria in a Nigeria Airways Boeing 707. From Ikeja Airport, the body was flown in a Nigerian Air Force helicopter to Ibadan and from there was later taken by road to Ilorin, Kwara State where he was buried in his family's compound according to moslem rites.

#### January 2, 1976

The head of state, Brigadier Murtala Mohammed received the Daramola report of the panel which looked into abandoned properties in the three eastern states. Col. S.F. Daramola of the Army was the chairman of the panel.

#### January 2, 1976

The External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba delivered a special message from the Head of State to the current Chairman of OAU, President Idi Amin of Uganda at his Command Post headquarters in Kampala. Col. Garba also briefed Field Marshall Amin on Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the legitimate government of the former Portuguese colony and on a recent tour by a

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ian delegation to persuade other countries to follow suit.

#### January 2, 1976

The Nigeria Airways services were at standstill for several hours as 200 traffic employees embarked on industrial action, claiming of wrong grading in the Akin-Williams salary review exercise. Passengers who arrived from London to remove their luggage from the aircraft themselves and carry them right from tarmac to the arrival hall. Hundreds of passengers were stranded as there was nobody to attend to them. The workers resumed duty after the management agreed to release all outstanding promissary for various categories of its workers.

#### January 3, 1976

Ten secondary school headmasters in Jos State were removed from office and assigned as special educators in teacher training colleges and higher school certificate classes. A statement by the chairman of the Lagos State School Service Board, Professor Ayodele Awojobi said performances of their schools in the West African School Certificate Examinations had been consistently poor for the last 10 years. The statement added that most of the headmasters unduly yielded pressures from proprietors to inject new candidates into different classes in the schools.

Nine of the headmasters, it was further disclosed, were removed because of poor qualifications, divided loyalty, fake declaration of their academic qualifications and gross indiscipline.

#### January 3, 1976

The Public Complaints Commission opened an office in Enugu, capital of East Central State, with Mr. Onu Ekuma Nkama as commissioner for public complaints in the State.

Disclosing this in Enugu, the Chief Commissioner of the Public Complaints Commission, Alhaji Maitama Sule said Mr. Nkama would receive complaints, investigate, take decisions and finally send his reports straight to the Federal Government, even without reference to him.

The commission now has offices in Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Benin and Enugu and other offices would be established in Ilorin, Maiduguri and Jos. He said complaints from the West, Rivers and South Eastern States would be sent to him in Lagos as offices would not be established in the three states.

#### January 3, 1976

Nigeria and The People's Republic of Bangladesh established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from this date, it was officially announced by the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos.

#### January 3, 1975

The visiting German first division club-side, Chronicle TSV of Munchen beat the IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan 1-0 in a friendly international soccer match played at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan.

#### January 3, 1976

A five-man delegation from Cuba led by Mr. Osmany Cienfuegos Govriariam brought a special message from Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to the Head of State in Lagos. Brigadier Muhammed told the delegation that Nigeria backs Cuba's efforts to aid Africa despite accusations from some quarters.

#### January 5, 1976

Mr. F.J. Ellah was appointed new secretary to the Rivers State Government and head of service.

**January 5, 1976**

The Ibadan University Student's Union urged the Federal Government to set up immediately a volunteer service force to assist the MPLA in Angola. The Union's president, Mr. Banji Adegboro praised the Federal Government for giving N13.5 million to the MPLA.

Also, a new organisation — the Patriotic Front for Africa (PAFRIKA) — called on all African states to set up a volunteer corps for the liberation of Angola from the clutches of imperialism. Its secretary-general, Mr. Kanmi Ishola-Osobu said in Lagos that the situation in Angola was posing threat to the total independence of Africa.

**January 5, 1976**

The Federal Military Government set up a Panel to look into rents throughout the country with a view to harmonising them with the existing housing situation and the goals of the Third Plan.

The Rent Panel headed by Dr. Michael Omolayole of Lever Brothers would submit its report to the Head of State not later than March 31, 1976.

Other members of the panel are Mr. Funso Akingbade, Mr. A.O. Obasa, Mr. Armstrong Ogbonna, Malam Hassan Mua-zu, Malam Shehu Wunti, Mr. S.U. Akagha, Mrs. Yetunde Omisade, Major Rabiu Abdulkadir (NAF) and Mr. Patrick Mbanebo.

**January 5, 1976**

Three new ambassadors to Nigeria presented their letters of credence to the Head of State Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks, Lagos. They were Dr. Heinz Droege from West Germany, Mr Baiaryn Zargalsaiikhel from The People's Republic of Mongolia and Mr. Eustache Prudencio from the Republic of Benin.

**January 6, 1976**

President Idi Amin of Uganda was

here for top-level talks. State, Brigadier Muhammed Amin drew cheers at Ikeja Airport. After the boss surprised everybody off the red-carpet treatment of a mounted gun salute prepared for straight into the aircraft.

President Amin was

**January 6, 1976**

The Federal Government United States of America double-faced role in the Nigeria frowned on the US to dissuade African leaders Soviet and Cuban militaries Angola as a condition for Africa to withdraw its troops from war-torn territory. It states Government rejects courageous attempt by the Ford administration to insult the intelligence of Africa and scorn the dignity of the

**January 7, 1976**

The Angolan Foreign Minister Santos stopped briefly at Lagos on his way to Addis Ababa, the head of a seven-man delegation emergency ministerial summit on the Angolan crisis.

Our External Affairs Minister also left for Addis Ababa.

**January 7, 1976**

A new decree abolishing the chairman and deputy chairman of the Department of Customs and Excise was promulgated in Lagos. The organisational changes would take effect from August 28, 1975.

**January 8, 1976**

Students of the University of Lagos urged the Federal Government to send Nigerian troops to Angola, arguing that Nigeria and indeed Africans could no longer afford to sit on the fence since what was needed now was to nip the spectre of American intervention in the country before America regrouped and found a foothold in Angola.

And from Kaduna, 500 students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria demonstrated against the United States' role in the Angolan crisis.

**January 8, 1976**

Professor Babatunde Kwaku Adadevoh of the Department of Chemical Pathology, University of Ibadan, took up his new appointment as the Director of Medical Research and Secretary to the Medical Research Council of Nigeria.

**January 8, 1976**

Nigeria's external reserve maintained a buoyant outlook with a figure of N3.65 million. This was N745.7 million higher than that of the previous years. These facts were given in the Central Bank Report for December, 1975 published in Lagos on January 5, 1976. However, there was a decline in the prices of the country's major agricultural export commodities during the second quarter of 1975.

**January 9, 1976**

An administrative inquiry was ordered into the affairs of the former East-Central Television Broadcasting Service (ECBS) from 1970 to the end of 1975. The probe was ordered by the State governor, Lt.-Col. Sam Kpera.

**January 9, 1976**

A four-man judicial commission of inquiry was appointed by the Federal

Government into the activities of the major trade unions in the country — the United Labour Congress of Nigeria (ULCN), the Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), the Nigeria Workers Council (NWC) and the Labour Unity Front (LUF) since their inception.

The commission was headed by a Lagos High Court judge, Mr. Justice Duro Adebiyi. Other members were Mr. Charles Okechukwu Spiropoulos, Dr. A.A. Adeogun and Alhaji Mohammed Dan Madami.

**January 9, 1976**

The certificate of registration of Trust Assurance Company Ltd. of 46, Decimo Street, Lagos, was cancelled by the Federal Commissioner for Trade, Major-General Shuwa. The Trust Assurance Company Limited was registered in October, 1969.

**January 10, 1976**

Police banned angry demonstrating students of Ife University from the convocation ceremony of the institution at the Sports Centre, Ife. The placard-carrying students were protesting against the United States role in the Angola crisis.

**January 10, 1976**

The Federal Government announced that eleven Nigerians were murdered by Equatorial Guinea's troops at our Embassy in Santa Isabel. The dead Nigerians were camped at the Embassy awaiting evacuation to Nigeria when they were attacked. Six died on the first day of attack and the toll later rose to 11. Among the dead on the first day were two women, a boy and a girl.

**January 10, 1976**

The University of Ife completed plans to establish a nuclear research laboratory at the institution. Announcing this in his maiden address at the yearly convocation of the university, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ojetunji Aboyado, said the

research laboratory would be the first in the country.

#### **January 11, 1976**

The Head of State urged the Organisation of African United to endorse the MPLA as the only government of Angola. In a powerful speech to the heads of state and government meeting at Addis Ababa, General Muhammed also urged them to invite the MPLA president, Dr. Agustinho Neto, to take "his place of honour among us in this assembly."

#### **January 11, 1976**

Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur was appointed General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority. He succeeded Mr. C.O. Ibie who had been temporary chief executive of the Authority since October 1975. Alhaji Tukur joined the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1960 as a management cadet and received overseas training in ports administration and management generally, resulting in the award of diploma in public administration and becoming graduate member of the Institute of Transport.

#### **January 11, 1976**

A panel headed by Dr. Aliyu Abubakar of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal was assigned to carry out the exercise of reforming all area courts in the country.

Other members of the Area Courts Reform Committee were Alhaji Haliru Binji, Grand Khadi - North Western State; Mr. Justice Saidu Kawu - Chief Justice of Kwara State; Mr. Justice Bashir Wali - Attorney-General, Kano State; Mr. J. Orshi - Attorney-General, Benue Plateau State; Dr. S. Kumo - Acting Directors, Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University; Dr. S.M. Nwabara - Director, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and Malam Haruna Dan Daura, Upper Area Court Judge, Jos.

#### **January 11, 1976**

The MV Nnamdi Azikiwe arrived at the Calabar port with 1,500 Nigerian labourers from Equatorial Guinea. The vessel was to evacuate 10,000 Nigerian soldiers who had been given an ultimatum by the Equatoguinean soldiers to leave the country. Nigerian Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, Brigadier Bassey, was present during the entering that country's port by the evacuees. Officials, too, were near the vessel.

#### **January 12, 1976**

A total of 51,304 babies were born in the Lagos State in 1975. This did not represent the total number of babies born in the state during the year because several parents had still not registered their babies, according to a report from Lagos.

At the Lagos Island Maternity Hospital, 16,846 deliveries were recorded. The number, 8,787 were male and 8,059 were female.

#### **January 12, 1976**

A multi-purpose research institute established at the University of Ibadan will undertake intensive studies in the needs of the country. The institute is the Department of Chemical Engineering of the university. This was told to newsmen by the Chief Executive of the institution, Mr. H.I. Aigoro, during a tour of the various arms of the institute on January 12.

#### **January 12, 1976**

The Olubadan of Ibadan, Oba Oyedotunde II, died at his Eleko residence on Sunday, January 11 after a long illness. He was aged 84. The late Oba Oyedotunde was installed Olubadan on December 21, 1972 after the death of Oba Obafemi Oyedotunde, in December, 1971. Oba Oyedotunde was survived by 30 children.

from Otun Olubandan, was the natural ruler to reign in Ibadan.

January 12, 1976

The University of Lagos Correspondence and Open Studies Courses Programme, the first of its kind in the country, was formally launched in Lagos. The Chancellor, Professor Jacob Ade Ajaero announced the launching of the programme at a Press conference, also disclosed that of the 418 students already admitted, 140 were for courses in business administration/accountancy, while 278 would do science education.

January 12, 1976

In the Rivers State, the governor, Lt.-Zamani Lekwot, announced the setting up of commissions of inquiry to investigate the organisation, management and operations of a number of boards and corporations in the State, from the date of their inception. The statutory bodies included the Rivers State Utility Library Board, Broadcasting Corporation, Council for Arts and Culture and the College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt. Others were the College of Education, Port Harcourt; Housing Corporation, Agricultural Production and Associates Companies as well as Marketing Corporation and the Newspaper Corporation.

Also included were the Sports Council, Hotels and Tourist Corporation and the Transport Corporation.

The Commission, headed by a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ambrose Allagoa, was expected to submit its report on or before February 16, 1976. Other members of the Commission were Major S.L. Aji of the Nigerian Army; Chief B.A. Bristol, a retired permanent secretary, a medical practitioner, Chief M.T.C. Bralde; Chief N. Eriksima, a retired educationist; Mr. V. Okocha, a retired senior police officer; Mr. C.S. Nwinia, a senior inspector in the Pan African Bank; Mr. C.U. Obowu, a

pharmacist and Mr. A. Rone Orugboh. Mr. R.S. Orubo of the State's Ministry of Finance, was Secretary to the Commission.

January 12, 1976

The governor of the East-Central State, Lt.-Col. Kpera, set up panels of inquiry into the Golden Guinea Breweries Ltd., Umuahia, the States Central Trading Agency, and the former Data Processing Centre. The administrative probe into the defunct Data Processing Centre was headed by a High Court judge, Mr. Justice Abai Ikwecheghe.

Other members were Mr. T. Waritini, a divisional police officer at Umuahia, Mr. N. Okoromadu, Mr. C.I. Chukwukere, an accountant while the secretary to the panel was Mr. C.S.C. Asumugba, a senior assistant secretary.

Mr. P.O. Nwakoby, an Enugu-based legal practitioner headed the panel looking into the affairs of the Central Trading Agency.

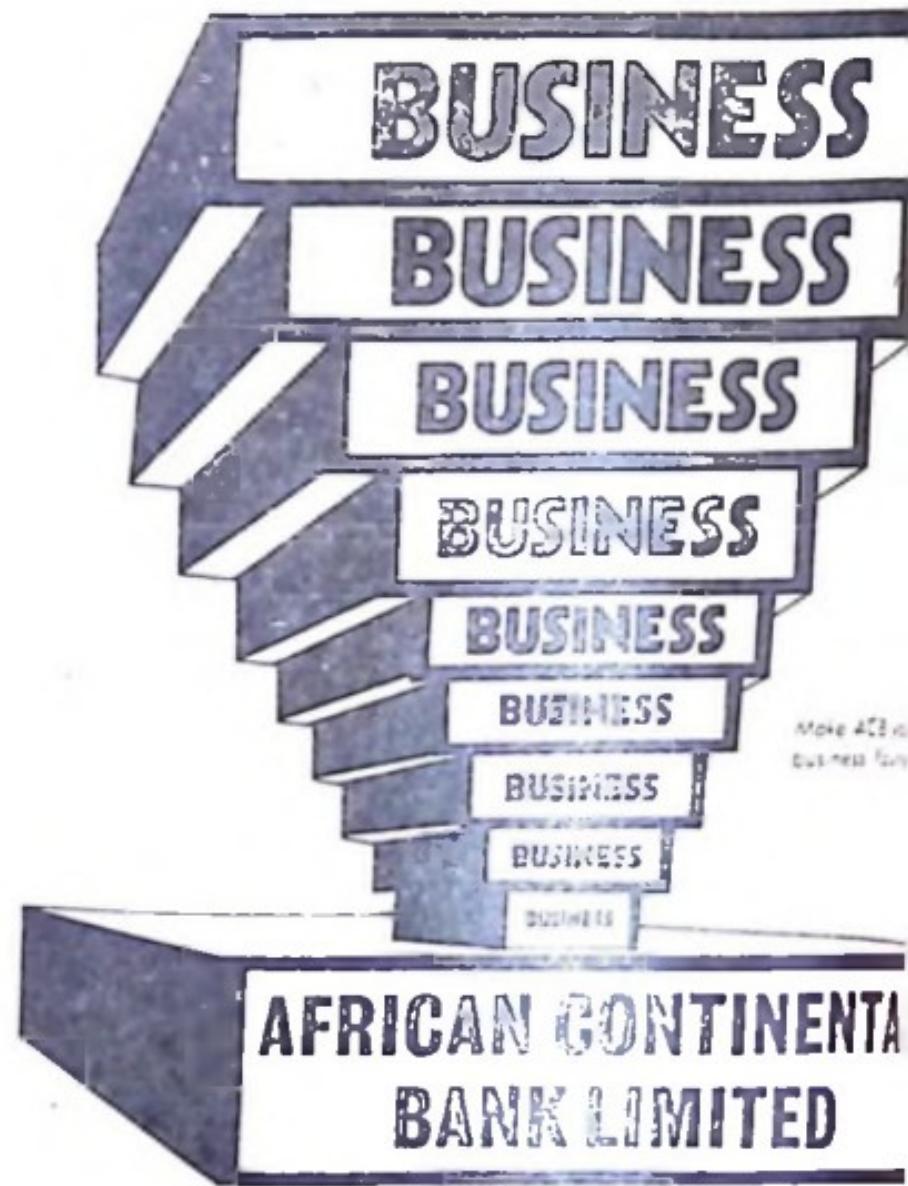
Other members were Dr. Ufere, T. Torty, a principal planning officer and Mr. S.A. Ogbuabo, an assistant secretary who was Secretary to the panel.

January 13, 1976

Two villages in the East-Central State were being seriously threatened by erosion. The situation in the villages — Ekwechegbe and Ukehe in Nuskka Division — was so grave that the villagers could be forced out of their homes. More than 2,500 hectares of land were devastated and property worth N5 million, damaged by the erosion.

January 14, 1976

The Federal Government instituted an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding a crash involving a four-seater Nigerian Civil Aviation trainer aircraft. The aircraft, with four passengers on board, crashed in Zaria on January 13, during a night-



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exercise. All passengers escaped  
the Vice-Principal of the Nigerian Aviation Training Centre, Mr. Joe-koduwa announced the crash.

**January 16, 1976**  
The Chief registrar of the Lagos High Court, Mr. John Ojomo was sent on compulsory leave with immediate effect. A chief magistrate, Mr. A.O. Okuri, was appointed to act for him.

**January 16, 1976**  
The Federal Government appointed Gabriel Akin-Deko, first Nigerian and Agricultural Organisation boss, as the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Benin. The former Pro-Chancellor of the University, Mr. C.E. Abebe, was granted the Pro-Chancellor, University Nigeria, Nsukka. The announcement was made from the Cabinet office.

**January 17, 1976**  
Lieutenant-General Theophilus Yakubu Dan- s stated in defence of recent army promotions that Nigerian Army officers were "rank-shy" in the past, but the time had come for them to assume the ranks commensurate with their responsibility. Defending the army promotions in which 14 senior officers including the Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, were made generals, the army chief said the number of army officers were "below establishment." He pointed that the army was acutely understaffed for there were six officers to a million instead of 35 to 40 officers which was the normal number attached to a million.

**January 17, 1976**  
Armed bandits struck to end a gay party at Ibi-Araba, Lagos. The bandits attacked the party at 2 a.m on January 16, with axes and daggers and drove away

celebrants from the hall.

The party, "Africa Village Night", was organised by the Hamstring Club of the College of Medicine and School of Nursing, Lagos University. Musical instruments owned by the entertaining artists, Sunny Ade, were badly damaged during the attack.

#### **January 17, 1976**

The Head of State, Gen. Murtala Muhammed, personally donated N1,220 to the Ricks Institute in Virginia, Liberia. The donation was to support the good work of the Institute.

The Nigerian Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. C.O. Hollist, while making the donation on behalf of the Head of State in Monrovia, said that it was a token of General Muhammed's goodwill, aimed at promoting the brotherly relations existing between Nigeria and Liberia.

#### **January 18, 1976**

An inquiry was ordered into the implementation of the indigenisation decree, barely two years after its take-off. The probe was headed by the managing director of Nigerian Stockbrokers, Mr. O.A. Adeosun.

The terms of reference were: To investigate in details the alleged irregularities in the sales of foreign businesses to various Companies and individuals in Nigeria and to recommend to the Federal Government what measures could be taken to make the indigenisation exercise more meaningful and effective.

#### **January 19, 1976**

Ten under-graduates of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, were dismissed for alleged admission irregularities. The action was as a result of the discovery that the students made false claims in their applications for admission.

The panel looking into the causes of clashes between soldiers and civilians began work. The two-man panel, headed by Mr. Tajudeen Bankole-Oki, met in camera at the Nigeria Institute of International Affairs, Victoria Island. The panel was to look into the causes of occasional dashes between members of the Armed forces and Press at Ikeja Airport, suggest how such clashes could be prevented in future, not only in Lagos, but in every other part in the country and examine the whole issue of civilian and Armed forces relationship and recommend how to remove causes for clashes.

#### January 20, 1976

The death occurred at Arondizuogu of the Rev. Chima Edward Nwana, aged 85. Rev. Nwana was the first Nigerian minister of the Methodist Church in the former Eastern Nigeria. He retired from active evangelism more than 15 years ago.

#### January 21, 1976

Professor Bolaji Idowu was enthroned as the Patriarch of the Methodist Church of Nigeria. The elevation of Professor Idowu to the high office was in accordance with the constitution of the church which endorsed its autonomy in Nigeria. By virtue of his new office, Professor Idowu became His Pre-Eminence Bolaji, the Patriarch of the Methodist Church of Nigeria.

#### January 21, 1976

The row over the throne of Obi of Onitsha was over, and Igwe Ofala Okagbue I was vindicated as the legitimate Obi.

Confirming the validity of Igwe Okagbue's Obiship, an Onitsha High Court also awarded N500 costs against the plaintiff, Mr. John Ochei.

#### January 21, 1976

The North-Eastern State Government appointed a five-man commission of

inquiry into the management of the Ministry of Health. The Commission, headed by a High Court judge, Mr. Justice J. A. J. Hague.

#### January 21, 1976

The North-Eastern State Governor, Alhaji Mogaji Munzu, who was vice-chairman of the council, Malam Muhammadu, was appointed to succeed him as chairman.

Another member of the Arts Council, Alhaji M.C. Abubakar, Chief social welfare officer, was down graded to principal welfare officer with effect from January 1, 1976. He was also asked to refund N11,000 to the government.

#### January 23, 1976

The South Eastern State Government spelt out the yard-stick by which land and/or houses could be forfeited.

\* A man and his wife should be treated as one.

\* No one should have more than one plot or house.

Consequently, it directed that those who had more than one plot or house should automatically forfeit them. Following that order, the former retired Brigadier U.J. Esuruoso was ordered to render 11 plots. His wife, Hajiya Esuruoso, was ordered to forfeit a house allocated to her by the Housing Corporation. The former governor was said to have had 12 plots allotted to him.

#### January 23, 1976

The panel appointed by the Federal Government to investigate the Airways operations of the Nigerian Airports Authority submitted the report of its findings.

**January 19, 1976**

Commissioner for Civil Aviation, Alhaji Izaure, in his office. The panel was headed by Lt.-Col. Nan Mucazu of Nigerian Air Force. Other members of the panel were Alhaji Dullahi Ibrahim, Mr. M.B. Taiwo and A.O. Osoba, while Mr. Z.O.N. Ekwe-em and Mr. E.E. Ojumo were Secretary Joint secretary, respectively.

**January 23, 1976**

The Federal Government sent up a panel to probe the Nigerian Pools Company (Nigerpools). The panel, headed by a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Power, Mr. M.A. Iya, would look into:-

- \* The extent the Federal Government objectives of participating in the pools business through the Company was achieved; and
- \* Allegations of malpractices in the company.

**January 24, 1976**

A Nigerian diplomat, Mr. Adamu Junba back home for a course was crushed to death by a Lagos City Transport Service (LCTS) bus, along Broad Street, Lagos on his way to shop late in the afternoon. He was in Tripoli, Libya, — as external affairs officer grade and had come back to Nigeria for three weeks. Mr. Junba, 38, hailed from Bauchi, Benue-Plateau State.

**January 24, 1976**

The board of directors of the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) was reconstituted. The new 4-man board was headed by Mr. R.O. Dosumu as chairman. It included Mr. Sabi Shashore, Mr. Akin Coker, Mr. Jaidi Tinubu and Mr. C.A. Kuju. Others were Alhaji Kamaru Ogunsanya, Dr. Gondonu, Mr. M.A. Fashanu, Mr. J. Dairo and Mr. S.I. Aminu.

There were four other permanent Secretaries on the re-organised board. They were those of the office of the Commissioner for Special Duties, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economic Development and Establishments. The appointment was for three years.

**January 24, 1976**

The Lagos State Governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal, instituted a tribunal of inquiry to investigate allegations of misconduct against two officials of the Lagos State judiciary. Mr. Justice Mohammed Bello of the Supreme Court was appointed the head of the tribunal. The two-member committee was expected to submit its findings within six weeks. It sat in private.

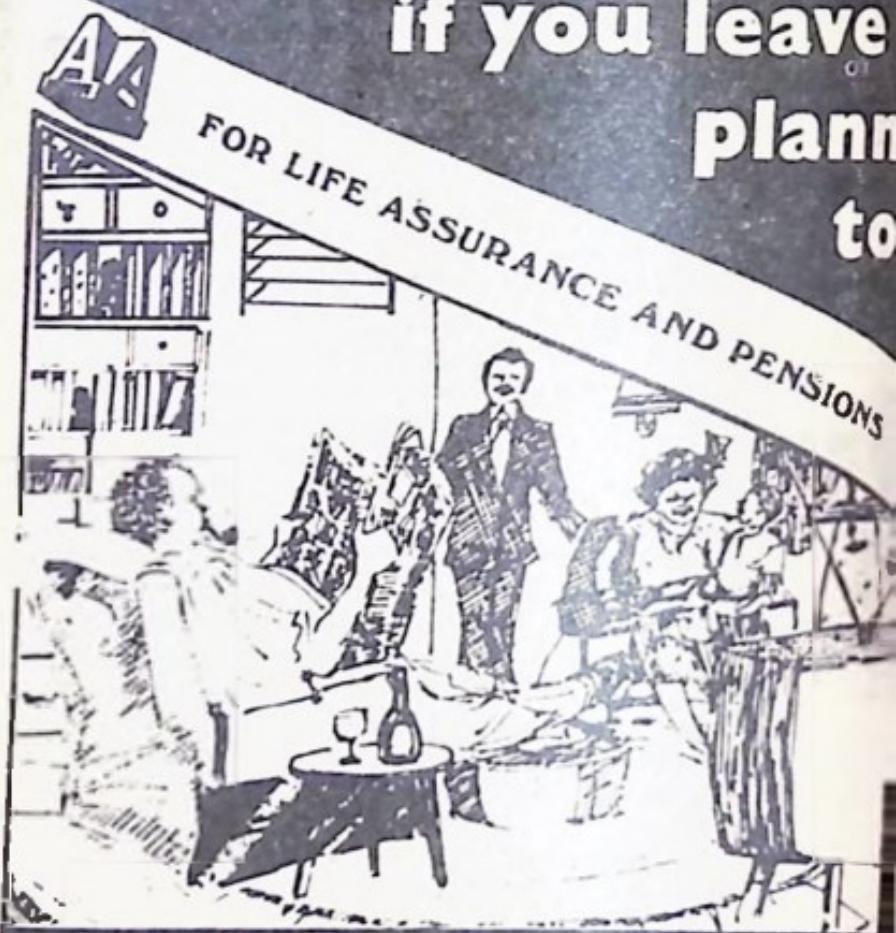
**January 24, 1976**

The Federal Government ordered the United States to close down its radio monitoring station in the country. The centre, called Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), was located on Kachia Road in Kakuri, a few kilometres from the North-Central State capital of Kaduna. The centre, which would close down in April monitored foreign broadcasts. But a book entitled "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" written by two former CIA top officials, Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks, revealed that the centre was a CIA base in Nigeria.

**January 25, 1976**

The Ugep Army/Civilian disturbances in which 18 people were killed left 1,007 dwelling places damaged. In addition, more than 700 bicycles and motor vehicles were damaged and quantities of machinery, equipment and personal effects destroyed or looted. The Federal Government approved N1 million for relief work while the state government spent over N160,000.

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**January 26, 1976**

Four persons were killed in a riot between soldiers and civilians at Orile, Agege on the outskirts of Lagos, on January 25. More than 50 people were hurt during the riot while more than 100 houses were burnt down. Property worth thousands of naira were either looted or destroyed, the police said.

The burnt houses included the palace of the Olu of Agege, Chief S.A. Orisanmi and that of a traditional chief, Chief Inu Agbedeyi.

**January 26, 1976**

Mr. Adebawale Adenekan Oyegbade was appointed the Olowu of Owu in Egba local Government Council area. The appointment, according to a gazette publication, took effect from January 7.

**January 28, 1976**

Pleadings were ordered by an Enugu High Court in a civil suit by members of the Trinity Methodist Church, Ogui, Enugu, against eight dignitaries of the Methodist Church of Nigeria. The action was filed by Mr. H.O. Chukwu, Mr. S.O. Chara and Mr. B.O.N. Eluwa and other members of the church at Ogui against the Patriarch, Professor E. Bolaji Idowu; Archbishop of Enugu, the Most Rev. Jonathan David, Archbishop of Calabar, the most Rev. F.U. Ekanem, and the Archbishop of Ibadan under the new constitution, the Most Rev. O.O. Orokoya. Other defendants were the Rt. Rev. J.O.E. Soremien, Rev. Nwafor Dimoji, the Rt. Rev. F. Sodipo, all Bishops under the new constitution and Mr. H.U. Osoka, Lay President of the church under the new constitution. The defendants were also trustees of the church. In the suit, the plaintiffs urged the court to declare the new constitution of the church which took effect from January 20, null and void and unconstitutional.

Alternatively, that the constitution should not apply to the Ogui church of Umuahia District of the Methodist Church of Nigeria. They also urged the court to stop the execution of "the deed of the constitution reform order" in respect of the new constitution. The plaintiffs also sought an injunction restraining the dignitaries from applying the new constitution to the members of the Trinity Methodist Church, Ogui, Enugu.

**January 29, 1976**

A three-man panel was set up by the Federal Government to look into the disturbances which occurred between civilians and some members of the armed forces at Orile, Agege, on the outskirts of Lagos. The panel would investigate the circumstances which led to the disturbances at Orile, Agege on Sunday, January 25, 1976, identify the immediate causes of the disturbances and look into and recommend ways of preventing future disturbances in the area.

**February 1, 1976**

The headmaster of Mayflower School, Dr. Tai Solarin, joined the directorate of the National Youth Service Corps. An Advocate of the Service corps, but a constant critic of the way it was run, Dr. Solarin joined 16 others.

The Directorate was reconstituted with Major-General Olufemi Olutoye as the chairman. Some other members were Prof. A.I.I. Ette, Dr. M.A. Nwachukwu, Activist Ebenezer Babatope, Malam U.S. Maigida and Miss Laraba Daggash. Others were Mr. J.A. Okunola, Dr. Ayo Binitie, Mr. R. A. Elegbe, Col. A. Bali, Alhaji Ismaila Gwarzo, Mr. A. Lamikona, Mrs. Kofo Olawoye, Mr. O. Inyang, Mr. J.A. Labinjo and Lt.-Col. Solomon Omojokun.

The directorate was the governing body of the Corps. The membership of the directorate was to last for three years.

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**February 1, 1976**

The death was announced of Mr. Justice Ezekiel Agboola Caxton-Martins, aged 61, late Mr. Justice Caxton-Martins went on voluntary retirement in 1971 after 21 years service.

**February 3, 1976**

A strange man was found in Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo's plane. The man was said to have got inside the plane as Lt.-General Obasanjo, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, (now Head of State) got set to fly out to Angola. The man was said to have trailed the Chief of Staff from the Dodan Barracks to the Lagos Airport. He went in an Air Force helicopter which brought government officials to the airport. The man was later handed over to the military securitymen at the airport.

**March 3, 1976**

Seven new states were created by the Federal Government, bringing to 19, the number of states in the country. The 12-state structure was created in 1967. The new states were announced by the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammad, in a dawn broadcast in Lagos. They are Ogun State, with the capital at Abeokuta; Ondo State, the capital at Akure; Oyo State has its capital at Ibadan — all carved out of the present Western State.

The former East-Central State was split into two — Imo State and Anambra State, while the present North Western State also divided into two states — namely Niger State and Sokoto State. Niger State's capital is Minna while Sokoto State has Sokoto as its capital. Two states emerged from the old Benue-Plateau State. They are Benue and Plateau States. Benue's capital is Makurdi. Plateau State has its capital at Jos. The former North-Eastern State was split into three Bauchi States, with the capital at Bauchi; the second is Borno State with the capital at Maiduguri; Gongola State is the third state with the capital at Yola.

Seven of the old states remained un-

changed except for minor boundary adjustments. These are Lagos (Ikeja as the capital); North-Central, Kano, Rivers, Mid-Western (now Bendel State); South-Eastern (now Cross River State). The North-Central State now becomes Kaduna State.

The late General Muhammed then announced the names of the governors of the new states. They were: Lt. Commander Godwin Kanu (Imo State); Major I.D. Ikpeme (Ondo State); Lt.-Col. A. Shelleng (Benue State); Lt.-Col S.A. Balogun (Ogun State); Lt.-Col M.D. Jegu (Gongola State); Commander Nyako (Niger State and Lt.-Col. B. Kaliel (Bauchi State).

**February 4, 1976**

A new Chief Justice was appointed for the Bendel State. He was Mr. Justice Victor Orie-Whiskey. Mr. Justice Orie-Whiskey's appointment, approved by Supreme Military Council, was announced by Col. George Innih. Mr. Justice Orie-Whiskey, succeeded Mr. Justice Manson Begho, who retired voluntarily from the service in December, 1975.

**February 5, 1976**

The area south of Abuja was named the Federal Capital of Nigeria. The area of Izom village, north of Lehu village on the Kemi River, Semasu, Zui, Bassa, west of Ebagi in Kwara State, Ahinga, Buga, Odu, Karshi, Karu, a point north of Buari and Zuba villages occupies 8,000 square kilometres. This was contained in a decree promulgated in Lagos on February 5, 1976 by the Federal Government, titled "Federal Capital Territory Decree 1976."

**February 5, 1976**

A treasury cash officer with the Ogun State Ministry of Finance, Prince Frederick Adegunle Aroloye was again selected the Owa of Idanre in Akure Division.

Another contestant, Prince Benson Ibukun Aroloye, an electrical engineer, lost the contest.

#### February 6, 1976

Property worth N264,000 owned by the governor of former North-Western State, Alhaji Usman Faruk, was ordered to be forfeited to the government. Making the order in its White Paper on the report of the Assets Investigation Panel in Lagos, the Federal Government said the forfeiture was to enable him make up the deficiency of N266,668 he earned.

#### February 6, 1976

The controversial multi-naira Palm Royal Motel, owned by the former governor of the Bendel State, Osaigbovo Ogbemudia, was confiscated by the Federal Government. Ogbemudia's 10 farms, located in various parts of the state, were also placed in the custody of the State government. These decisions were contained in the Federal Government's views on the report of the Federal Assets Investigation Panel, 1975 published in Lagos.

#### February 6, 1976

Mr. Musa Muhammadu Bello presented credentials to President Agostinho Neto as our envoy to the strife-torn African territory of Angola.

#### February 6, 1976

The statement of income and expenditure of Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson, former governor of Lagos State, during his tenure of office was satisfactory. This view was made known in Lagos by the Federal Government in its White Paper on the report of the Assets Investigation Panel. Brigadier Johnson and Brigadier Oluwole Rotimi were the two former governors cleared by the Federal Government following the findings of the panel.

#### February 7, 1976

Mr. Justice S.O. Okuribido of the panel on army-chief Ugep, submitted his report. In the report, the late Head of State Murtala Mohammed said the panel was much disturbed about the manner in which there appeared to be a pattern of violent incidents at Epe Agbogba.

#### February 8, 1976

Equatorial Guinea nationalised the island in the wake of political economic unrest following the return of Nigerian labour from the island. They took refuge in Calabar, Cross River State.

#### February 9, 1976

The heads of service and secretaries to the government of Ondo and Ogun states were appointed. They were Mr. Degan, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Works and Transport and Mr. Iwajomo. Mr. Degun was appointed to Ogun State and Mr. Iwajomo to the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Ondo State. Mr. C.S.O. Akande was appointed to the government of the former Ondo State and head of service, was appointed as head of service and secretary to the government of Oyo State. Appointments were made in connection with the creation of Ogun, Ondo and Oyo states.

#### February 10, 1976

The External Affairs Commissioner Joseph Garba warned the nation against its detractors. "Our detractors are increasing as a result of our revised foreign policy", he said on arrival in the United States of America.

#### February 10, 1976

An assistant hospital was appointed for the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu. He will



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Asuzu Aywunobi, who, until his new appointment was a senior administrative officer in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH).

#### February 10, 1976

The dismissed managing director of the Pobod Supplies Limited, Mrs. M.G. Alagoa, was asked to refund N4,078,120.60 to the Rivers State Government. She was said to have misappropriated the money during her tenure of office as the managing director.

#### February 11, 1976

The new Olubadan was appointed to succeed Oba Shittu Akintola Oyetunde, who died in January, 1976. Aged 74, Chief Gbadamosi Akintola Adebimpe, who until his appointment was the Balogun of Ibadan and the most senior chief on the Balogun chieftaincy line, became the 35th Olubadan.

#### February 12, 1976

Six-man commission was set up to look into boundary problems arising from the creation of States. The commission, headed by a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Muhammadu Nasir, faced five major tasks:

- \* Examine the boundary adjustment problems identified by the Irikefe Panel on the creation of states;
- \* Specify which areas of Andoni and Nkoro in Opobo Division of the Cross River State should be in the Rivers State and which areas of Ndoni should form part of the Rivers or Imo States;
- \* Investigate and define the boundaries of any other area, district or division which might be brought to the notice of the panel;
- \* To define inter-state boundaries, especially in cases of inter-governmental official disputes; and
- \* Make recommendations on the fore-

going terms and any other material to boundary adjustment states structure. While the boundary adjustment problem by the Irikefe Panel, the nation would, in particular look

The Egbema villages in Rivers States; The Ndoki areas in the River and Imo States; An Umakpu clan in Oguta Division; Alulu, Oburu, Mbano and Okpella Community Council areas in Owerri, Imo State; Ette in Igbo-Ezue, Olumbanasa and Ozam in Arochukwu Division in Anambra State; The Ogoja, Aba Urban Division; The villages of Ibana, Ikot Utin, Ikot Uko, Ikot Ekpeyong, Ikot Umo and Ineme and Okot in Ikot Ekpene of the Cross River State; The Ogoja, chukwu boundaries in the Imo, River States; The Itu Mbama, Cross River State; The Biasa district in the Akamkpa Division, River State; The Ere-Ijebu, River and Imo States; The Idan in the Cross River State; The Idan in Obubra Division in Cross River State; The villages of Sapele and Ondo State; The Ikales clan in the Community in Okitipupa Division, State.

The other members of the commission were Mr. J.D. Ogundere, Solicitor General of the Federation; Mr. R.O. Compton, Director of Federal Surveys; Mr. G. O. Odebiyi, Mr. Andrew Obuya and Mr. L.

#### February 13, 1976

There was an abortive coup attempt at Kaduna. Col. B.S. Dimka, General Murtala Muhammed was reported missing. The coup leaders aimed gun shots at his car outside the office soon after 8.00 am. Workers at Dodan Barracks reported fighting between the dissident troops and their loyal guards.

report from Ilorin said the governor of Kwara State, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo was seen. Also not in his office was the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Samila K. A., who was reported being away in an undisclosed mission. The Aid-de-Camp to the late Head of State was also missing.

Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo became Nigeria's new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. General Obasanjo was unanimously appointed the Head of State by the Supreme Military Council in succession to the assassinated General Muhammed. The Council also appointed Lt-Col. Musa Yar'Adua, Federal Commissioner for Transport, as the new Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters. The Council said the appointments were made "in the interest of the peace and stability of the nation." The appointment raised the new Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, to the rank of Brigadier.

#### January 15, 1976

Lt-Col. B.S. Dimka, the army officer who led the coup of February 13, 1976, was declared a "wanted person" by the police. Lt-Col Dimka, 33 was wanted for treason and murder.

#### February 15, 1976

The assassinated Head of State, General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, laid to rest in Kano.

#### February 16, 1976

A condolence book was opened for the benefit of people who wished to express their condolences for the late General Murtala Muhammed. The book was at the reception room, State House, Marina.

#### February 16, 1976

It came to light that shortly after Lt-Col. Dimka killed General Muhammed and stormed the NBC, he went to British High Commission office, in Lagos, to get

in touch with General Gowon in Britain. A report from Reuter's correspondent in Lagos, Collins Fox, said Lt-Col. Dimka called at the High Commission with three armed soldiers at about 9.15 a.m. The report said Lt-Col. Dimka, who was in uniform, entered the High Commission building declaring: "I am the new Head of State."

#### February 17, 1976

Reuter's offices in Lagos were closed down by the police. The area manager of the news agency in Lagos, Mr. Colin Fox was, ordered to leave the country immediately while the agency's apartment at Campbell Street, Lagos, was sealed up and placed under heavy security guard.

#### February 18, 1976

The Federal Government said General Gowon knew of the abortive coup.

#### February 21, 1976

The Lagos International Airport at Ikeja was re-named Murtala Muhammed Airport in honour and memory of the assassinated Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed. The decision to re-name the airport was taken by the Supreme Military Council in Commemoration of the outstanding and selfless services of the departed leader.

The Supreme Military Council also approved measures to provide financial assistance to the family of the late general. Similar measures were to be taken in respect of Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, Lieutenant Akinsehinwa as well as the orderly and driver of General Muhammed who were also killed by the coup plotters.

#### February 21, 1976

An acting governor was appointed for Kwara State. He was Major John Aoajide Adedude of 2nd Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army Headquarters, Ibadan.

**February 22, 1976**

The governors of Imo and Anambra States, Lt.-Commander Godwin Kanu and Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, announced the establishment of nine ministries in each of their states. The new arrangements made major changes in the former ministerial set up of the Anambra State Government in particular where 14 ministries were contracted into nine ministries. Official statements issued from the cabinet offices, Owerri and Enugu, respectively, showed that 26 Permanent Secretaries were also appointed in the two states — 14 for Imo and 12 for Anambra.

**February 23, 1976**

Twenty-seven commissioners were named for Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States. The Commissioners in the old Western State were retained, but deployed to their respective states of origin which came into being following the creation of seven more states in the federation.

**February 24, 1976**

There was a drop of N222 million in Federal Government's revenue from direct taxes during the first six months of 1975/76 financial year as compared with the revenue collected during the same period of 1974/75 financial year. According to a government statement of account published by the Accountant-general of the federation, Mr. W.T. Dambo, the revenue from direct tax during the six month period was N1,648,824,191 as against N1,871,664,735 collected during the same period of 1974/75 financial year. During the 1975/76 financial year, the government expected to collect a revenue of N3,422,449,104 as direct tax. But N378,099,708 revenue from customs and excise during the first six months of the financial year was over N144 million more than revenue from the same source during the same period of the 1974/75 financial year.

**February 26, 1976**

Ten emirs and chiefs were solidly behind the ferment. The traditional rulers and Kaduna States said they unity and stability of the men, led by the Sultan of Abubakar, pledged to work hard for the unity and nation to ensure progress. The Chief made them called on the Head of General Olusegun Obasanjo, him on the death of Gen Muhammed. The traditional r. ed the Emirs of Gwandu, Zaria, Argungu and Dau were the Emir of Joma'aard: Kagoro and Birnin Guari.

**February 27, 1976**

Chief Gbadamosi Akala was installed the Olubadan in the Oyo State capital. He 35th Olubadan, succeeding Oyetunde who died in 1976.

**February 28, 1976**

The Deji of Akure, Col. Adesida received his staff of ceremony was performed by the Oyo State, Col. David Jr assisted by Major Ita Dak governor of Ondo State.

The Oba, whose appointment 43rd Deji was approved by a Brigadier Oluwole Rotimi, was traditionally on August 11, 1976.

**February 28, 1976**

Anambra Governor, Lt.-Col. Atom Kpera, ordered an inquiry into Estavision and Sons Ltd., the State company capital of Anambra. The company was established by the former administration at a cost of N350,000.

sion sets. In the terms of reference of five-man panel, it was required to investigate the circumstances leading to establishment of the Company and ascertain whether any feasibility study undertaken before it was established to what extent. It was to ascertain money and credits received by or made to company from whatever proper accounts were kept. It was to determine money and credits received by or made to company from whatever source. The panel which was headed by an Enugu lawyer, Mr. P.C. Akpamgbo, was also to find out whether such money and credits were properly applied to achieve the objectives for which the company was established. It was to find out also if proper accounts were kept and inquire into the staffing, promotions and method of recruitment of the company. The Akpamgbo inquiry was, in addition, to ascertain whether any employee or public officer in any way connected with the company, used his relationship with the company.

Other members of the panel included Mr. S.O.I. Ezenwugo, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Housing, Lands and Survey.

#### February 28, 1976

Mr. L.E. Scott-Emuakpor, a deputy director in the Federal Ministry of Information and one time Counsellor-minister (information) in the Nigerian High Commission, London, was promoted Federal Director of Information. Mr. Scott-Emuakpor, who was born in 1930, joined the ministry of Information in 1960 as a senior information officer. He was posted to London in 1973.

#### March 1, 1976

The Eze of Obosi, Igwe Iweka II, won a ten month legal battle over his throne. Justice Phillip Nnaemeka-Agu, sitting the Onitsha High Court, struck out the civil action which challenged the Igwe's

appointment to the stool with N2,116 costs.

Ajuju priest, Mr. Anemeka Anene, a farmer, Mr. B.N. Ochokwu and Prince Abemobi Odibe, all of Umuota quarters, Obosi, filed a civil suit at the High Court seeking a declaration that Igwe Iweka II was not the traditional ruler of Obosi in Idemili Division.

#### March 1, 1976

The Olukare of Ikare, Alhaji Amusa Momoh III died in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital, aged 52. Born in 1924, the late Olukare was educated at Oduduwa College, Ile-Ife. He was branch manager for John Holt and Company before he was crowned the Olukare in 1966.

#### March 1, 1976

There was a large outbreak of measles and venereal disease in Zaria, Kaduna State. Four hundred and forty-four cases of measles were said to have been reported in Zaria alone.

#### March 3, 1976

The following statement, signed by the chairman of the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, was issued in Lagos. The Daily Times Group board, at its two-day meeting held on Monday and Tuesday, March 1 and 2, 1976, considered the report of the panel appointed by the Federal Government to investigate the Daily Times organisation. The board accepted most of the recommendations whilst some were accepted with modifications. The board rejected the recommendation that "the Group Managing Director should restrict himself to purely administrative functions, and on no account must he interfere with editorial functions."

The board felt that as chief executive of the organisation, the group managing director, apart from administrative functions, should be able to give leadership



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and guidance to the various heads of departments and divisions in the organisation, including the editor-in-chief. The board decided to remove from its services, in the interest of stability and future progress of the company, a number of employees, namely: Henry Odukomaya; Areoye Oyebola, Gbolabo Ogunsanwo; A.O. Onadipe; Albert Egwuatu; J.O. Oke; Sola Odunfa; Ayo Adefolaju, and Alhaji Ishola Lawal.

It was also decided to accept the recommendation of the panel that certain posts be abolished. The posts were: Editorial Manager, Executive Editor (Magazines), Publisher, Assistant Publisher, Production Controller, Deputy Production Manager, Sales Office Manager, Group Electrical Engineer and Group Personnel Manager. The then incumbents of these posts were redeployed where practicable. It was decided to constitute the editorial department into a division to be headed by the Chief Executive (Special Duties) whose designation was changed to editor-in-chief. All editors of the company's publications report to him.

#### March 4, 1976

The Board of Directors of the Daily Times of Nigeria appointed Mr. Tony Momoh as the acting editor of the Daily Times with immediate effect. Mr. Momoh, 37, joined the Daily Times in 1962 as a sub-editor in training. At various times later, he was assistant editor of the paper, editor, Spear Magazine, and group training manager of the Times Newspaper Training Centre. Mr. Momoh, who for four years the Secretary of the Nigerian Guild of Editors, hold the B.A. (Hons) Mass Communications and LL.B (Hons) degrees of the University of Lagos. He was called to the Bar in 1975 after he attended the Nigerian Law School.

#### March 5, 1976

A new feature was introduced at the Police College, Ikeja. The feature was the ceremonial change of guards. Reminiscent of the famous change of guards at Buckingham Palace, London, the ceremony was to be monthly at the College, starting at 9 a.m. on the last Sunday of every month. A statement by the Police Force Headquarters, Lagos said the ceremony was revived to inculcate into recruits the importance of the change of guards.

#### March 6, 1976

Nigeria's most wanted man Lt.-Col. Bukar Suka Dimka, was found. Dimka leader of February 13 abortive coup in which Gen. Murtala Ramat was killed, was found near Abakaliki in Anambra State.

#### March 6, 1976

The University of Ife authorities embarked on mass screening of credentials of all employees. The exercise, which began in the previous week, affected more than 2,000 senior and junior staff of the institution.

#### March 8, 1976

Alhaji Babatunde Jose quit the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., after serving for about 33 years. Alhaji Jose, a former Chairman/Managing Director of the company, retired from the company with effect from March 8, 1976.

#### March 9, 1976

Some of the weapons seized during a police search in the Rivers State were discovered from inside the personal car of the State former governor, Mr. Alfred Dietrich Spiff. The Police said two military rifles, three pistols and ammunition were discovered in the premises and Mr. Dietrich Swiss francs, United States and Canadian dollars to be unlawfully possessed.

**March 10 1976**

Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves formerly held mostly in sterling, were redistributed into various convertible currencies. The governor of the Central Bank, Malam Adamu Ciroma, said that the move was to protect the reserves from fluctuations in world currency values. Besides sterling, Nigeria holds West German marks, Swiss francs, United States and Canadians dollars and Japanese yen.

Malam Ciroma said the redistribution was necessary in view of the increased volume of Nigeria's trade which required payments to be made in various currencies.

**March 10, 1976**

Oba Abraham Olayinka Okupe of Iperu, in Ijebu-Remo Division of Ogun State died, after reigning for 37 years.

**March 10, 1976**

Four super residential houses, near Dodan Barracks — the seat of the Supreme Military Council were taken over by the Federal Government. The houses are situated at 18, 18A, 20 and 22 Alhaji Ribadu Road, South West, Ikoyi. An official gazette, signed by the Federal Commissioner for Works, Captain Olufemi Olumide said the houses were being acquired for public purposes.

**March 11, 1976**

Thirty-two assassins were executed in round one. The Commissioner for Defence, Major-General Bisalla was one of the 31 Army officers and a civilian executed in Lagos. They were shot by firing squad. They were among the first of those found guilty as a result of February 13 abortive coup. Killed during the coup were the former Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed and the Kwara State Governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

Those executed were: Maj. I.D. Bisalla, Lt. William Seri, WO Monchong, Major I.B. Rub, Richard Dungdang, Major KK Sgt. Sale Pankshin, Capt. MR Lt.-Col. A.R. Aliyu, Major CD Capt. M. Parvwang, Mr. Abdulkarim, Capt. J.F. Idi, Lt. Peter Coker, Wakias, Major Ola Ogunmeka, hammed, Lt. O. Zagmi, Lt. ELI leng, Lt. S. Wayah, Lt. Col. Te Ahmadu Pege, Col. D.S. Wya, § Javan, Lt.-Col. T.K. Adamu, WO Pankshin, Lt.-Col. A.B. Umon, I Dakup Seri, Capt. A.A. Aliyu, Mr. Kasai, Capt. Augustine Dawure; Peter Temlong was found guilty sentenced to life imprisonment, Mr. Mshellia.

**March 11, 1976**

The Bendel State Government over the management of seven houses in Lagos and Ibadan. The houses were Plaza, Roxy (Apapa), (Ebute Metta), Odeon (Ebute Metta), Scala (Ibadan) and (Ibadan). They were among landholdings forfeited to the government's former Federal Commissioner for Information, Mr. Edwin Clark.

**March 12, 1976**

The senate of the University of Nsukka, expelled five students from the institution. Five other students were suspended for the rest of the first session, while 62 others were suspended for the rest of the second term. All who were expelled and suspended were members of the proscribed pirate confraternity of the institution. The senate also imposed a fine of N20.00 each on all the members of the pirate confraternity.

**March 12, 1976**

Three former commissioners in A

administration were found to have abused their offices. They were: Mrs. Flora Nwakuche, Mr. Anthony Mogbo and Mr. Martin Elechi, who were accused of gross abuse of office. They were found to have allocated plots indiscriminately to their relatives or the people who were their supporters and students who were hardly in a position to develop them.

#### **March 14, 1976**

Fire-disaster at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, left properties worth N2,000,000 damaged. The fire, which engulfed the whole laboratory and the main office of the faculty of veterinary medicine, took fire fighters in Zaria more than four hours to bring under control.

#### **March 15, 1976**

Three new governors were appointed by the Supreme Military Council. The new governors were Col. Dan Suleiman of the Airforce, who was assigned to Plateau State; Lt.-Col. M.A. Amin, also of the Airforce took charge of Borno State, and Captain H. Abdulahi of the Navy went to Bendel State.

The former Governor of Bendel State, Col. George Innihi, was reassigned to Kwarra State, while the former Governor of Plateau State, Col. A. Mohammed, was posted to Supreme Headquarters, Lagos.

#### **March 16, 1976**

The police placed a reward of N20,000 on the two soldiers at large in connection with the abortive coup of February 13. The soldiers were Captain Dauda Usman and Sergeant Clement Yildar, who were declared wanted for treason and murder because of their involvement in the coup.

#### **March 17, 1976**

Two High Court judges in the former East Central State Judiciary were retired

from the service. They were Mr. Justice W.O. Egbuna and Mr. Justice G.C.U. Agbako. This was disclosed by the acting Chief registrar, Mr. C.O. Ike, while announcing the new postings for 15 judges to various divisions in both Imo and Anambra States.

#### **March 17, 1976**

It is now an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment for anyone to propagate, by any means, any false allegation of corruption against any public officer. The new law, titled: "Public Officers (protection against false accusation) Decree 1976, took effect from July 29, 1975. It defined public officers as: Any member of the Supreme Military Council; any member of the National Council of States or Federal Executive Council; the Military Governor of a State; any Commissioner in the government of the Federation or a state; any member of the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Navy, the Nigerian Air Force or the Nigerian Police force. Also included in the list of those defined as public officers is any person who holds any office in: The public service of the Federation or a state within the meaning of the constitution of the Federation or a state; the service of a body whether corporate or unincorporate, established under a federal or state law, or a company in which any of the governments in the federation has controlled interests.

#### **March 18, 1976**

Prices of all motor vehicles were reduced by about 14 per cent with immediate effect. Buying commissions which usually went to third parties in the country's international trade were also removed. From thenceforth, all international trade, all purchases were to be made directly from the manufacturers.

**March 18, 1976**

Mr. Justice M.A. Aghoghovia, a judge of the High Court of Bendel State, retired voluntarily from the services from March 4. Mr. Justice Aghoghovia joined the service in 1959 as a magistrate in the former Western Region. He was promoted chief magistrate on November 1, 1963, and served for a brief period as Chief registrar of the judicial department. He was appointed a substantive judge of the High Court of the State on February 24, 1971.

**March 18, 1976**

The first yearly conference of the Nigerian Association of Law Librarians was held in Lagos, at the Nigerian Law School, Victoria Island.

**March 18, 1976**

The Permanent Secretary in the Plateau State Ministry of Education, Mr. S.S. Gofwen was suspended from office with immediate effect. The suspension order followed Mr. Gofwen's alleged dubious role as the chairman of a panel set up on December 12, 1975 to probe anomalies in the bulk purchase of cement made by the former Benue Plateau State Ministry of Works between 1970 and 1973.

**March 19, 1976**

The Federal Government took over all the Teacher Training Colleges throughout the Federation. The colleges included such famous ones as St. Andrew's College, Oyo; Wesley College, Ibadan; Baptist College, Iwo and St. Leo's College, Abeokuta.

**March 19, 1976**

Civil servants in the Federal Public Service Number 98,877 at the end of 1975 of this number 24,679 were senior and intermediate officers while 74,198 were junior posts. These were contained in the 18th yearly report of the Federal Public Service Commission for 1975.

**March 19, 1976**

The acting Justice of the Court of Appeal of the Cross River State, Justice Edem Kooffreh and four justices of the peace in Calabar who were the residents for Opobo, Mr. Solomon Udo; the resident for Mr. Eyo Udo Usukumah, the resident for Eket, Asuquo Bassey Offiong and resident for Ikom, Silvanus Robson.

**March 19, 1976**

Constable Jika Iya who was promoted away Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

**March 20, 1976**

Radio, telex and other wireless communications equipment which were among communications equipment found in the house of dismissed Governor, Samuel Ogbemudia. The communications equipment was uncovered during a swoop on the residence of the ex-governor at New Benin, Benin City, Bendel.

**March 21, 1976**

The management of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation banned immediate effect, the playing of records and tape recordings made under the former administration of the ousted head of state, General Murtala Muhammed Gowon.

**March 22, 1976**

Three students of the University of Lagos were expelled for indiscipline and disorderly behaviour. Seven others were suspended for various periods of time for the same offence. The action was taken "their part in the event which led to the death of a Part De Student of the university on February 20, 1976."

**March 22, 1976**

The Kwara State accountant-general, Mr. M.A. Gbegbaje retired from the Nigerian public service. Mr. I.E. Oyebo

deputy, was acting as accountant-general. Mr. Gbegbaje was the chairman of the panel which probed the affairs of Daily Times.

#### March 22, 1976

Mr. George Babajide Hamilton was appointed the General Manager for the Nigerian Petroleum Refinery Company Ltd., Port Harcourt. He has been acting in that capacity since August, 1975. The appointment took effect from February.

#### March 23, 1976

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Lagos Branch, condemned the appointment of judges as attorney-generals. The association in a resolution, expressed the view that the appointment of judges as attorney-generals did not befit the dignity of the high office and sacred institution of the judiciary.

#### March 24, 1976

A spiritual leader in Achalla, Njikoka division of Anambra State was installed as the traditional ruler of the town. He was Igwe Phillip Igwemma who was a faith healer for many years. In appreciation of his people's gesture, Igwe Igwemma donated four of his houses worth N100,000 to the community.

#### March 26, 1976

The acting Chief Justice of the Cross River State, Mr. Justice Edem Kooffreh, advocated that the law should be amended so that a chief registrar or his deputy might keep his judicial power and preside over cases in court when the need arose. This advocacy was made at the third early conference of the chief registrars of the federation in Calabar.

#### March 26, 1976

One of the reasons the Federal Government decided to change its capital is

because the total land space of Lagos estimated at 67.12 square kilometres was grossly inadequate for use as the federal capital alone. Another reason was that the influx of officials into Lagos during the implementation of the Third Development Plan would likely impede efficiency and successful administration.

The reasons were contained in a Federal Government White Paper on a report of the panel on the location of the Federal capital released to the public.

#### March 27, 1976

The Legal Education (Consolidation, etc) Decree 1976, superseded the Legal Education Act 1962, and allowed Nigeria Bar Association more members in the Nigeria Council of Legal Education. Under the decree, the Chief Justice of the Federation ceased to be the automatic chairman of the Council. It gave the Federal Executive Council the prerogative of appointing the chairman on the recommendation of the Federal Attorney-General. The other members, the reconstituted council were:-

- \* Attorneys-general of the States, or where there are no attorneys-general, the solicitors-general of the States;

- \* A representative of the Federal Ministry of Justice to be appointed by the attorney-general of the federation;

- \* The head of the faculty of law of any recognised university in Nigeria whose course of legal studies is approved by the council as sufficient qualification for admission to the Nigerian Law School;

- \* The President of the Nigerian Bar Association;

- \* Ten persons entitled to practise as legal practitioners in Nigeria, of not less than 10 years standing and selected or elected by the Nigerian Bar Association;

- \* The Director of the Nigerian Law School; and

- \* Two persons who must be authors of published learned works in the field of

law, to be appointed by the attorney of the federation.

A person appointed as chairman of the Council shall, unless he previously resigns or is removed from office, hold office for four years and shall, on ceasing to hold office be eligible for appointment.

#### March 30, 1976

The N2 million Choba Bridge in Rivers State was declared open by State's Governor, Lt.-Col. Zamani Lekwot.

#### March 31, 1976

The gross revenue of the Federal Government for the financial year which began on April 1 was estimated at a record of N5.7 billion. Out of this amount, N1.4 billion went to the states in the form of statutory appropriations, while another N61.5 million went to them as non-statutory allocation in 1976-77. This was announced by the Head of State, Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, in his first nation-wide budget broadcast to the nation.

#### March 31, 1976

Sergeant Jiga Iya was presented with a gift of N50 by a philanthropist for arresting Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka at Abakaliki in Anambra State. The Onowu of Nteje, Chief Akwaeze Uodigwe, made the donation at Nteje, Anambra State, during his installation as the traditional prime minister of the town. Chief Uodigwe said that he made the donation in appreciation of the gallantry displayed by Sergeant Iya.

#### March 31, 1976

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade announced promotions of 20 senior staff in the administrative department of the institution. The director of students' affairs, Mr. J.A. Okunlola and the director of academic affairs, Mr. B.A. Olugunna were both promoted senior deputy registrars while Mr. J.G.O. Adegbite, Mr. J.O.

Popoola and Mr. O.A. Lokulu former senior assistant registrar promoted to deputy registrar. Joye A. Aluko and Mr. D.O. Odebiyi were promoted principal registrars. Others included Mrs. C. O. Odebiyi to Principal pharmacist, Mr. V. O. Odebiyi to deputy bursar.

#### April 1, 1976

The Federal Government has declared the nation of the illegality in exporting footstuff because such meat has been banned. The new law was signed into law by the President on March 28, 1976. The Export Prohibition Order 1976, which took effect on April 1. Also banned under the ban was the exportation of sawn or unsawn) or in any shape or form.

#### April 1, 1976

Import duty on all types of fish imported for food production was abolished. Also abolished was the duty on stockfish. The duty on gari, cotton, seed oil, and all cocoyam was reduced from 33 1/3 per cent to 10 per cent. They duty on sardines was reduced from 10 per cent to free.

The highlights of the government's current expenditure were Customs, N15.8 million; Police, N168.9 million; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, N62.3 million; Ministry of Finance, N827.1 million; Ministry of Economic Development, N15.8 million; Ministry of Education, N738.6 million; Ministry of Establishment, N25.4 million; Ministry of External Affairs, N82.0 million; Ministry of Finance, N81.0 million.

Cabinet Office, N15.8 million; Police, N168.9 million; Ministry of Culture and Rural Development, N62.3 million; Ministry of Defense, N15.8 million; Ministry of Economic Development, N15.8 million; Ministry of Education, N738.6 million; Ministry of Establishment, N25.4 million; Ministry of External Affairs, N82.0 million; Ministry of Finance, N81.0 million.

ince, N81.0 million; Ministry of  
lth, N108.2 million; Ministry of Infor-  
mation, N70.9 million; Ministry of Inter-  
Affairs, N54.9 million; Ministry of de,  
N10.0 million; Ministry of Trans-  
t, N14.1 million; Ministry of Works,  
15.8 million; Ministry of Social Deve-  
ment, Youths and Sports, N23.7 mil-  
1.

#### April 1, 1976

Both the mainland and island areas of  
gos became flooded after a heavy  
mpour which started in the early  
urs. The area mostly affected was Simp-  
n Street of Isale Eko area of Lagos  
and.

#### April 2, 1976

The new Osemwaa of Lredo, Oba  
obert Adekolurejo was installed. He was  
o presented with the instrument and  
ff of office by the Governor of Ondo  
ata, squadron leader, Ita David Ikpeme.

#### April 3, 1976

Nigeria made a mockery of Morocco's  
aim to African soccer championship  
hen the Green Eagles flew high to a con-  
incing 3-1 win in the first leg tie of their  
lympic elimination series at the National  
tadium, Lagos.

#### April 4, 1976

Lagos Socialite Iyabo Olorunkoya was  
ack home after serving a jail term in  
ritain. Iyabo was sentenced to a four-  
ear imprisonment on March 5, 1974. She  
as found guilty by a London Court on  
harges of conspiracy and illegally attempt-  
ing to import Indian hemp into Britain.

#### April 4, 1976

Hundreds of prospective General Certi-  
icate of Education (GCE) candidates who  
hanged the WAEC office in Kaduna to  
btain forms went home disappointed as  
hey were told that the forms were not

available. The candidates were for the  
November 1976 -January 1977 GCE Or-  
dinary and Advanced Level papers.

#### April 7, 1976

Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu pleaded guilty  
to the charges of publishing false informa-  
tion against the late Head of State in the  
October 1975 issue of African Spark. Dr.  
Ohonbamu earlier pleaded not guilty.

#### April 7, 1976

Margaret Chinwe Ikokwu-Dyoma died  
at the age of 35. Until her death at the  
Lagos University Teaching Hospital she  
was the Science Editor of the Daily Times.  
She was a science graduate of the Univer-  
sity of Ibadan. She was once a science  
research officer in the Federal Research  
Institute, Oshodi, near Lagos. She was  
survived by three children, her parents,  
brothers and sisters.

#### April 8, 1976

The retired senior lecturer at the Lagos  
University, Dr. Obarogie Ohanbamu, was  
convicted by a Lagos High Court. But he  
came out of the court a freeman, smiling.  
He was discharged by Mr. Justice B.O.  
Kazeem. Yet, Ohonbamu did not go scot-  
free. He was given a proper dressing-down.  
And seriously cautioned.

#### April 8, 1976

Seven permanent secretaries were  
appointed in the Federal Public Service.  
They were Mr. J.J. Ebong, Federal Capital  
Development Authority; Mr. A.S.N. Egbo,  
Ministry of Information; Mr. S.A. Mora,  
Ministry of Health and Dr. J.O. Adekunle,  
Research Group and chairman, Prices,  
Productivity and Incomes Board, Cabinet  
Office.

The others were: Mr. G.O.P. Chikelu,  
Ministry of Economic Development; Mr.  
G.A. Fatoye, Ministry of Mines and Po-  
wers and Mr. A. Egbunu, Police Affairs  
Department Cabinet Office.

**April 8, 1976**

A deputy preventive commandant in the Customs and Excise, Mr. S.A. Ajayi was reduced in rank to an assistant preventive commandant with effect from June 29, 1974. This was in connection with a disciplinary action.

**April 8, 1976**

The death occurred in a road accident between Ijebu-Ode and Shagamu of an NBC producer, Mr. Uzodimma Okosieme. Mr. Okosieme's last radio production, broadcast on Friday, April 2, 1976 was "Better be late than be the late", a feature programme on road accident and safety.

Born in Onitsha 44 years ago, the late Mr. Okosieme started his broadcasting career with the Nigeria Broadcasting Service in 1950.

**April 9, 1976**

The Governor of Ogun State, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun commissioned the N30,000 Ijebu-Imodi rural electrification project at Imodi, near Ijebu-Ode. It was the first official assignment of the governor outside Abeokuta since the state's administration took off on April 1, 1976.

**April 10, 1976**

Two people were killed in a plane crash at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. Two other persons, who were also occupants of the aircraft, were badly burnt. Airport sources gave the names of the two dead men as John Adefila and Ayo Lapade, while the names of the two "survivors" were given as M.O. Adegbile and P. D. Branco.

**April 11, 1976**

Lady Bella Manuwa, who lost her husband, Sir Samuel Manuwa, late in 1975, died in a car crash near Kano. Two men, Mr. M.O.D. Oshosanwo and Mr. G.I. Anyia with whom she served as directors of the Nigerian National Supply Company, also

died in the crash. The driver of the company's vehicle, Goddy Ndu, survived. The directors were in the process of establishing new depots for imported commodities.

**April 12, 1976**

The National Council of "Feed the Nation", was inaugurated by its chairman Shehu Musa Ya'Adua yesterday.

**April 12, 1976**

The Lagos office of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was sealed up by the police.

**April 13, 1976**

Seven hundred and forty-four persons, including 62 military personnel, serving various terms of imprisonment for smoking Indian hemp or for the lawful possession of it, were freed from prison.

**April 15, 1976**

A new director of the Director of Customs and Excise was appointed. He was Mr. Oyebode Oyelade. His appointment was comptroller of Customs and Excise.

**April 16, 1976**

A traditional Chief in Ogun State was warned not to wear a crown. His name is Lamina Adedeji Bakare, the Vice Itamarun, Ijebu-Imushin, in Ijebu. Chief Bakare was also warned not to parade himself as an Oba. The warning was made by the Secretary to the Government, Mr. A.A.K. Degun.

**April 16, 1976**

Examinations conducted by the West African Examinations Council will be held in two countries. The countries were the Republic of Benin and the United Kingdom.

**April 18, 1976**

Nigeria qualified for the soccer championships of the 1976 Olympics Games with a 3-2 goal aggregate. In the second of their zonal elimination final the Green Eagles lost to host Morocco by 1-0 Tangiers.

**April 18, 1976**

The Federal Ministry of Labour was organised. This was to improve its operational efficiency and effectiveness.

**April 20, 1976**

The Calabar campus of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, was closed down. The 100 students in the campus were also suspended indefinitely. The action by the university authority, came at the wake of students' rioting and rampage to press home their demand for mass transfer to the parent university at Nsukka.

**April 21, 1976**

Britain turned down Nigeria's demand to send General Yakubu Gowon home. The refusal was made known by the new British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, in his first major diplomatic decision.

**April 21, 1976**

Revd. Father Richard Fitzgerald died at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Abeokuta.

**April 22, 1976**

The commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Major-General G.S. Jalo, and four others joined the membership of the Supreme Military Council. They were sworn in by the Head of State, Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo. Others were Brigadier M.I. Wushishi, Commander of the 4th Infantry Division, Brig. A. Mohammed and Captain V.I. Oduwaiye, of the Nigerian Navy; Col. M. Buhari; Wing Commander O.E. Ukiwe and Mr. Buba Fika of Nigerian Police.

**April 24, 1976**

A journalist, the Rev. Father Dan Uzo Chiezey, a producer in the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos, Christian religion broadcasting section, was among two priests ordained by Roman Catholic Bishop Anthony Okogie. He was ordained at St. Dominic's Catholic Church, Yaba, Lagos.

**April 25, 1976**

The staff of the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., commended Alhaji Babatunde Jose's contributions to the growth of the newspaper industry generally and the Daily Times Group of newspapers in particular. The commendation was stated in an illuminated address presented to Alhaji Jose at a farewell party given by the staff at the Yoruba Tennis Club, Lagos.

**April 28, 1976**

Officials of the United States and Nigeria signed documents in Washington agreeing to mutual assistance in matters pertaining to lockhead aircraft scandal. With the agreement, the US was to furnish the Federal Government with all the facts relating to the N2 million bribe scandal in which some Nigerians were said to be involved in.

**April 28, 1976**

A tripartite agreement signed in the boardroom of the Daily Times of Nigeria in Legos, brought to an end the industrial action by a section of the staff which led to the stoppage of production of the Daily Times for two days. The agreement was signed by Mr. L.N. Namme (Management), Mr. Paul Epuh (Union) and Mr. M.A. Popoola (Federal Min. of Labour). The workers went on strike to press home their demand for increased leave allowance, payment of Chisolm award and other benefits.

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**April 29, 1976**

Hundreds of Nigeria Airways workers were locked out at the Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, for reporting for work etc.

**April 29, 1976**

A decree which provided for the reconstitution of the Army Council, Navy Board and the Air Council was published. The decree, titled "forces Acts (amendments) Decree, 1976" repealed the forces Acts (amendment) Decree, 1975. The members of the Army Council were: The Head of the Federal Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, who should be the chairman of the Council; the Chief of Army Staff; the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters; and the permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence. The Navy Board comprised the Head of the Federal Government (as the chairman); the Chief of naval staff; the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters; and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

**April 29, 1976**

A partial eclipse of the sun was observed in Lagos between 9 a.m and 11 a.m.

**April 30, 1976**

Six hundred answer sheets belonging to 100,000 candidates who sat for November/December, 1975 General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination, were abandoned in Benin.

**May 1, 1976**

The Lagos State Branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) instructed teachers to boycott interview of students into Secondary Schools for 1976-1977 academic session. The action was taken in a bid to force the Lagos State Government to accede to certain demands by the teachers.

**May 2, 1976**

Moves were made by Emirs from the

northern states to resolve the misunderstanding between the Alafin of Oyo, Lamidi Olayiwole Adeyemi and the shoun of Ogbomosho, Oladunni Oyewunmi Ajagungbade III. At the centre of the peace move was the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero.

**May 4, 1976**

Some students of the University of Ibadan kidnapped some academic staff and destroyed their belongings. The affected staff were Professor Obaro Ikime, Professor Olumbe Bassir, Prof. A.A. Fayemi and the registrar, Mr. Sam Okudu.

**May 4, 1976**

The College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt, was closed down indefinitely on the order of the Rivers State Governor, Col. Zamani Lekwot, following a riot there.

**May 5, 1976**

Teachers in Lagos State won a package deal based on the Akintola Williams recommendations. As a result, normal lectures resumed in all schools.

**May 6, 1976**

The death was announced in Abeokuta of the Ntioye of Ijemo Obado, Chief Emmanuel Ayodele Ajisafe-Moore, aged 67. Author of several books on Yoruba customs and tradition, Chief Ajisafe-Moore contributed immensely towards highlighting the Yoruba culture in general and that of the Egbas in particular.

**May 6, 1976**

The Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Lagos came out strongly in support of the Bishop of Lagos, the Rt. Rev. Festus Segun, over the row between him and the provost of the Cathedral Church of Christ, the Rev. Sape Johnson. The Bishop was opposed to certain changes introduced by the provost over the mode of worship at

the Cathedral.

**May 7, 1976**

For safety reasons, the Nigeria Airways pilots were restricted to statutory flying hours. They would not be required to do overtime except in an emergency. That was one of the recommendations of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, endorsed by Federal Commissioner for Labour, Major-General Henry Adefope.

**May 7, 1976**

A total of 724 officers in the Nigerian Army were promoted to higher ranks. Eighteen officers were promoted to the rank of Brigadier, 51 to Colonel and others to the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain and full Lieutenant. Among those promoted Brigadier were Col. Joe Garba, Col. J.O. Bajowa, I.N. Obeya, G.A.O. Alabi Isama, B.M. Usman, P.A. Eromabor, E.S.C. Armah and G.O. Ejiga. Some of those promoted to the rank of substantive Col. were Lieutenant Colonels S.E. Tuoyo, G.J. Omanayi, P.C. Tarfa, J.I. Omoja, M.P.S. Adamu, I. Babangida and P.U. Omu.

**May 9, 1976**

A 37-year-old chartered accountant with the University of Lagos, Mr. Iyiola Oyewale, was selected the Ataoja of Oshogbo, in Oyo State. Mr. Oyewale, a candidate from Matanmi ruling house, was unanimously elected when all six kingmakers headed by Chief Benjamin Oparinde voted in his favour.

**May 9, 1976**

The official installation of Oba Adobowale Adelekan Oyegbade as the Olowu was performed at Owu square in Abeokuta.

**May 10, 1976**

A white American was deported from Nigeria on the orders of the immigration

department. His claim as the son of the American Orthodox Bishop, discovered to be false. Abunbihi, came into Nigeria in 1975 with the American Orthodox Church.

**May 11, 1976**

Eighty-nine labour leaders in the country were ordered to declare themselves. The Adebiyi Commission, investigating the activities of trade union members, considered the declarations to be valid for 14 days.

**May 12, 1976**

Six students of the University of Maiduguri were expelled with immediate effect. The students, including three sons of Mr. Banji Adegboro, were arrested in connection with some disturbances on the campus.

**May 13, 1976**

The University of Benue was closed down indefinitely. This order was issued by the university senate, as a result of students' unrest.

**May 13, 1976**

A National News Agency office was closed in Nigeria. This was done in accordance with a published decree which took effect on May 10. The Agency was merged with the man board of directors under its chairman.

**May 14, 1976**

The Inspector-General of Police was relieved of some of his offices. Under a new arrangement, the inspector-general was no longer responsible for the commission of Police to the head of "E" department (Special Branch) of the force. It ceased to be his responsibility to establish the investigation branch or the technical aids to investigation.

**March 14, 1976**

An arms factory, believed to have been established more than five years ago, was discovered at a hide-out in Benin. Four persons believed to be the owners of a factory were arrested.

**May 15, 1976**

Seven more persons were executed by firing squad at the Kirikiri Prisons, Lagos, for their part in the abortive coup of February 13, 1976. Two of the seven were Lt.-Col. Bukar Suka Dimka who co-ordinated the coup and Mr. Joseph D. Gomwalk, once governor of the then Benue-Plateau State in the Gowon administration.

**May 18, 1976**

New prices for all motor vehicles were fixed by the Federal Government. The prices took effect from May 18, 1976.

**May 18, 1976**

The senior Nigerian petroleum engineers with Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) Ltd., were assigned to help restore the crude oil production activities in the newly independent Angola. The two Nigerians were Mr. Itaish Ogwuru and Mr. Adenrole Afolabi.

**May 19, 1976**

Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, whose name was mentioned twice at the cement probe, was cleared by the Belgrave tribunal. The tribunal explained that on each occasion that the General's name featured in the cement issue, "it was purely in the course of his normal duty."

**May 20, 1976**

All the 99 pupils who sat for the West African School Certificate Examination at Egba-Odeda High School, near Abeokuta in June 1976, failed. The school recorded zero per cent. This was revealed by the headmaster of the school, Mr. A.I.

Amoussovi, to the Ogun State Governor, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun.

**May 20, 1976**

The Editor of the Times International, Dr. Hezy O. Idowu, was appointed the Chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation by the Ogun State Government.

**May 21, 1976**

The Operation Feed the Nation was officially launched at the open space behind Dodan Barracks by Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo.

**May 21, 1976**

A plot of land No. 697 at Victoria Island belonging to Chief Anthony Enahoro, was forfeited to the Federal Government. In addition, Chief Enahoro refunded N37,972.41k to the coffers of the International Festival Committee.

**May 22, 1976**

The University of Benin Teaching Hospital ordered an inquiry into the death of its female employee, seven days after she died in a private hospital. The five-man committee was headed by Professor B.A. Oni-Okpaki. The inquiry committee was to find out if the woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Oviawe, was refused admission into the UBTH on May 10, 1976.

**May 23, 1976**

The Nigerian High Commission in London cancelled a memorial service for the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

**May 24, 1976**

A stiffer punishment was stipulated for workers who embarked on unauthorised industrial action. This was contained in a new decree published in Lagos, titled "Trade Disputes (Essential Services)

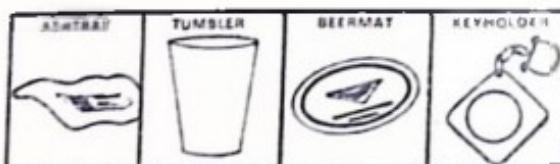
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Decree No. 23 of 1976."

#### May 25, 1976

A new set of oaths was released by the Federal Government to replace the former which swore an officer by "the Almighty God" and enjoined him to be faithful to the nation.

#### May 25, 1976

A number of the British Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO), Mr. David Boorman, was deported. Mr. Boorman was a chemistry teacher at Mary Knoll Secondary School, Okuku, Ogoja in the Cross River State.

#### May 27, 1976

Three officials of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) were among 15 men who appeared at Saint Anna Chief Magistrates' Court, Lagos, on charges of conspiracy, entering and stealing. They were Tairu Farauola (a supervisor), Mudashiru Balogun (clerk), and Umahon Atiba (a cargo marker).

#### May 27, 1976

The new managing director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd., (NIDB), Mr. Harry Mosunmola Osha, assumed duties at the bank's headquarters, Lagos. He succeeded Mr. S.B. Daniyan who retired from service after 12 years.

#### March 28, 1976

Six policemen, who turned criminals but continued to wear the forces uniform caught at Aba, Imo State. They stole N600 from Aba traders under false pretences.

#### May 29, 1976

Massive administrative shake-up was effected at the Nigerian Airways with senior staff being redeployed. The airlines

then acting public relations officer, Mr. Femi Ogunleye, said the removals had to do with offences of fraud, perpetual lateness and absenteeism.

#### May 29, 1976

At Majidun near Lagos, ten lives were lost in a single incident.

#### May 30, 1976

Two persons were killed and 13 others injured in a land riot between Ovonon and Afatura villages, near Ugep in Obubra Division of the Cross River State. In addition, 13 houses were burnt.

#### May 31, 1976

A Lagos lawyer, Tunji Braithwaite, and a former globe-trotter and public relations consultant, Olabisi Ajala, appeared at a Lagos Chief Magistrate's Court on charges of impersonation and obtaining documents without lawful authority.

#### June 1, 1976

Nigeria condemned the decision of various European countries and the United States to supply nuclear weapons to apartheid South Africa. The Federal Government said it was alarmed at the unprecedented rush to enhance the nuclear capability of the racist regime.

#### June 2, 1976

A staggering haul of arms and ammunition was made by securitymen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. The weapon were found in the boot of a car at the security check-point at the airport.

#### June 2, 1976

Policemen in the country were warned against high-handedness and undue show of power on civilians. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Tunji Gbadebo, gave the warning to the first batch of police recruits who passed out at the Police Training School, Barakin Ladi, near Jos.

**June 4, 1976**

The Federal Government warned that it would deal ruthlessly with any doctor who precipitated a fresh crisis. This warning was issued by the Federal Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Kafaru Tinubu.

**June 5, 1976**

Explosions rocked an ocean liner at berth 8 at the Apapa Port shortly after mid-day. It set fire to one of the numerous goods apartments of the vessel — "M.V. Korie Lagoon", owned by the Black Star Line of Ghana.

**June 6, 1976**

A principal, who was absent during a roll-call by his head-boy was suspended indefinitely. Also sent home were all but one of his 19 teachers. The principal of Minna Vocational Training Institute, Alhaji A. Saidu and the tutors were suspended on the order of the Niger State Governor, Commander Murtala Nyako.

**June 8, 1976**

Mr. F.C.O. Coker lost the 20,000 shares he owned in the G. Cappa Ltd., to the Lagos State Government. Mr. Coker retired Secretary of the Lagos State Government, acquired the shares while in office.

Alhaji I.A. Durosini-Etti, one time Permanent Secretary in the Lagos State Ministry of Trade, forfeited some of his properties to the State Government. They included three properties in place of his four-bedroom house at 3 Shakespeare Gardens, London.

**June 9, 1976**

Fifteen policemen of the Oyo State Police Command were dismissed for corrupt practices. This was announced by the state's commissioner of police, Mr. E. J. Umore.

**June 10, 1976**

The academic staff of the University of Ibadan mass resignation of their appointment view of the uncertain situation at the University.

**June 12, 1976**

International trickster, Dr. Wallersteiner, who smuggled \$1 million from Nigeria shortly before the civil war, was spotted in Frankfurt.

**June 13, 1976**

The Olu of Ilaro in Edo State of Ogun State was officially enthroned. He was Prince Samuel Adeniran aged 55.

**June 14, 1976**

The Igwe of Umunri and Ezue Ukwu, Chief Osita Agwura, died. The abolition of tribal marks and the use of derogatory tribalistic names in the country. He was speaking at a dinner of the National Club in the Banquet Hall of Ikoyi Hotel.

**June 14, 1976**

A former Chief Justice of the Western State, Mr. Justice Odebiyi died at the Lagos University Hospital after a brief illness. He was 65.

**June 17, 1976**

The Daily Times of Nigeria celebrated its Golden Jubilee. The newspaper started its life on 15th Street. It was first published in a house now occupied by the ITT.

**June 20, 1976**

IICC Shooting Stars, the local soccer club did Nigeria proud when they survived 1-1 against hosts Rajin

in Ndola, Zambia. And so, following 3-2 triumph in the first leg on June 21, Lagos, the Nigerian Club won through on goal-aggregate into the "last four" in the 2nd African Cup Winners Cup.

**June 21, 1976**

The Federal Government made a financial assistance of N21,000 to each of the states in the country for the prosecution of the Operation Feed the Nation scheme.

**June 21, 1976**

The Students Union of the University of Ile-Ife, Ile-Ife, called for an inquiry into the collapse of one of their hostels under construction. The two storey block, just at the plastering stage, collapsed, killing a workman and injuring 18 others.

**June 21, 1976**

"The Light and the Darkness" — dedicated to the memory of the late Head of State — was launched by Major-General A.M. Haruna. The 48-page booklet, published by the Daily Times, recorded 201 days of eventful and the aftermath of General Muhammed's dastardly assassination.

**June 22, 1976**

A senior executive officer in the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) was dismissed for examination fraud. He was found guilty of illegally tempering with the 1975 General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination scripts by secretly showing favour to a female candidate in the examination when he used his privileged position to substitute answer sheets with prepared answers.

**June 22, 1976**

A number of appointments were made by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. The Board of Directors of the Company, at its Golden Jubilee meeting approved the following appointments:- Peter

Osugo was the Managing Editor, Daily Times publications, Anthony Momoh was the Editor, Daily Times; Tunji Oseni was appointed the Editor of Sunday Times; John Adollo was the Editor of the Lagos Weekend; Mrs. Oretayo Adetola was made the Editor of Woman's World magazine; Banji Ogundele to be the Editor of Spear Magazine; Clement Okosun was appointed the Editorial Training Manager, Times Newspaper Training Centre.

**June 23, 1976**

An underground arms factory was uncovered by the police at Owaze in Ukwa Division of Imo State. Locally made guns, including revolvers, pistols, single barrel, shot guns and dane guns were recovered from the foundry during a surprise raid.

**June 24, 1976**

Fuel shortage hit Port Harcourt, temporarily paralysing both domestic and economic life of the Rivers State capital.

**June 25, 1976**

A total of 207 candidates passed the 1975-1976 Nigerian Bar Examinations. On the whole, 233 candidates sat for the examinations which were conducted in May by the Council of Legal Education. The Bar finals recorded 26 references.

**June 25, 1976**

Three civil commissioners, two permanent secretaries and a number of top government officials in Kaduna State were relieved of their posts. They were found guilty of malpractices in their various functions during the Kyari administration of the State.

**June 28, 1976**

Mr. Matthew Olufemi Eperokun, Senior Deputy registrar and head of the national office of the West African Examinations Council, Lagos, was appointed the

challenge at Jarry Park, Montreal.

**July 12, 1976**

Thousands of Lagos workers had a hectic day as Lagos taxi owners withdrew their cabs from the roads. A spokesman for taxi owners said the state government refused to renew or issue new hackney permits to them.

**July 13, 1976**

All Justice of the Supreme Court were to be members of the Body of Benchers. This was disclosed in a decree amending the Legal Practitioners Decree (1975) just promulgated in Lagos.

**July 14, 1976**

A new Rent Control and Recovery of Residential Edict, 1976 was promulgated by the Lagos State Government. The state's Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Professor Ade Kasumu, announced that the new rents were payable as from July 1, 1976.

**July 14, 1976**

A branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria, built at a cost of N2 million, was opened officially in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital.

**July 14, 1976**

Thirteen Lagos City Council workers were dismissed from the services. They included a market master, two health assistants and ten market labourers. Their dismissal followed the report of a commission set up to probe allegations of corrupt practices against certain officials of the Council.

**July 15, 1976**

Nigeria waded into the political rift between Uganda and Kenya following the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport early in the month. The Federal Government enlisted the support of an influential

East-African country, Tanzanian level Federal Government in Africa.

**July 16, 1976**

Nigeria pulled out of the Olympic Games held at Montreal, became the third African country to do so after Tanzania and followed the OAU decision that countries should not participate. Zealand was allowed to take part in the event.

**July 16, 1976**

The University of Nigeria announced the promotion of 11 lecturers. Seven were promoted; one was promoted a reader, one as lecturer, 10 as lecturers, three as lecturers grade two, the fellows as grade one.

**July 18, 1976**

About 500 applicants for Federal Housing units in Enugu destroyed and many others injured when a mob invaded the offices of the housing board in Trans-Ekulu Layout, Enugu.

**July 20, 1976**

Shade Boutique, one of the enterprises sealed up by a Commission of Enquiry, was operating the Schedule one of the Promotion Decree, was off. Shade Boutique was at 13, Eko Street, Lagos.

**July 20, 1976**

The former General Manager of the Nigeria Port Authority, Mr. Bolante, who retired about a year earlier, died at Lagos University Hospital after a brief illness.

**July 20, 1976**

The director of health and

nistry of Health, Dr. S.L. Adesuyi died in Lagos, aged 53. The death was announced in Lagos.

#### July 22, 1976

The Federal Government ordered a ban in the sale of all brands of Datsun 10K cars throughout the country. This followed the discovery of a change in the engine capacity of the vehicle.

#### July 23, 1976

The Lagos State Government took-over 11 post-primary schools in the state. Thirty-three were taken over, 21 closed down with immediate effect, while 28 were declared illegal. The state's commissioner for Education, Mr. Adeyiga Ajayi, announced at a Press conference.

#### July 25, 1976

The first external affairs officers to be trained in the country completed their course at the University of Lagos. All the nine officers who took the six-month course conducted by the continuing Education Centre of the University were successful.

#### July 26, 1976

A traditional ruler, the Onogie of Ijinnwinrin, Chief Solomon Ogiemwenan, was shot dead in his premises in Benin. He had gone out earlier in the evening to pick up some documents relating to a piece of land.

#### July 26, 1976

About 500 Peugeot cars found in a dump at Badagry road, on the outskirts of Lagos, were impounded. The dump, owned by a Lagos Motor Company, was sealed up by officials of the Price Control Board (PCB).

#### July 27, 1976

A senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. Joshua Ayodele Smith, died

in London, aged 36.

#### July 29, 1976

An American, Damian Peter Lawson, was jailed 10 years by an Igboere Chief Magistrate's Court in Lagos, for unlawful importation and possession of arms and ammunition.

#### July 30, 1976

The Federal Government clarified its policy on standardised fees payable in Secondary Schools in the country. A Federal Ministry of Education statement in Lagos said the clarifications were made following Press comments and public concern. With effect from 1976/77 session, tuition fees and boarding fees in Secondary Schools were N90 and N30 a year for boarders and day pupils, excluding school uniform; text books, students' pocket money, and a refundable deposit for breakages.

#### July 30, 1976

The Raleigh Industries (Nigeria) Ltd. donated 30 bicycles to the Nigeria Boy Scouts Movement for use during the first All-Africa Boy Scouts Jamboree, at Shere Hills of Jos, Plateau State.

#### July 30, 1976

The N26 million National Arts Theatre at Iganmu, Lagos, was burgled. Equipment removed include short-circuit television sets, 23 flood-lights and heavy electronics equipment.

#### August 1, 1976

The Nigeria Airways took delivery of an aircraft, a F.28 jet, to reinforce the airline's fleet. At a short ceremony marking the delivery of the air-craft in the premises of Fokker at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam were Nigeria's Ambassador to Netherlands, Mr. Soji Williams, Nigeria Airways general manager, Captain Paul Thahal and other officials of both Fokker and the Nigeria Airways.

**August 3, 1976**

Chief Obafemi Awolowo re-emphasised that he intended to stay in politics for as long as he was alive. Thereafter, Chief Awolowo said, he hoped to go into the senate and contribute to the debate of the affairs of the country.

**August 3, 1976**

An Nsukka senior magistrate, Mr. N.N. Onugha was issued with a query. He was to explain, in writing, why he refused to be served a writ of habeas corpus for the production of a suspect he ordered to be detained.

**August 5, 1976**

About 524 employees of the Lagos City Council (LCC) fled their posts, for fear of detection because their appointments were illegal.

**August 6, 1976**

The Cross River State Government announced the withdrawal of its recognition for more than 600 chiefs in the State. This was contained in a government statement on the report of a panel set up to study the status and role of traditional rulers in the state.

**August 8, 1976**

The editors of the Nigerian Chronicle and Sunday Chronicle, Messrs Nelson Etukudo and O.W. Udoh, respectively appeared at a Calabar Chief magistrate's court on a three-count charge of seditious publication. In the publication, the police were accused of opening fire on villagers in Ovoun village in the Obubra Division of the Cross River State in which four persons were killed as a result.

**August 8, 1976**

The seventh synod of the Owerri Anglican Diocese which met at Egbu, near Owerri, Imo State, upheld the principle of "one man one wife, for better or worse"

as the basis of the Christian life.

**August 11, 1976**

The Federal Government created the new posts created by the Manager, Mr. Theophilus M. post created was six assistant managers which created crisis Board and the management bents were ordered to revert positions.

**August 13, 1976**

Mobil Oil (Nigeria) Ltd., Iborapa Division of Oyo State presented a cheque for N800 to the Christian Association. The amount was presented by Mrs. D.E. Adesanya, the company's general manager.

**August 13, 1976**

The Rivers State Commissioner of Information and Broadcastings was Mr. Okara. He was the member of the State's Broadcast Commission probed by Alagoa Committee.

**August 13, 1976**

The Kano State Commissioner of Local Development, Ata'ube resigned. In his letter, he said he was compelled him to resign because various allegations made against him.

**August 13, 1976**

The Methodist Church of Nigeria held at its members joining the The Methodist Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. R.N. Chukwu, an interview that "secret societies and perpetuate dissidence and schism in churches and the community".

**August 13, 1976**

The Egungun festival which was banned. The ban was imposed by the police. It was engendered by

ult of which 35 people, including two lawyers, were accused of various charges assault and wilful damage.

#### August 15, 1976

The board of management of BP Nigeria Ltd., approved the promotion of Mrs. Ifunke Kehinde Fadaka as the Company's Secretary.

#### August 15, 1976

The Editor of the Business Times, Mr. Hiong Essien, was appointed the new general manager of the Cross River State newspaper Corporation.

#### August 16, 1976

The Federal Government changed the designation of a state chief justice. According to a new decree published, the chief justice of a state was called chief judge.

#### August 17, 1976

The Lagos State Commissioner for Education, Mr. Adeyiga Ajayi, gave a directive that Yoruba language should be the medium of instruction for the first three years of pupils in all primary schools in Lagos State.

#### August 19, 1976

Mr. Garba Maito, Plateau State's Commissioner for Works resigned from the state's executive Council.

#### August 19, 1976

The former headmaster of Mayflower Schools, Ikenne, Dr. Tai Solarin, was appointed the Commissioner for public complaints in charge of Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States.

#### August 20, 1976

The Berger Paints (Nigeria) Ltd., donated 1,000 hoes to the National Committee of the Operation Feed the Nation. The hoes were accepted by the Chairman of the Committee, Brigadier Musa Yar'

Adua.

#### August 20, 1976

The editor of the Nigerian Tide in Port Harcourt, Mr. Rowland Amaewhule, and the transport supervisor of the Rivers State Newspaper Corporation, Mr. Emmanuel Anyanwuh, were relieved of their appointments. Their removal followed the recommendations of the Allagoa commission of enquiry which probed the affairs of the corporation.

#### August 22, 1976

Two commissioners in the Cross River State were released of their posts. Sacked were: Information Commissioner, Dr. Gordon Idang, and the Establishments Commissioner, Mr. A.J. Ukpahah.

#### August 22, 1976

Thieves broke into the Senate Building at Tafawa Balewa Square in Lagos and escaped with electronic equipment. The equipment included tape recorders, recording machines, stereo-phonics, loud speakers and ear-phones.

#### August 23, 1976

The Federal Government took over foreign interests in five vegetable oil mills in the country. They were: Kano State Oil and Allied Products Mills; Katsina Oil Mill, Nguru Oil Mill, Funtua Cotton Seed Oil Mill and Gombe Cotton Seed Oil Mill. This was announced in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply, Alhaji V.A. Muttallab.

#### August 23, 1976

New board of governors was appointed for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). Alhaji Hassan Gafai headed the 12-man board. Some of the others were Mr. Theophilus Vincent, Mr. A.S. Guobadia, Alhaji Faruk Mohammed, Mr. Mohammed Sakaria Idris, the Rev. A.J.O. Ajayi, Prof. V.A. Williams, Mr. G. E. Ezeuko, Mr. I.O.



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Lasode and Mr. R. Ebhojie.

The others were the Federal director of information, Mr. L.E. Scott-Emuakpor and Mrs. Abimbola A. Omololu.

#### August 25, 1976

The Ogun State was split up into ten local government councils. Four were carved out of Egba Division, two from Egbado, three from Ijebu and one from Ijebu-Remo Division. This was announced by the Ogun State Governor, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun.

#### August 25, 1976

The three-month war of principle between Nigeria and Senegal ended as the latter country changed her mind over her withdrawal from the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture. Earlier, Senegal withdrew from the festival over the participation of North African Arab Countries in the colloquium.

#### August 26, 1976

The Sterling Products Nigeria Ltd., manufacturers of the milk of magnesia, was sealed up. Some members of the staff were arrested.

#### August 26, 1976

Accelerated advancement and equivalent tests designed for clerical and technical staff in the Federal Public Service were announced to be abolished.

#### August 26, 1976

A lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. Adedeji Awoniyi, was awarded a Commonwealth Education Fellowship by the British Government.

#### August 27, 1976

Lagos State was grouped into eight local government Councils. This was announced by Commodore Adekunle Lawal at the launching of local government reforms in Lagos.

#### August 27, 1976

The N100,000 new building fund of the Methodist Church, Irolu, in Ijebu-Remo Division of Ogun State, was launched. Designed to accommodate 500 worshipers, the chairman of the building committee, Mr. A.O. Odubela, recalled that the Methodist mission came to Irolu in 1897, when the earlier batch of converts baptised in 1904 used to go to Ikenne for Sunday services conducted by Rev. S.P. Johnson.

#### August 27, 1976

Kano State was divided into 20 local government council areas. Borno State had 18 council areas, while Bauchi State had 16 local government authorities.

#### August 27, 1976

Jimoh Ishola, Alias "Ejigbadero" was ordered by a Lagos High Court to be hanged for murder. He was found guilty of the murder of a farmer, Raji Oba, on August 22, 1975, at Alimosho village, Agege.

#### August 29, 1976

A National Youth Service Corps member refused to take an oath of allegiance. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Chukwudifu Oputa, of the Abuja High Court, at the College of Physical Education, Nsulu, Imo State.

#### August 29, 1976

Three members of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa came to Nigeria to see Nigerian leaders for talks. The team was headed by Mr. David Sibako.

#### August 30, 1976

Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu was reported to have married a second wife in a secret get-together in the Ivory Coast. The 32-year-old Nigerian lawyer was said to have been on "very friendly terms" with 43-year-old Mr. Ojukwu since 1968.

**August 30, 1976**

Three hundred and twenty-one volunteers for "Operation Feed the Nation" fled the farms at Nsukka, for the reasons that farming was too laborious, high cost of living at the University of Nigeria, and the cold climate of Nsukka.

**August 30, 1976**

Chief Hubert Ogunde, the playwright and dramatist, resigned from the FESTAC Committee.

**August 31, 1976**

A senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. L. Olayinka Azeaz, resigned his appointment from the institution. He took up appointment as managing director of Rocks and Stones (Nig) Ltd.

**September 1, 1976**

Nigeria joined the nuclear power race. A new decree was announced establishing the Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission, to help develop nuclear power for peaceful uses only.

**September 1, 1976**

The Barclays Bank of Nigeria appointed its first woman branch manager. She was Mrs. Kofoworola Begg, who joined the Barclays Bank in 1959. She studied banking at the City of London College and was the first Nigerian woman to become an A.I.B.

**September 1, 1976**

The Federal Government acquired 40 per cent equity shares in the Amalgamated Tin Mines (Nigeria) Ltd. The certificate of the shares was presented to the chairman of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, Mr. A.E. Howson-Wright by Mr. David Dent-Young of the ATMN.

**September 2, 1976**

The Universal Primary Education (UPE) scheme was launched at the Okru-

suna Municipal School, Lagos, Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

**September 8, 1976**

A certificates racket syndicate which some girls got Secretarial appointments at the University of Nsukka, was smashed. Six girls found gained the appointments with certificates issued to them by the date, were dismissed from the university.

**September 8, 1976**

A N6,625 Volkswagen ambulance donated to the Kano State branch of the Nigerian Red Cross Society. The donation was made by Mandilas Ltd.

**September 9, 1976**

Twenty-one Nigerian Senior Executives of the First National City Bank of New York in Lagos. The dismissal of the officials of the bank came shortly after the Federal Government made it known to the bank that it would acquire 60 per cent shares of its equity.

**September 10, 1976**

Alhaji Musa Road in Suntrek, with its newly-constructed flyover, reopened to traffic. This was arranged by the State's Commissioner for Planning, Dr. L. A. Balogun.

**September 10, 1976**

The historic compound of Alhaji Idiape quarters in Ilorin was bulldozed to give way for township development. Afonja was credited with the foundation of Ilorin. He later ceded his domain to Fulani Koranic Malam at Idiape about 20 years ago.

**September 12, 1976**

The death was announced in Lagos of Mr. Muftau Anjorin Oduwodi, 78. He was an assistant solicitor.

Lagos City Council.

**September 12, 1976**

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) announced the promotion of three of its officials. They were Alhaji Fatai Kabiawu, who was appointed Secretary to the Corporation. Others were Alhaji Adebayo Awolenje, who was the corporations controller of finance and Mr. Abraham Oke, who was also appointed the controller of projects.

**September 12, 1976**

The West African Portland Cement Company Ltd., promoted two members of its management employees. They were Mr. R.M. Akinola, the company secretary, and Mr. D.O. Ipesiyedo who became the chief accountant.

**September 14, 1976**

The chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, Chief Rotimi Adele Williams, submitted the draft of the Nigerian Constitution to the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Two Scholars, Dr. Olusegun Osoba of the University of Ife, and Mr. Yesufu Bola Usman of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria stood out of the crowd, bearing their own minority report on the Constitution.

**September 14, 1976**

Ogun State got its armed robbery tribunal, headed by a high Court Judge, Mr. Justice Owolabi Klawole. Other members were Mr. E.I.O. Ibiam of Nigeria Police Force and Captain Samuel Oludaisi Adelimi of the 134th Battalion of 9 Infantry Brigade of the Nigerian Army.

**September 15, 1976**

Two motor firms, the Mid Motors and the Akesan Motors were sealed up for inflating prices.

**September 16, 1976**

Fifteen cases of irregular admission were reported at the University of Benin. In a strong protest to the senate, the Chairman of the university's admissions board, Professor K. Diete-Koki, regretted that a grave departure from the normal university procedure took place.

**September 16, 1976**

The Supreme Military Council approved the appointments of Mr. G. Abiodun Obayan and Mr. T.A. Oyeyipo as judge and acting judge respectively with effect from September 1.

Alhaji Aliyu Alarate Salman was to act as solicitor-general.

**September 16, 1976**

A number of promotions were announced in the Ondo State judiciary. A statement signed by the chief registrar of the state's High Court, Mr. S.A. Tofomowo, said that the acting appointment of Mr. J.K. Aderibigbe, a senior magistrate Grade One, as a chief magistrate, was approved by the State's Public Service Commission with effect from June 9.

**September 19, 1976**

St. Stephen's Cathedral, Ondo, in Ondo State, had a Canon. The new canon was the Rev. (Dr) Joseph Akinyele Omo-yajowo. He was also a member of Ondo State Public Service Commission.

**September 19, 1976**

Mr. Abiodun Osinuga was appointed the general manager of Wrought Iron Nigeria (WIN) Ltd.

**September 20, 1976**

Mr. Paul Erhi Weyo was re-appointed chairman of the Nigerian National Shipping Line. It was his second term in office.

**September 20, 1976**

Mr. Michael Okorie was appointed the

general manager of International Telephone and Telegraph. Mr. Okorie was to be in charge of the private telecommunication and technical industrial products.

#### September 20, 1976

A new general post office headquarter was opened in Abeokuta. The post office, situated at the central area of the state capital, cost the Ministry of Telecommunications N280,000 to build.

#### September 22, 1976

Medical practitioner, Dr. Akinola Maja died at the age of 88. The late Dr. Maja was the Baba Eko of Lagos and Jagunmolu of Orile-Ijaiye. He graduated M.B. Ch.B. at Edinburgh University in 1918 and practised for sometime in England before returning home in 1921. He was one of the founders of the Nigerian Youth Movement and the president of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa.

#### September 23, 1976

A book titled "A History of the Igbo People" was launched in Enugu. The Anambra State Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Mr. D.O. Okoye, praised the author, Dr. Elizabeth Isichei.

#### September 25, 1976

The Rangers of Nigeria defeated the Buffaloes of Zambia for the Africa Cup, 3 goals to nil, to qualify for semi-finals.

#### September 27, 1976

The former vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos was appointed a research professor at the University of Ibadan. Professor Saburi Biobaku, was attached to the Institute of African Studies.

#### September 27, 1976

Chief Bryson U. Etukudo was initiated into Ekong Society as Obong Ikpa-Isang in Ndemb, Onna District in Eket, Cross

River State.

#### September 27, 1976

A principal state councilor died after an encounter. The robber broke into court Izuchukwu's home. Mr. Izuchukwu aged 45.

#### September 28, 1976

The eight local government State were reconstituted. All chairman of the local government appointed by the governor, Com. Adekunle Lawal. These chairmen are: Mushin West Local Government, Rickettes; Badagry Local Government, Chief T.O. Molette; Lagos Island, Akinwande Lewis; Mushin East, Karonwi; Ikeja Local Government, O.O. Oni; Lagos Mainland, Mr. Ikorodu Local Government, Mrs. Ibiyi; Epe Local Government, Atu Oloritun.

#### September 28, 1976

The death of a retired judge of the Bendel State, Chief Arthur Ede. He was aged 70. He was editor of College, Lagos, and High Court in London. He was called to the Middle Temple, London in 1902.

#### September 30, 1976

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, the National Theatre at Igbarra. The theatre covers an area of 23,000 square metres and stands well over 31 metres high with a capacity for 5,000 people.

#### September 30, 1976

The managing director of the Nigerian Newspapers, Alhaji Nnamdi Alihaji Turi Mohamadu, who had retired from the services of the newspaper, made the Managing Editor, Mr. Abdullahi, the managing editor. Mr. Abdullahi succeeded Alhaji Turi as the managing editor.

e paper. Malam Abdullahi's place was taken over by Mr. Mike Pearse. The appointment took effect from October 25, 1976.

#### September 30, 1976

The vice-president of the Lagos Centre Club, Mr. Sikiru Onibudo launched a scholarship scheme, on behalf of the Club, to enable brilliant indigent secondary pupils to complete their courses. This was announced at the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Club.

#### September 30, 1976

A retired police officer, Obi Okolie Nnyemem of Ogbali Quarters, Ibusa, Bendel State, died at the age of 106 years.

#### September 30, 1976

The Kaduna State Commissioner for Education, Malam Yahaya Aliyu resigned from the State's executive. In the resignation letter, he indicated his intention to take up another appointment at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

#### September 30, 1976

About 25 contractors were blacklisted by the Imo State Government for failing to complete the Ariara market project on schedule at Aba.

#### September 30, 1976

The retired Chief Justice of the old Eastern Nigeria, Sir Louis Mbanefo, expressed concern about the country's state-based judiciary system. He wanted a federal judiciary to insulate the dispensation of justice "from the pressures of local or state politics."

#### September 30, 1976

The registrar of the University of Ife, Mr. Theo Adeleke Akinyele, was appointed secretary to the Oyo State Government and head of service. He was aged 44.

#### September 30, 1976

Talks opened in Lagos between a Guinea delegation and the Federal Government officials on the take-off of ECO-WAS. The Guinean Premier, Lansana Bearogui, flew into Lagos for the talks.

#### October 1, 1976

Mr. Olushola Adekoya, alias "Tiger Pedro" was freed from detention. He was one of the 314 prisoners released. The reprieve was made by Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo to mark the National Day.

#### October 1, 1976

A 24-member electoral Commission was appointed by the Federal Government to conduct the first elections into Federal and state legislatures. The commission was headed by Mr. Michael Ani.

#### October 1, 1976

Mr. Felix Ayinla Adewunmi, was appointed the director of administration for the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH). He joined the service of the LUTH as an administrative assistant in March 1962.

#### October 1, 1976

Alhaji Abdu Biu, was among other 19 Nigerians, who were given national honours for their meritorious services to the nation. Alhaji Biu drove various vehicles for 36 years without an accident or warnings. Alhaji Biu got the Member of the Order of the Niger (MON).

#### October 1, 1976

Alhaji Aremu Shodeko, a journalist and public relations consultant, died in a motor accident along Murtala Mohammed Way. He was aged 41.

#### October 2, 1976

The IICC Shooting Stars defeated Zamalek FC. 7-5 goals to qualify for the final.

**October 3, 1976**

The Federal Government fixed the prices of some essential foodstuff. These are gari, maize, guinea corn, millet, rice and yam. Minimum price of gari and yam was N85 a tonne while millet and guinea corn was N80.

**October 4, 1976**

The death was announced of a former chief cashier of the Daily Times, Mr. M.A. Udoh. He was aged 55 years.

**October 4, 1976**

Traditional rulers in Ogun State were given an increase in their salary. Under the new structure, the maximum salary for an Oba in-Council was increased to N8,000 per annum, while the minimum was N1,000. Also affected by the new salary structure were traditional chiefs.

**October 5, 1976**

Dr. Patrick Dele Cole was appointed the Managing Director of the Daily Times Group of Companies. The appointment took effect from October 2nd.

**October 5, 1976**

A new body — The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was established for the petroleum industry.

**October 6, 1976**

A new F28 aircraft bought by the Nigerian Airways arrived in Lagos. The plane was the fourth of five ordered by the Airways from Fokker Friendship. The flight operations manager of Nigeria Airways, Captain S.A. Ohioma, took delivery of it, on behalf of the airline.

**October 7, 1976**

Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua threw the constitution open. He told Nigerians to start talking about the future of the country. The Chief of Staff launched the country's draft constitution.

**October 8, 1976**

The two motor firms closed weeks earlier were re-opened. Punishments. The Mid-Motor refunded N2,900. And the Fuel Board fixed ex-factory prices on vehicles confiscated from Akesan.

**October 10, 1976**

A Secondary School pupil died during a demonstration. Others were lying ill in hospital with shot wounds. The pupils of the comprehensive Secondary School, Obudu, River State, were demonstrating over poor feeding and lack of dormitory facilities.

**October 12, 1976**

The Federal Government chairmen of the boards of directors of foreign-owned insurance companies which it had financial interest in. Among them are the details of the British American Insurance Corporation, Chairman, Alhaji M. Abdulkadir; Exchange Assurance Nigeria Ltd., Chairman, Alhaji Yusufu Jegede; African Insurance Corporation, Chairman, Alhaji Yusufu Jegede.

Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Chief V.O. Odebiyi; National Employers' Mutual Compensation Association, Chairman, Mordi.

New India Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Alhaji Jalo Wazin; African Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Prof. M. Adeyemo; Sun Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Abbas Shuaib; Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. Audu Buba; United Nigeria Life Co., Chairman, H.A. Ejueyi; Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. Inyang; United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. John Garba; American Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. Akindolire; Mercury Assurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. Aliyu Ekinde.

ber 15, 1976

Ir. Mamman Ali Makele was appointed the deputy registrar of the University of Lagos. He was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

ober 17, 1976

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, appointed ten professors to head various departments in the university. Announcing this, Professor Aboyade stated that the appointment was for a period of three years effective from October 1.

tober 19, 1976

The University of Ibadan announced new appointments and promotions, mostly in the academic section of the institution. Appointments to the headship of departments were for a period of three years from October 1.

ctober 20, 1976

Mr. Amos Adefioye Adegbie, was appointed the chairman of the Nigerian Institute of Management (NIM).

October 22, 1976

The newly completed ultra-modern Enugu Airport was opened formally by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. The airport was designed to handle bigger aircraft like Boeing 737, and equipped for day and night operations.

October 22, 1976

Twenty persons, including four women, were appointed to serve on the Federal Electoral Commission. Among the state representatives was the editor-in-Chief of the Daily Times, Alhaji Alade Odunewu.

October 23, 1976

The entire fleet of 30 buses owned and operated by the Ibadan City Council Joint Transport Board, was grounded. The 56-seater buses, were bought in two batches from a Japanese manufacturer in 1972 and 1974. The buses cost N602,700.

October 26, 1976

Prince Olutayo Efuwape Ogunsowo was installed the Ewusi of Makun. Prince Ogunsowo hailed from the Nonuwa ruling house, Makun, in Shagamu.

October 29, 1976

The last of the First World War veterans from Ilora, near Oyo, Pa Daniel Atanda Oyekanbi, died. Aged 106, Pa Oyekanbi was one of the citizens of Ilora, who enlisted and served during the 1914-1918 war.

October 29, 1976

A latrine pit caved-in at Inalende Quarters, Ibadan and claimed two lives. The victims Tafa Atanda, aged 38, of Sabo Quarters and A. Adebayo of Lakanlu Quarters, all of Ibadan.

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## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

### NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Address:	Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telex:	Railnews, Lagos.
Date Established:	1898.

History: Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1955 when it was established as a public corporation. The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government, and its day-to-day operation and management come under a General Manager. The railway with a staff strength of about 5,000 people is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometers route (2,178 miles) of 1067 mm (3ft 6ins) gauge and spans the States of Nigeria, except the Bendel and Cross River States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main routes linking the two major ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt with the State capitals industrial and commercial centres in the country. The routes from Lagos and Port Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs further north to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the Niger Republic. A 643.74 kilometre (400 miles) route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the

Kafanchan - Jos Line runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the Borno State, which is near the border with the Tchad Republic.

#### Functions:

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a technically competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment machinery and so many other materials necessary for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also provides Limited (Stopping at "Limited" Stations) Local and Commuter passenger train services. Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending first and second class passengers of Limited Trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2-berth and 4-berth accommodation each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers travelling first class is 101.6 kg (2 cwt); second class 50.8 kg. (1 cwt) and third class 25.4 kg (56 lbs). Catering services are provided on limited and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on Limited trains.

The principal commodities carried by the Railway include groundnuts, groundnut cake, groundnut oil, palm produce, cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins etc. The Railways also provide special equip-

ment and facilities for the transportation of out-of-gauge or special loads which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles substantial volume of transit traffics (imports and exports) for the neighbouring countries of Niger and Tchad.

In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers and 1,649,930 tonnes (1,620,000 tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development aspects so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demands that are being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of N885 million has been made for the development of the railway during the 1975-1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1435 mm (4ft 8½in.) is envisaged, while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing demand for rail facilities. Passenger Coaches and Diesel Locomotives are already on order.

#### Aim:

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social Welfare, through the provision of efficient and reliable goods and Passenger train Services in the country.

#### NRC BOARD MEMBERS

Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki C.O.N. Baraden  
Sokoto - Chairman.  
Mr. Patrick Bolako  
Dr. I.E. Ebong  
Mr. S. Moemeka  
Mr. D.A. Soetan

Chief Soba Sowemimo  
Mr. Ibrahim Tahin  
Alhaji B. Tukur

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

1st November, 1977

##### General Manager's Office

**The Administrator:**  
Mr. P.E. Jakpa (appointed 1977).

**Assistant General Manager (Admin.):**  
Engr. J.K. Cole, Bsc. F.R.C.S.,  
C. Eng., M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I.E.,  
M.N.S.F.,

**Assistant General Manager (Finance):**  
Engr. S.O. Omotoso, B.Sc.,  
M.I.C.E.

**Assistant General Manager (Passenger Services):**

**Assistant General Manager (Gauge Conversion):**  
Engr. A.O. Adewoyin, B.Sc.,  
M.I.C.E., C. (Engr.), M.N.S.E.

**Assistant General Manager (Mechanical):**  
Engr. S.O. Akhidime, B.Sc.,  
Eng., C. (Eng.), M.N.S.E., M.I.Mech.E.,  
G.I.LOCO. E.

**Assistant General Manager (Commercial):**  
Mr. G.I. George.

#### TIME-TABLE

#### LONG DISTANCE PASSENGER TRAINS

**LAGOS-KANO (1 Kano Line)**

<b>MONDAY</b>	Depart Lagos 12.00 p.m.
<b>TUESDAY</b>	Arrive Kano 8.28 p.m.
<b>WEDNESDAY</b>	Depart Lagos 12.00 p.m.
<b>THURSDAY</b>	Arrive Kano 8.28 p.m.
<b>FRIDAY</b>	Depart Lagos 12.00 p.m.
<b>SATURDAY</b>	Arrive Kano 8.28 p.m.

**KANO — LAGOS (2 Legos Limited)**

MONDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos TUESDAY 6.20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos THURSDAY 6.20 p.m.

FRIDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos SATURDAY 6.20 p.m.

**LAGOS — PORT HARCOURT (3 Garden City Limited)**

TUESDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Port Harcourt THURSDAY 5.00 p.m.

**PORI HAROURT — LAGOS (4 West-ern Limited)**

FRIDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon arrive Lagos SUNDAY 6.20 p.m.

**LAGOS — JOS (5 Plateau Limited)**

THURSDAY DEPART Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Jos FRIDAY 11.56 p.m.

**JOS — LAGOS (6 Federal Limited)**

SUNDAY depart Jos 6.45 a.m. arrive Lagos MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

**LAGOS — MAIDUGURI (7 Maiduguri Mill).**

SATURDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Maiduguri MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

**MAIDUGURI — LAGOS (8 Legos Mill)**

WEDNESDAY depart Maiduguri 11.20 a.m. arrive Legos Friday 6.20 p.m.

**PORI HAROURT — KANO (9 North-ern Mill).**

TUESDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon arrive Kano Wednesday 6.49 p.m.

**KANO — PORTHARCOURT (10 South-ern Mill).**

THURSDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Port Harcourt 7.30 p.m.

(Principal Stops are IBADAN, OFFA, MINNA, KADUNA JUNCTION AND KAFANCHAN).

**RAILWAY ROUTES IN KILOMETRE**

Route .. .. .. ..	3,484.8 km
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Track .. .. .. ..	4,288 km
-------------------	----------

Gauge of Track .. .. ..	1.07 meters.
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**NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPO-RATION**

Address: Broadcasting House, Ikorodu, P.M.B. 12504, Lagos.

Tel: All Inquiry to:- B.H. 51480—5 Lines  
NTV Lagos: 26391  
N.B.C. (Commercial) 26921

Date Established: 1st April, 1957.

**History:**

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established on the 1st of April, 1957, by Act No. 39 of 1956. It is owned and financed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The N.B.C. has a policy-making body, known as the Board of Governors, made up of nine members including the Secretary to the Corporation.

Before the Corporation came into existence broadcasting in Nigeria had been carried out by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (N.B.S.), a Government Department.

**Functions:**

The N.B.C. provides broadcasting services by Radio and Television for reception both within and outside Nigeria. Also introduced into the network are the commercial and educational broadcasting services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are as follows:-

- (a) To provide efficient broadcasting services to the whole Federation of Nigeria, based on national objectives and aspirations; and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.
- (b) To provide a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture through broadcasting; to promote cultural growth through research into indigenous culture, and to disseminate the results of such research.
- (c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society, and to promote

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national unity by ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of Nigeria.

- I) To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people.
- II) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.
- III) To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.
- IV) To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.
- V) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenization of the broadcasting media).
- VI) To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc.)

#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

- Director-General (chairman) — Mr. C.O. Kolade
- Deputy Director-General (Prog. Services) — Mr. H.N.O. Agedah

**Deputy Director-General (States Services)**  
Member Mr. M.A. Olumide

**Deputy Director-General (Finance and Admin)** Member — Mr. J.O. Elekolusi.

**Deputy Director-General (Technical Services)** Member — Mr. G. Bako.

**Controller, Public Relations** — Mr. Bruce Ovbiagiele.

**Director of Training and Manpower Development** — Mrs Enoch Maria Irukwu — (first woman Director of NBC.)

**Director of News and Current Affairs** — Mr. Biola Olasope.

#### THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE N.B.C.

Alhaji Hossan Gafai,  
P.O. Box 119,  
FUNTUA.

Mr. Anofis S. Guobadia,  
Chairman,  
Maiden Electronics Works Limited.  
118, Broad Street,  
P.O. Box 1732,  
LAGOS.

Mr. Theophilus Vincent,  
University of Lagos,  
Department of English,  
Faculty of Arts,  
Akoko — LAGOS.

Alhaji Faruk Mohammed,  
Manager  
R.T. Briscoe (Nigeria) Limited,  
P.O. Box 31,  
KANO.

Mrs. Abimbola A. Omololu,  
(Abimbola da Rocha-Afodu-Omololu)  
International School,  
28, Ahmadu Bello Road,

Victoria Island,  
P.O. Box 992,  
LAGOS.

Mr. Mohammed Zakaria Idris,  
38 Raymond Njoku Street,  
South West Ikoyi,  
LAGOS.

Rev. A.J.O. Ameh,  
u.f.s. The Secretary to the  
Military Government,  
Military Governor's Office,  
Plateau State,  
JOS.

Professor V.A. Williams,  
Desn, Faculty of Technology,  
Department of Electronic and  
Electrical Engineering,  
University of Ife,  
ILE-IFE.

Mr. G.E. Ezeuko, LL.B (Lond.) B.L.  
6 Venn Road, North,  
P.O. Box 11,  
ONITSHA.

Mr. I. O. Lasode,  
Director of Communications  
Ministry of Communications,  
Administrative Division,  
Marina – LAGOS.

Mr. L. Scot-Emuakpor,  
Federal Director of Information,  
Ministry of Information,  
LAGOS.

Mr. Christopher Kolade,  
Director-General,  
Nigerian Broadcasting Corp.,  
Broadcasting House,  
LAGOS.

Mr. R. Ebhoje,  
Ag. Principal Assistant,

Secretary, Federal Min. of  
Exchange Control Division,  
LAGOS'

### NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

**Address:** 15-19 Keffi Street,  
Ikoyi, Lagos.  
**Phone:** 57699

**Date Established:** February 1972

**History:** The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board was established in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4, promulgated on the 28 of February 1972 with retrospective effect from 21 February 1971.

**Functions:** The Board's main functions as specified under Section 4 (2) of the Decree include the power to advise the Government on the promotion of enterprises in Nigeria and to encourage the participation of Nigerian shall participate in a dominant role. In addition the Board has the following powers:

- (a) to advise the Government on clearly defined policies for the promotion of enterprises;
- (b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises generally, in respect of any industry which may be specified in accordance with the Decree or any other decree of the Government; or
- (c) to perform such other functions as the Commissioner may direct or as may be conferred by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree or any other decree.

**Committees:** The Board shall establish in each of the states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria committees to perform the functions as specified in section 11 of the Decree, which include:

- (a) to assist and advise the implementation of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1972;

to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be complied with by any alien resident or carrying on business in the State;

to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to enable full effect to be given to the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and

(e) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

#### BOARD MEMBERS

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries and Enterprise:—

- (a) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman)
- (b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries
  - (i) Trade;
  - (ii) Finance;
  - (iii) Economic Development & Reconstruction; and
  - (iv) Internal Affairs.
- (c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
- (d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Like the Board the State Enterprises Protection Committee members include:

- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
- (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
- (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold

offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Administrator as in the East Central State.

- (e) The Secretary of each State Committee is usually an officer in the Ministry of Trade or Industry of the State or any other fit and competent person in the public service of the State appointed by the Military Governor or Administrator of the State.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97-105 Broad Street  
P.O. Box 1100, Lagos.

Telephone: 25311 (3) Lines.

Telegrams & Cables: NICON Lagos.

Date Established: 1st July 1969.

**History & Functions:** The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established under the Provisions of Decree 22 of 1st July 1969, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation, set up to fulfil general insurance businesses, subject to the provisions of the Decree. Some of its functions include the following:

1. Power, both within and outside Nigeria, to carry on any class of insurance business, including life insurance business, and to insure and re-insure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
2. to insure any property of the Government or any Statutory corporation;
3. To reinsurance with any insurance company, reinsurance company or association of underwriters, any risk undertaken by the Corporation and for that purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts;
4. to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;
5. to assist in organising training

schemes for employees of any registered insurer etc.

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**Branches:** 24 NBC Road, P.M.B. 2036.  
Kaduna

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P.M.B. 2085,  
JOS.

Telephone: 22325.  
66/67, Hadeja Road, P.O. Box 2045,  
Kano Tel 5356.  
37, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Enugu.  
Bank Road, P.M.B. 5452, Ibadan.

#### NEW BOARD OF DIR

**Other Branches:**  
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A new ten-man board of  
been appointed for the National  
Corporation of Nigeria (NCN).  
the chairmanship of Chief L.L.

Kingsway Stores BLG.,  
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BENIN CITY.

Other members are Mr. A.  
nor, Malam Ismaila Funtua,  
Shantali, Alhaji Bayo Ade  
John Edozie.

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The Federal Ministries of Trade, Finance and Industries have a representative each on the board. In addition, the managing-director of the insurance company will also serve on the board.

An official statement by the Federal Ministry of Trade in Lagos, said the appointment of the directors took effect from November 1, 1976 and was for three years.

The former board of the corporation was dissolved in October, 1976, after the expiry of its tenure of office.

#### **THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY**

Address: 26/28, Marina, Lagos.

Telephone: 55020

date Established: 1st April, 1955

#### **History**

The Nigerian Ports Authority, which took over the operation of the ports of Nigeria on April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation it has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements in buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent on staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role

played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

#### **Functions:**

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

#### **BOARD MEMBERS**

Brigadier G.G.A. Ally (RTD) — Chairman  
Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur — General Manager.

Dominic Okwuraiwa, Esq.

John Ambe, Esq.

T. Willie-Harry, Esq.

Dr. Patrick Jakpa.

K. Akpanah, Esq.

Alhaji Halliru Abdullahi.

#### **FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

##### **Chairman:**

Dr. O. K. Ogan.

##### **Deputy Chairman:**

Alhaji Bagudu Shettima

##### **Members:**

Alhaji Ali Rano

Alhaji Ladan Bakri

Dr. Sambo Daju

Chief Olubunmi Thomas

Chief Michael O. Ani

Mr. M. A. Danmole

Mr. S. Idemoyor.

### THE POLICE COUNCIL

**Address:** 11, Ahmadu Bello Road,  
P.M.B. 12018,  
Victoria Island, Lagos.  
**Telephone:** 23697, 23698, 23699.

**Date Established:** The Police Service Com-

motion and transfer and  
appointments, and also po-  
and exercise disciplinary  
persons holding or acting in

**Head:** Chief of Staff Supr

### POLICE COUNCIL

mission re-constituted by Decree No. 36  
of 1971, was abolished by the Federal  
Government in August 1975. It was  
replaced by a Police Council headed by the  
Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

#### Functions:

The Police Council deals with appointment,  
promotion and discipline of senior  
police officers. Under section 110 of  
the Federal Constitution, the functions  
of the dissolved Police Service Commis-  
sion, among others, included the appoint-  
ment of persons to hold or act in offices  
of the Nigeria Police Force, including  
power to make appointments or pro-

A new decree establish-  
Council provides that mem-  
council should be made  
Head of State, who shall be  
Chief of Staff, Supreme  
Inspector-General of Nigeria  
military governors of all the  
federation and the Attorney  
the federation.

The Secretary to the Fa-  
Government shall be the sec-  
council.

Under the decree, the pos-  
tion and administration of  
Police Force and other mat-  
the operational control of  
shall be under the general  
the council.

The decree also pro-  
stitution of Police Serv-  
its composition shall be  
Chief of Staff, Supreme  
(chairman); Inspector-General  
Nigeria Police, Deputy Inspec-  
the Nigeria Police, Chairman of the  
Service Commission of the  
another member of the public  
mission and a retired judge  
in Nigeria having unlimited

The Police Service Com-  
powered to appoint persons  
act in offices in the Nigeria  
including power to make ap-  
promotion, or transfer and  
appointments of any membe



**ALHAJI M. D. YUSUF**  
Inspector-General of Police.

Under the decree, the commission is further empowered to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons serving or acting in such offices.

With its promulgation, the decree constitutes the Nigeria Police Council Commission and transfers to them respectively, the functions formerly exercised by the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission established under the constitution of the federation.

The decree further stipulates that if for any reason the chairman is unable to attend any meeting of the council, he may nominate, whether in writing or orally, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, to perform the duties of the chairman at the meeting.

#### **NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.**

**Address:** 160, Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 12662, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.

**Telephone:** 24778

**Cables/Telegrams:** "PROCURERS".

**Date Established:** January 24, 1972.

#### **History/Functions:**

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972 with an authorized capital of N500,000 to be used to N5,500,000 in the current financial year.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all government Ministries, Corporations and Institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument for combating inflation and stabilization . . . through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are scarce or whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

#### **Branches:**

At present, the Company has opened

branches in London, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Warri, Yombe and Funtua. The Company, however, hopes to open branches in all the States of the Federation while plans for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding are underway.

#### **Board of Directors:**

**Chief Charles Samson Sankey -  
(Chairman)**

**Alhaji Jibrin Salihu**

**Mr. P. A. Ogwuma**

**Mr. Z. O. Mowaiye**

The board also includes representatives of the Nigerian Co-operative Movement, (Alhaji Saiyadi Ringim and Mr. S. A. Fagbemi); a representative of the Armed Forces, Lt. Col. M. Nassarawa; and representatives of the Federal Ministries of Co-operatives and Supply, Finance, Trade, Transport and Industries.

#### **THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION**

**Address:** 42/44, Warehouse Road, P.M.B. 12650, Apapa, Lagos

**Telephone:** 47519

**Cables:** NNOC Lagos

**Date Established:** April 1st 1971, by Decree No 18 of 1971.

#### **History and Functions:**

The National Oil Corporation is wholly Government-owned. It was specifically set up to achieve the broad aims and objectives of the FMG with reference to the nation's petroleum resources. Under the Decree, the NNOC was unreservedly given wide powers to explore, prospect for, work, win or otherwise acquire petroleum. It is also empowered to sell, refine, treat or otherwise process petroleum, including both crude oil and natural gas, its products as well as by-products. It also constructs



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KANO  
3, Beirut Road,  
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18, Yaba Street,  
P. O. Box 68

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63, Market Road,  
P. O. Box 20

ABA  
28, Asa Road,  
P. O. Box 296  
Phone: 209

SAPELE  
43, Market Road,  
P. O. Box 416

YABA  
1544, Oloka  
P. O. Box 123

PORT-HARBOUR  
9, Liberator  
P. O. Box 123

OYINTA  
38, New Road  
P. O. Box 123

AJAJA  
Akoko-Odo  
P. O. Box 123  
Phone: 72

NSUKKA  
No. 6, Onyinye  
P. O. Box 123  
Phone: 72

UYO  
29, Nnamdi Azikiwe  
P. O. Box 123

**AGENTS THROUGHOUT NIGERIA**

lays pipes and pipelines for conveyance constructs tank farms and other facilities for storage of petroleum and its allied products.

is the holder of Government's Participation Interest in the operations of the various producing companies, such as Shell-BP, Gulf and Agip, the NNOC participates actively in these companies production and exploration activities. The NNOC plays significant roles in the marketing of Government's share of crude oil accruing from these activities. In the near future drilling activities are expected to commence.

## TOP PRESS

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation had been dissolved.

The establishment of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was announced on Saturday, April 30, 1977, by the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum Resources, Col. M. Buhari.

A decree setting up the Corporation provides for the dissolution of both the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) and the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources and their merger to form this new Corporation.

While the new organisation is empowered to engage in all commercial activities relating to the petroleum industry, an independent department to be known as Petroleum Inspectorate will enforce the regulatory measures relating to the general control of the petroleum sector.

The affairs of the NNPC shall be conducted by a seven-man board of directors which includes the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum as the chairman. Other members are the Permanent Secretaries of the Federal Ministries of Finance and Economic Department; the Managing Director of the new corporation and three other members to be appointed by the Executive Council.

## THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

**Address:** Development House, 21, Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326, Apapa, Lagos.

**Telex:** 60

**Telephone:** 46391; 46392

**Telegrams:** NIGERLINE

### History:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1958, with an authorized issued and fully paid up capital of ₦4 million, held jointly by the Federal Government and two non-Nigerian shipping companies-Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. All non-Nigerian equity holdings were bought out in 1961, and now the shares are entirely Nigerian-owned and are held by the Federal Government and its nominees and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

### Functions:

The Company operates liner services based on the general directions of the National Trade, Its Trade Routes and Shipping Conferences within which it operates are as follows:

West Africa/U.K.

West Africa/North of Europe

West Africa/French Atlantic Ports

### FLEET: The NNSL Fleet are

	Name	Year Built
1.	King Jaja	1955
2.	El Kanemi	1956
3.	Oranyan	1953
4.	Nnamdi Azikiwe	1962
5.	Ahmadu Bello	1963
6.	Herbert Macaulay	1957
7.	River Niger	1948
8.	River Benue	1968
9.	River Ogun	1968
10.	River Ethiope	1969
11.	Cross River	1964
12.	River Gongola	1964
13.	River Hadejia	1974

**Services:**

The Nigerian National Shipping Line operates a fast, regular and efficient fortnightly services out of the United Kingdom, North Continent of Europe and France, but the regularity of its ships' calls in Italian ports is dependent on cargo availability.

Arrangements are underway for the inauguration of the company's services to the Far East, United States and Canada.

**Information:**

Information about the company, its operations and the service it offers, both in Nigeria and in overseas, may be obtained from:

**Head Office:** 21, Wharf Road,  
P.O. Box 326,  
Apapa, Lagos. Tel. 56088.  
Telex. 60.  
Telegrams: NIGERLINE,  
LAGOS.

**Lagos Agency:** 22, Wharf Road,  
Apapa.  
Telephone: 55180,  
55751 & 55119.

**Branches:** 1, Custom Street,  
P.O. Box 425, Port Harcourt,  
Tel: 357.  
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

16, Post Office Road,  
P.O. Box 1232,  
Kano.  
Tel. 4415.  
Telex. 1.  
Telegrams: Nigerline.

NNSLL,  
P.M.B. 1100,  
Warri.

NNSLL,  
Marina,  
P.O. Box 91,  
Calabar.

NNSLL,  
P.M.B. 2,  
Burutu.

NNSLL,  
P.M.B. 1190,  
Maiduguri.

**NNSLL,**

P.O. Box 48,  
Koko.

Nigerline (U.K.) Limited,  
14, Oriel Chambers,  
Water Street,  
Liverpool L2 8TU.

Suite 557, 8th Floor, Dunster  
20 Mark Lane,  
London, E.C.3.

**NIGERIAN PRISONS &c.**

**Address:** Alagbon Close, P.M.B.  
Ikoyi, Lagos.

**Telephone:** 22708, 24811-6

**Date Established:** About 1871  
**History:**

The history of the Nigerian Prisons Services started in about 1871 when Broad Street Prison was established to accommodate 300 prisoners. Following the amalgamation of North and South, the independent and more coherent prisons in Nigeria became greatly fat. From Guber Report of 1966, both the Authority prisons as well as the Independent Prisons were merged into the Prisons Service, in April 1968.

**Aims/Objectives:**

The prime objective of the Prisons Services is not to punish as such, but to rehabilitate offenders so as to enable them to become useful citizens.

**Functions:**

- i. To Administers prisons
- ii. Runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, so as to enable offenders to fit into society after their jail-terms.

**INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH &  
OF NIGERIA**

**Address:** Matori Industrial Area,  
Ile-Ife, P.M.B. 123

**Telephone:** 32418

**Telegrams:** Ircan, Lagos.

**Established:** 1971 (Under Decree 33, of June, 1971).

**History:** The Industrial Research Council Nigeria was established by Decree 33, promulgated in June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

**Functions:** The principal functions of the Council, among others, are:

1. To promote and co-ordinate all industrial research activities of Nigeria, and,
2. To develop and apply such industrial research results of the nation.

**Council Membership:** Council Membership comprises 12 personalities drawn from Faculties of Science and Engineering of the Universities, public and private sectors in addition to four ex-officio members made up of Permanent Secretaries from the Federal Ministries of Trade, Communications, Works and Housing and Mines and Power.

**Chairman:** Mr. H.C. Omo.

**Secretary:** Dr. I.A. Akinrole.

#### NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

**Address:** Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12673 Lagos.

**Telephone:** 61010/216

**Date Established:** 22nd May, 1973. (Under Decree No. 24).

**History:** The concept of the National Youth Service Corps was first broached in the Second 4-Year Development Plan, in which it was announced that the Federal Military Government planned to establish a Youth corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan.

Then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in the course of his broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the 12th Independence Anniversary Celebration on October 1, 1972, that the proposed NYSC was meant "to transcend political, social, state and ethnic loyalties and to form the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation". At the various University convocations, he disclosed that a

lot of work had already been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university lecturers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having being collected, the FMG subsequently announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was thus created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973 and launched by General Yakubu Gowon, on June 4, 1973, at the first meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

#### Objectives:

The objectives of the NYSC include:

- (a) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;
- (b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement;
- (c) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest;
- (d) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity.
- (e) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour;
- (f) to induce employers partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and
- (g) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance .

#### Calling:

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and of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, has successfully completed his or her first degree at any university in Nigeria, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who have exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year.

#### **NYSC DIRECTORATE**

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of each of the Universities in Nigeria or a representative appointed by him, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director as appointed under section 5 of decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour, and three other persons (at least one of whom shall be a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

#### **Functions of the Directorate**

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the service corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

#### **DISCIPLINE**

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalty clauses are provided for contravention of the code of conduct and/or the bye-laws.

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**The Manager,**  
**Nigeria Building Society,**  
**Kano.**

#### **NIGERIA AIRWAYS**

**Address: AIRWAYS HOUSE, IKEJA**  
**Telephone: 31031**

**History:** Nigeria Airways was formed in 1960 when Nigeria attained independence. Prior to this date, Air Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC), Nigeria, Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The head-quarters of the Nigeria Airways is in Ikeja Lagos, with the administrative nerve centre of the Company flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Benin, Port-Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Yola and Jos. The Airways international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, Frankfurt and London. In frequently, Amsterdam and New York are covered.

**Nigeria Airways Planes:** The fleet of the Nigeria Airways include One Aztec, Seven F-27, Seven F-28, Two B-707, Three B-737, One DC-10. It is also envisaged that the Airways will increase its fleet on or before the middle of 1977, with the arrival of Two B-727, One B-707 and One DC-10.

**Training School:** The Nigeria Airways operates a ground-training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familiarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised and held in the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also selected for additional training overseas.

**Engineering base:** The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of ₦2,000,000. The engineering

base is the seat of the Company's engineers who take great care of the company's Aircrafts while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

**Aims/Objectives:** The main objective of the Nigeria Airways is to operate both internal and external air services.

#### OFFICIALS:

General Manager: Captain P.M. Thahal.  
Chairman: Wing-Commander U. Muazu.  
Company Secretary: A. O. Oshikoya.

### NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

**Address:** Electricity Headquarters, 24—  
25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos.

**Cables:** Niger Power, Lagos.

**Telephone:** 51370 — 84.

**History:** The NEPA was established under Decree 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop and maintain an efficient, Co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose —

- (a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity;
- (b) To provide bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and,
- (c) To provide supply of electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time be authorised by the Authority.

#### General Functions

The Authority is charged with the following general duties:—

1. Managing, maintaining and working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree and such other undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree.

2. Establishing, managing, maintaining and working such electricity undertakings as the Authority may consider expedient in the interest of the public.
3. Supplying electricity and power for economic and efficient electric generation, distribution and sale at reasonable prices;
4. Operating irrigation schemes and making provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Irrigation Council, in connection with the River Niger and its affluents for all or any of the purposes mentioned in this section and for carrying out such schemes.

#### NEPA BOARD MEMBERS

1. Alhaji Yahaya Gusau — Chairman
2. Dr. O.C. Onazi
3. Dr. J. O. Amode
4. Alhaji I. Muku
5. Alhaji D. Musdapher
6. Alhaji S.M. Katsina
7. Mr. R. A. Gbademosi
8. Mr. W.A.L. Thomas (Minister of Mines and Power).

#### THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed principally by the National Provident Fund Act 1961, the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964; the General Regulations of the National Provident Fund Act 1961 and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both the worker (non-pensionable) and his employer contribute in equal proportions monthly for the benefit of the worker.

The present rate of worker's contributions is 3k on every complete wage of 50k, up to a maximum of ₦4 (four naira) in any one month.

The scheme provides for each payment of contributions to members under the following conditions only:—

- (1) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and have retired from regular employment.
- (2) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a registered medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable.
- (3) Survivor: dependants or next of kin of a deceased member to apply.
- (4) Unemployment: member must have been continuously out of employment for, at least, two (2) years.
- (5) Emigration: member (non-Nigerian citizen) must be emigrating or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions together with his contributions is paid to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. Only half of his contributions (without interest) is payable in the case of an un-employment claim.

The remaining half together with all the accruing interest will be paid to him on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or is migrating or his next-of-kin in the event of death.

All employers of labour including Federal and State Governments, Public Corporations and Private Establishments employing not less than ten (10) workers are by law affected and MUST be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the DIRECTOR whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12523, Lagos".

The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikoyi, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities, the Fund has established 4 zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu. It is the plan of the Fund to establish one zonal office in each state capital and to this end recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal offices will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers.

They are empowered to enter at all reasonable times, any premises or places where workers are employed and there make any examination and enquiry necessary to obtain information for the purposes of the Act and where they are obstructed in any premises or place, the occupier or employer shall be guilty of an offence.

### THE NIGERIAN STANDARD ORGANISATION

**Address:** 11, Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12614, Lagos.

**Telephone:** 56239; **Telegrams:** Permind.

**History:** The Nigerian Standard Organisation came into being with the promulgation of Decree No 56 of December, 1971. The Organisation was established as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Industries and the commencement date of its functions began as far back as January 1st 1970.

Under the same decree, a council known as the Nigerian Standard Council, was established as the governing body of the Organisation. Membership of the Council is drawn from a wide area spanning both the private and public sectors.

**Functions:** Under the Decree, the principal functions of the Nigerian Standard Organisation are to standardise methods and products in industries in Nigeria and to ensure Federal and State Governments compliance with national policy on Standardisation. It is also responsible for the award of certification marks under those Standards but are also

of importance to the economy of the

**Membership and Staff:** As stipulated in the Decree, the Director, the Secretary and other members of the staff of the Organisation, shall be members of the Public Service Commission of the Federation.

**Offences:** The Decree recommends punishments ranging from fines to jail-tough person or persons who commit any of the offences under the stipulations of the Decree.

**Library:** The NSO maintains an industrial library whose services are made available to people on specific conditions.

### FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

**Address:** FIR, OSHODI, P.M.B. 12614, Ikeja

**Telegrams:** Applied Ikeja

**Telephone:** 32161-4; 32284; 32285

**History and Functions:** The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was established in 1955. It situates some 8 miles from Lagos on the Lagos-Abeokuta road. Its pur-

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function lies in the furtherance of the policy of the Federal Government to diversify, as much as possible, the economy of the nation by giving active encouragement to the establishment of industries, particularly those which relate to the processing of the country's raw materials.

The FIR also not only offers help to anyone wishing to set up new industries based on any Nigerian raw materials, it as well offers technical assistance to existing industries through the provision of laboratory facilities for analysing samples of products and solutions to their basic technical problems.

Besides, the Institute investigates the suitability of Nigeria's raw materials for use in proved industrial processes and modifies these processes to suit local conditions. Its services are at the disposal of any government, private company or individual, based on certain conditions but it offers free advice.

**Research Programmes:** The Institute runs research Programmes which are normally prepared every three years and reviewed annually.

The criteria used for the choice of in-house research projects are:—

- (a) import substitution;
- (b) Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
- (c) development of native technology.

Further, contract research is accepted at any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

**Director:** Dr. I. A. Akinrele, Ph.D., F.I..  
Bid., Etc.

**Governing Body:** Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA**  
Address: 4, Wesley Street, P.M.B. 12626,  
Lagos.

**Telegrams/Cables:** Biblio, Lagos.  
**Telephone:** 56590, 56547, 56591, 20041.

**History:** The National Library of Nigeria

is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1970, which enjoined the Board of the N.L.N., to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the twelve States in the Federation.

**Functions:** The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultures of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions. To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict these cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by Nigerians, and also serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one composed of peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful literary works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop the national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the N.L.N. has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book title, which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is that it assures easy identification of books published in Nigeria, by Nigerians, whether on the local, national, or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide-range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

**Branches:** The N.L.N. has, so far, opened two branches of the library in two of the States in the Federation, Enugu headed by Mr. M.A. Pam-pam, Jos Branch, and Mr. O. Aje, as the Ag. Head.

**Director:** Mr. S. B. Aje, M.A., F.L.A., A.M.N.I.M.

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**unctions:**

The emphasis of the functions of the I.P.S. is always on the administration of prison services throughout the Federation. Today, as part of its functions, the N.P.S. runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, thereby offering the young offenders ample opportunities to learn and improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate with other useful citizens.

**Director of Prisons:**

Mr. A. A. Ahmadu

Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

**Stations:**

There are four stations—Fire Service Headquarters, Campos Street Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Onikan Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

**Equipment:**

The Federal Fire Service now uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (Combining Foam, dry powder and CO<sub>2</sub>) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

There is an arrangement to purchase, during the current financial year, one hydraulic platform (Snorkel).

Two Water Tankers and 4 Fire Fighting appliances to supplement the existing fleet of fire fighting appliances.

**Main Functions:**

Main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire
- (b) Saving and Protection of Life and property.
- (c) Humanitarian services and other works or emergencies that are beyond the capacity of ordinary citizen, as may be required under the authority of the Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

**Aims And Objectives:**

To make provision for fire fighting purposes and particularly to secure:

- (a) The Services for Federal Territory of a Fire Service and such equipment as is necessary to meet efficient all normal requirements;

**FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE**

Date Established: 1906

Address: Proposed Headquarters  
Campos Street, Lagos.  
Proposed Tel. Nos. 20778, 20779

Chief Fire Officer,  
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,  
Fire Service Division,  
Alagbon Close,  
Ikoyi,  
Tel. No. 27282

Training School,  
Onikan Fire Station, (Temporary)  
27 Awolowo Road,  
P.M.B. 12601,  
Lagos.  
Tel. 57488.

**History:**

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for the establishment, organisation, discipline, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service.

All the existing officers and men serving in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred

to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The post of Federal Inspector of Fire

- (b) The efficient training of the members of the Fire Service.
- (c) Efficient arrangements for dealing with calls for assistance and for summoning members of the Fire Service;
- (d) Efficient arrangements for obtaining for fire-fighting purposes information about building and property in Federal Territory, the availability of water supplies and the means of access to them, and other material local circumstances;
- (e) Efficient arrangements for preventing or mitigating damage to property resulting from measures taken in dealing with fires;
- (f) Efficient arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restriction of spread of fires and means of escape in case of fire;
- (g) To utilize or lend, to the State Governments or Fire Authority, the equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other sources of Fire Service.

#### Other Facts:

##### Operational Methods.

The Chief Officer with the assistance of two Deputies is responsible to the Federal Military Government for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative headquarters are organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division and for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

#### Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent death and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the fire service; over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of work and responsibility involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the annual rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with fire prevention measures required under a wide range of statutes.

#### Aims:

In addition to others, the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the provision for fire fighting purposes to ensure adequate plans or arrangements giving advice on fire prevention, the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire outbreaks.

#### Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with emergencies, such as, railway accidents, releasing people trapped in vehicles, or machinery, rescuing persons overcome by fumes while working, pumping out flooded basements.

#### Training:

Recruits and junior ranks of the Service receive practical training in firemanship at the Federal Fire Training School, Lagos. Advanced other specialised courses are pursued at higher ranks at the Service Staff College and the Fire Service Technical College, England.

#### Officers:

Mr. A. Akokhia — Chief Fire Officer (Operational).  
Mr. O. Oni G. J. Fire Engineer (FE). (Deputy Chief Fire Officer — Administration).

Mr. J. A. Aifegha—Divisional Officer.  
Mr. E. Okumagba—Divisional Officer.  
Mr. Z. Mornodu — Div. Officer, Admin.  
Mr. C. Enodeh — Div. Officer, Fire Prevention.

Mr. R. Bello — Div. Officer, Training.  
Mr. H. Giwa — Div. Officer, Control.  
Mr. M. Odumosu — Div. Officer, Control.  
Mr. R. Adigun — Div. Officer, Control.

Sup. d

## THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

**Address:** Director's Office, Nigerian Museum, Lagos.  
**Delegations:** Dirmuseums, Lagos.

**History:** The Nigerian Antiquities Service was inaugurated in 1943 with Mr. K.C. Murray as the Surveyor of Antiquities. In 1953, the Antiquities Ordinance, No. 17, became law and was followed by the establishment of a 17-member Antiquities Commission.

Subsequent well-mapped out plans designed to ensure the high preservation of Nigerian Antiquities culminated in the building of Museums in Owo, Esie (1945); Jos (1952); Ife (1954); Lagos (1957); Oron (1958); Kano (1960); Kaduna (1972); Benin (1973).

In the 1975-80 Development Plan, adequate Provision has been made for more Museums to be established in four state capitals.

**Aim:** To preserve Nigerian Antiquities.  
**Functions:** Under the 1953, Antiquities Ordinance, the Federal Department of Antiquities is responsible for discovering, preserving and studying the traditional material culture of the diverse peoples of Nigeria past and present. It is also charged with the responsibility of presenting and publishing the results of this work. The Department, therefore carries out archaeological, ethnographic and architectural researches. It employs professional Officers who are all graduates specializing in specific fields of archaeology, ethnography and traditional architecture.

One major provision of the Antiquities Ordinance of 1953 was the establishment of a seventeen-member Antiquities Commission which was given powers covering the declaration of monuments and scheduled Antiquities and the control

of archaeological excavations and the export of Antiquities.

It also acquired authority to approve Museums, and also to withdraw such approval if for security or other reasons such Museums should cease to be suitable repository for valuable specimens.

The Department acts as the executive arm of the Antiquities Commission in its efforts to prevent the illegal export of valuable works of art and to curb the activities of petty traders in Antiquities including some known to be financed from abroad, who are doing so much irremediable damage to the study of Nigerian art history and the documentation of its traditional cultures.

The National Museum, Lagos was formally opened on March 9, 1957. This Museum which is the headquarters of the Department houses the bulk of the Department's collection of traditional sculptures and other ethnographic materials. It holds more than 500,000 collections as of date and because of lack of space only one per cent of the total collection is on display to the public.

The National Museum Lagos has an Africana Library with almost 6,000 volumes covering fields of special interest to the staff like, archaeology, ethnography, ethnology, travel, history museology and so on. It is mainly a reference library for the staff but researchers from outside are free to come and use the library. Every Museum in the Department is to have a library.

The Department has begun a series of monographs in order to make the results of its researches available to other researchers and interested bodies.

The Museums are free to the public and the opening hours are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

**MEMBERS:**

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**Federal Ministry of Industries,**  
**Lagos.**

**Mr. F.P.G. Oragwu,**  
**Nigerian Council for Science & Technology,**  
**Lagos.**

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**Federal Ministry of Health,**  
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**P.M.B. 1286,**  
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**Mr. O. Lolomari,**  
**Ministry of Mines and Power,**  
**Lagos.**

**Chamber of Commerce & Industry**

## NIGERIAN EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED.

**Address:** 15, Marina, P.O. Box 173, Lagos, Nigeria.

**Telephone:** 59666.

**History:** The first External Telecommunication Services in Nigeria began on September 4, 1886 when the African Direct Telegraph Company Limited opened its first telegraph service which linked Lagos by submarine cable with the outside world.

On December 30, 1929, three companies — The African Direct Telegraph Company Limited, The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph and The Eastern Telegraph Company, in concert with a few others, merged into the Imperial and International Communications Limited, later renamed Cable & Wireless Limited whose operations ended on December 31, 1962, as the Nigerian Government took a decisive step towards having a greater measure of control over her external telecommunication services.

In January 1963, therefore, the government of Nigeria incorporated the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited (NET), as a partnership between the Government, holding 51 per cent of the shares and Cable & Wireless Limited with 49 per cent shares. The NET opened business with a share capital of N4,000,000, out of which N1,320,000 was, at first, subscribed.

On October 1, 1972, the NET became fully a government-owned company following the purchase of the Shares of Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd., by the Nigerian Government.

**Functions:** Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited is responsible for the planning, provision, operation and maintenance of all international and intercontinental telecommunication services of Nigeria. It is Nigeria's gateway to the

outside world.

The services offered include telephone, telex, leased channel telegraph, telegraph, data and facsimile. Transmission and reception of real time television programmes via satellite are also offered via the Satellite Earth Station, Lantafe. The Company is also responsible for the provision of coast station services which include communication by telephone and telegraph between Nigeria and ships at sea.

**Expansion:** Along with other plans, the NET is erecting a new 37-Storey Head Office building, about 120 metres high, at an estimated cost of N30 million.

When completed this year, the building will offer space for variegated facilities, including the following:

1. The new International Automatic Telephone Gateway Exchange;
2. Computerised Telegraph Switching Centre for Automatic handling of public telegraph messages and airlines traffic, and
3. Computerised Telex Switching Centre with fully automatic international telex subscribers dialling system and full facilities for billing of customer's calls.

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**Chief Engineer** — Y.A. Raji, Esq.,  
 C. Eng., M.I.E.E.E., M.N.S.E.

**Chief Accountant** — M. Ogunmola  
 A.C.M.A.  
**Traffic Manager** — F.H.O. Akintola  
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Nigerian Embassy Dublin, Ireland	Mr. M. O. Adeope	Ambassador	56, Leeson Park Dublin—6 Republic of Ireland	65984/65997	Nigerian Dublin
Area Office of Nigeria Edinburgh (Area Officer)	Mr. A. O. Essan		(3rd Floor) 2/12, North St., Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2.	557-0275	
Nigerian High Commission Freetown, Sierra Leon	Mr. J. D. O. O. Olaiyan	Nigerian High Commissioner	21, Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone,	2444	Nigerian Freetown (Telex: 256)
Nigerian High Commission Gaberone, Botswana	Mrs. Ruda Titemwa Mohammed	Nigerian High Commissioner	P.O. Box 274, Gaberone, Botswana	2041/2	Nigerian Gaberone
Permanent Nigerian Mission Geneva, Switzerland	Mr. B. A. Clark (Resident in Bonn)	Ambassador	44, Rue de lausanne 1201 Geneva, Switzerland	31-91-40	Nigerian Geneva
Consulate of Nigeria Hamburg, West Germany	Mr. S. U. Yohal (Resident in Bonn) I. M. S. Imam	Consulate General	2, Hamburg 13 Haller Strasse 76 W. Germany,	40-30-16	Nigerian Hamburg
Nigeria High Commission Hong Kong	Mr. M. Abubabekai	High Commissioner	Lap Heng House, 15th Floor, 47-50 Gloucester Rd., G.P.O. Box 15670, Hong Kong	5 - 280425 (Telex: HX3963)	Nigerian Hong Kong

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High Commission Nigeria Islamabad, Pakistan	Mr. A. D. Gondou	High Commissioner	P. O. Box 1075 Islamabad, Pakistan.	22406; 22466	Nigerian Islamabad
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah Saudi-Arabia	Mr. M.S. Kontogoro	Ambassador	P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi-Arabia.	32773	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigerian High Commission Kampala, Uganda	Mr. G. C. B. Okanya	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 4338 Kampala, Uganda	54532	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan	Mr. S.A. Yakubu	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum; Sudan	77417	Nigerian Khartoum
Embassy of Nigeria Kingston, Jamaica	Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya	Ambassador	Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 764, Kingston 10, Jamaica	926 - 6400	Nigerian Kingston
Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa, Zaire	Mr. E. O. Enahoro	Ambassador	141, Boulevard du 30 Juillet B.P. 1700, Kinshasa, Rep. of Zaire	30626	Nigerian Kinshasa Telex No. 311
Embassy of Nigeria Libreville, Gabon	Mr. M.A. Abiola	Chargé d' Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 1191, Libreville, Gabon	322-03	Nigerian Libreville
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<i>Planes</i>				2010; 21	<i>Planes</i>

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Embassy of Nigeria Lome, Togo	Mr. Ade Adekuoye	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1189 Lome, Togo	34—55	Nigerian Lome
Nigeria High Commission London	Mr. J. O. Omolodun	High Commissioner	9, Northumberland Avenue London E.C. 2N5BX	930-1628	Nigerian U.K. London WC 2.
Nigerian High Commission Lusaka, Zambia	Mr. E. N. Oba.	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 2598 Lusaka, Zambia.	74425, 75433	Nigerian Lusaka.
Embassy of Nigeria Malabo (Santa Isabel)	Mr. D. A.	Ambassador	4 Paseo De Los Cocoteros, Malabo Equatorial Guinea.	116/3	Nigerian Malabo.
Embassy of Nigeria Mogadishu, Somalia	Mr. H. D. Kolo	Ambassador	P.O.B. 980 Mogadishu, Somalia	2489 3621	Nigerian Mogadishu
Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia, Liberia	Mr. C. O. Hollist	Ambassador	Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia, Liberia.	26 48	Nigerian Monrovia.
Embassy of Nigeria Moscow, U. S. S. R.	Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu	Ambassador	Ul Kachalovia 13 Moscow. U.S.S.R.	290-27-83/21	Nigerian Moscow.
Embassy of Nigeria Ndjamena (Fort-Lamy)	Mr. M. Bashir	Charge d' Affaires.	B.P. 752, Ndjamena Tchad	24—98	Nigerian Ndjamena.

## Diplomatic and Consular Posts of the Federation of Nigeria

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Nigeria High Commission Nairobi, Kenya.	Mr. A.G.A. Bukar - Kolo.	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 30516 Nairobi Kenya.	21600	Nigerian Nairobi.
Nigerian High Commission New Delhi.	Mr. A.G. Gohil	High Commissioner	1 Panchsheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India	374454;	Nigerian New Delhi.
Nigeria Permanent Mission New York, U.S.A.	Mr. L.O. Hartman	Permanent Representative	757 Third Avenue 20th Floor, New York N.Y. 10017.	(212) 421-2610 (212) 421-6088	Nigurdeleg, New York.
Nigeria Consulate New York.	Mrs. R.O. Omotayo	Consulate-General	575 Lexington Ave New York, N.Y. 10022	752-1670	Nigercon New York.
Embassy of Nigeria Niamey, Niger Republic	Mr. I.S. Jimeta	Amassador	Embassy of Nigeria, Quartier Niamey Bas, B.P. 617, Niamey,	73-24-10	Nigerian Niamey
Embassy of Nigeria Nouakchott, Mauritania	Mr. M. Dan-Hamidu	Charge d' Affaires	Niger Republique	523-14	Nigerian Nouakchott
Embassy of Nigeria Nouakchott, Mauritania	Mr. A. Idris	Charge d' Affairs	Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 367, LOT "K" 176 Nouakchott, Mauritania.	22-66	Bureau Nigerian Nouakchott

**Diplomatic and Consular Posts of the Federation of Nigeria**

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Embassy of Nigeria Paris, France	Mr. J.N. Ukegbu	Ambassador	173, Avenue Victor— Hugo Paris 16e, France.	704-8497	Embnigeria Paris
Embassy of Nigeria Peking, China	Mr. J. Tanko Yusuf	Ambassador	2, Tung Wu Chieh, San Li Tun Chaoyang District, Peking, China		Nigerian Peking.
Embassy of Nigeria Port of Spain, Trinidad	Mr. E. O. Kolade	High Commissioner	P.O.B. 765 Port of Spain, Trinidad		Nigerian Port of Spain
Nigerian Consulate Port-Sudan	Mr. B. A. Jimoh	Consul	P.O. Box 475, Port-Sudan.	2986 (Sudan)	Nigerian Port Sudan.
Embassy of Nigeria Rabat, Morocco	Mr. Ado Saniusi	Ambassador	P.O. Box 347, Rabat, Morocco.	71 755	Nigerian Rabat
Embassy of Nigeria Rome, Italy	Mr. I. D. J. Durlong	Ambassador	Gorizia 4, 00198, Rome Italy	857141	Nigerian Rome.
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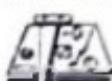
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Embassy of Nigeria Tokyo, Japan	Mr. P.L. Udoh	Ambassador	19-7-2, Chome Shibuya-ku Tokyo, Japan.	468-5531/1	Embigeria Tokyo.
Embassy of Nigeria Tripoli, Libya	Mr. M.W. Lamino	Head of Mission Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of Nigeria P.O. Box 4417 Tripoli, Libya	430036-43038	Nigerian Tripoli.
Embassy of Nigeria Vienna, Austria	Mr. Olu Adeniji	Charge d' Affaires	P.O.B. 462. 1031. Vienna, AUSTRIA.	75-32-54,	Nigerian Embassy Vienna.
Embassy of Nigeria Warsaw, Poland	Mr. Y. W. Sada	Charge d' Affaires	Ul. Gruzińska 3, 00-989 Warsaw Poland.	17-43-07 52	Nigerian Warsaw.
Embassy of Nigeria Washington, U.S.A.	Mr. E.O. Sanu	Head of Mission	2201 M Street, N-W., Washington D.C. 20037, U.S.A.	(202) 2223-9300 Area Code 202	Nigerian Washington D.C.
Embassy of Nigeria Yaoundé, Cameroon	Mr. M. Sani	Ambassador	B.P. 448 Yaoundé, Cameroon	22-34-55/2	8267 Nigerian Yaoundé.
Embassy of Nigeria Romania	Mr. L.S.M. Osoboso	Ambassador	P.O. Box 37, Bucharest Romania.	50-43-80	Nigeria Bucharest

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Embassy of Nigeria, Australia	Mr. E.O. Fowora	High Commissioner	27, State Circle P.O. Box 241, Civic Square, Act 2208 Canberra, Australia.	73-2725; 73-1028/1		Nigerian Canberra
Embassy of Nigeria, Angola	H. E. Murtala M. Bello		Caixa Postal 479 Luanda, Angola	45985		Nigerian Luanda
Consulate General of Nigeria, California	Mr. P.C. Onochiri (Consul-General)		360, Pst. Street, San Francisco California, 94108	(415) 433 6500		Nigerian San Francisco
Embassy of Nigeria, Iran.	Mr. V.N. Chibundu	Charge d'Affairs	P.O. Box 2736, Tehran, Iran	620764/1		Nigerian Tehran
	H. E. Mr. T. O. Emperor of Ethiopia					

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GAMBIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. S. J. Saar, Plot 868, Vic. Island, Ikoyi, Lagos.
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LESOTHO	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. J. R. L. Kotsokoane (Resident in Nairobi)
MALAWI	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. M. V. Gondwe (Resident in Addis Ababa)
MALAYSIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. Abdul Manaf Mohamed Kofo Abayomi Street/Anifowoshe Street Lagos,

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TANZANIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency 45, Ademola Street, Ibadan.
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BENIN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Eustache Poto 36, Broad Street, Lagos.

BRAZIL	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Geraldo H. Lima 84, Norman Williams Street, Ikoyi.
BULGARIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Georgi Bojkov 25 Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos.
CAMEROON	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Yerima Lamine 5, Femi Pearson Street Victoria Island.
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CHINA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Feng Yu-Chiu. 19A, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. J. Virla. 2, Alhaji Masha Close Ikoyi — Lagos.
CUBA	Ambassador	Mr. Caraos Sanchez R., 15, Louis Solomon Close, Vic. Island.
DENMARK	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Henning Hakk 4, Eleke Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos
EGYPT	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Nasser M. Mahmoud, 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi — Lagos.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. J. W. Okori-Dougan 7, Bank Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
ETHIOPIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Haile - Malekot Aman 14, Ademola Street S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos
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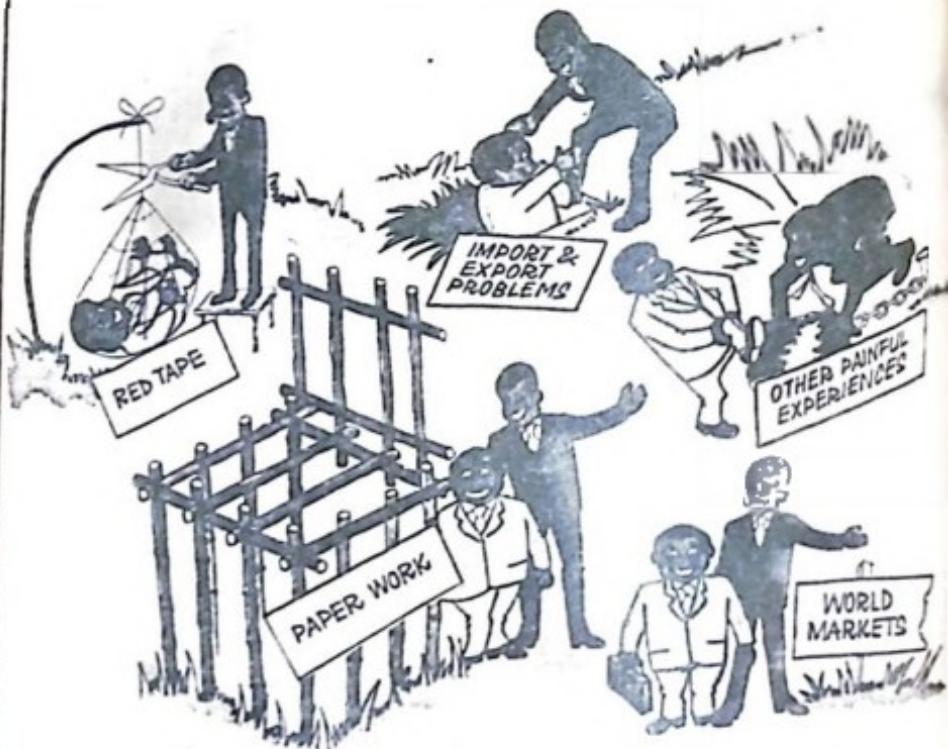


*Contact:*

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DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.  
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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Wolfgang Seyfarth 8, Reeve Road, old Ikoyi
GERMANY	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Heinz Draeger, 15, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
GREECE	Ambassador	His Excellency 7, Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi — Lagos.
GUINEA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Fode Berete, 8, Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
HUNGARY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. M. Szabo 9 Louis Solomon Close Victoria Island, Lagos
ICELAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. N. P. Sigurdsson 1, Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1.
INDONESIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Rear-Adm. R. Sumengkar, 5, Anifowashe Street, Victoria Island Lagos.
IRAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. S. Firouz 20, Apartment Building (5th Floor), Adeola Odeku Street, Vic. Island, Lagos.
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JAPAN	Ambassador	His Excellency
		24/25 Apese Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
LEBANON	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. H. Al-Abdallah 57, Raymond Njoku Road, Ikoyi — Lagos
LIBERIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Turner Stewart 6, Omo-Osagie Street, Ikoyi — Lagos
LIBYA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. A.M. Shrafeddin 46 Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos
EGYPT	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. G. Sow P.O. Box 1121, Accra, (Resident in Accra)
MOROCCO	Ambassador	His Excellency, Mr. M'Hammed El Kohen, Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos.
NETHERLANDS	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Van Housde 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe Av., Victoria Island, Lagos
NGER	Ambassador	His Excellency
		15 Adeola Odoku Street Victoria Island, Lagos.
NORWAY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. P. Motzfeldt Western House, 8/10, Broad Street, Lagos.
PAKISTAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. A.M. Ahmad 20 Keffi Street. S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos.

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PHILIPPINES	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Mr. P. Angara Ang S. Alhajji Ribadu Ikoyi-Lagos</i>
POLAND	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Mr. Zbigniew Solka 32, Gerard Reni Old Ikoyi, Lagos</i>
ROMANIA	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Dr. Octavian Cernu 30 Raymond Njoku Road S.W. Ikoyi-Lagos</i>
SAUDI ARABIA	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Sheikh Mansour Arif 182, Awolowo Road Ikoyi-Lagos</i>
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SOMALIA	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Mr. Y. O. Arsi 114, Norman Williams Ikoyi-Lagos</i>
SPAIN	Ambassador	<i>His Excellency, Mr. E. S. De Eulate 9, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi-Lagos</i>
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SYRIA	Charge d' Affairs	<i>His Excellency, Mr. A. F. Yousef 4, Raymond Njoku Road S. W. Ikoyi-Lagos</i>

	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Allarangué Djimadoum- 2, Gorilla Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
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O	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. G. Apado-Amah 96 Awolowo Road S. W. Ikoyi—Lagos
KEY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Tuncer 3 Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi—Lagos.
PER VOLTA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. P. T. Rouamba (Resident in Accra)
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SA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Donald B. Easum, 1 King's College Road Lagos.
BRAZIL	Charged' Affaires	His Excellency Dr. H. Griffin 10 Ikoyi Crescent via Kingsway Ikoyi—Lagos.
COSLOVIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. D. Bilanovic, 7 Maitama Sule Street S. W. Ikoyi—Lagos
CHINA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. W Ayoko Bolunga 23A Kolo Abayomi Road Victoria Island, Lagos
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	Director	Mr. Penuel E. N. Malafa 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi Tel.: 51838.
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## THE NIGERIAN PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into broad categories: the pre-independence and the post-independence period up to the present.

Very newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. *Ukpo Iwe Irohin* by the Rev. Townend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1888. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper *Lagos Weekly Record* published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890–1930), one of the greatest pioneer journalists in the history of Nigerian journalism. During the period of the nationalist struggle for independence, newspapers played a leading role. This period also coincided with the beginning of commercial newspaper enterprises in Nigeria.

After the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Hubert Macaulay established the *Lagos Daily News*.

Between 1922 and 1960, there were three nationalist activities by various political parties whose efforts were directed mainly towards the winning of political independence for Nigeria.

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times has a slightly different history. Since the original company was bought by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to serve economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the *West African Pilot*.

After the achievement of Independence, the Press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second

problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

### NEWSPAPERS

#### NATIONAL DAILIES

**Daily Times:** 357, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1925. Published by The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: Tony Momoh.

**Daily Sketch:** New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1964. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited, Ibadan. Editor: Dayo Duyile.

**New Nigerian:** Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna, founded 1965. Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Kaduna. Editor Aminu Abdullahi

**The Nigerian Observer:** Airport Road, Benin City; founded 1968. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation, Benin City. Ag. Editor: Tom Borha.

**Daily Star:** 9 Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1972; Published by Star Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., Enugu. Editor: Josef Bel-Molokwu.

**Nigerian Tribune:** 98 Shittu Street, Adeoyo Road, P.O. Box 78, Ibadan, founded 1949. Published by the African News-

**papers of Nigeria Limited** Ibadan.  
Editor: Sina Bamgbosé.

**West African Pilot**, 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba, Lagos; founded 1937, Published by Zik Enterprises Limited, Acting Editor: Jacob A.I.A.

**Daily Express**: 57, Igbozere Road, Lagos; Published by the Commercial Amalgamated Printers Lagos.  
Ag. Editor: Omotayo Okunola-Adigun.

**The Nigerian Standard**, P.M.B. 2112, Jos, Published by the Plateau Publishing Corporation, Zaria Road, Jos, Editor: Gideon G. Barde.

**Nigerian Herald**: Offa Road, Ilorin founded October 19, 1973, Published by the Kwara State Newspaper Corporation, Ilorin, Editor: Peter Ajayi.

**Nigerian Chronicle**: Published by the Cross River State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 1074, Calabar, Editor: Mr. Ray Ekpu.

**Nigerian Tide**, Published by the Rivers State Newspapers Corporation 4 Ikwerre Road, P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt, Editor Maurice Domboh.

**The Punch**: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi, PMB 1204, Ikeja. Founded: November 1, 1976. Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Alan Aroyewun.

#### OTHER DAILIES

**Evening Times**: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street P.O. Box 139, Lagos, founded August 6, 1973, Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Acting Editor: Mike C. G. Ogbeide.

**The Nigerian Mirror**: Iweka Road, Onitsha. Published by Ohoho Press Limited, Onitsha. Editor: T. N. Okonkwo.

#### WEEKLIES

##### NATIONAL - SUNDAY PAPER

**Sunday Times**: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street

P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1951, Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Editor: Tunji Oseni

**Sunday Observer**: Airport Road, Benin City, Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation, Ag. Editor Alhaji M.J.A. Baruwa.

**Sunday Tide**: Published by the Rivers State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 1074, Port Harcourt. Editor: Tony Tebekem

**Sunday Sketch**: New Court Road P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited, Editor: Sola Odunla.

**Weekly Star**: 9, Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1970, Published by the Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Editor: Henry Onye

**Sunday Punch**: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi, P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja. Founded 1976, Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Editor: Dayo Wright.

**Sunday Chronicle**: Published by the Cross River State Newspapers Corporation, Calabar, Ag. Editor: Richard Akpala

#### OTHER WEEKLY PAPERS

**Sporting Record**: (every Wednesday) Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Cyril Kappo.

Lagos Weekend: (*Witty Newspaper*) Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box Lagos. Editor: John Adollo.

Times International: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: H. Idowu.

Business Times: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Onyema Ugochukwu.

Lagos This Week: 1 Gbemisola Street Ikeja Road, Ikeja. Published by Lagos Technical Publications Limited, Publisher/Editor-in-Chief: Yemi Martins.

Music Express: Published by Entertainment Press, 15 Abeokuta Street Ebute Metta, Lagos. Managing Editor: Angus

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Published by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos. Editor: Enyina Iroha.

Ijehin Yoruba: (*Yoruba Language*), 24 Broad Street, P.M.B. 2416, Lagos, founded 1945. Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Acting Editor: S. A. Adele.

Ilana Yoruba: (*Yoruba Language*) Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. Editor: Utman Gida.

West Africa: (*Nigeria Edition*) Times Warehouse Road, Apapa.

The Leader (Catholic): Published by Immacula Press, Owerri. Editor: Rev. Fr. N. Chuma.

The Independent (Catholic): P. O. Box 11, Ibadan. Published in English and Yoruba. Editor: Rev. Fr. Cronin-Coltsmann.

Advance: (*Socialist newspaper*) 5, Agege Motor Road, Idioro, Mushin. Editor Nat. Iwuagwu.

Sunshine: Published by Sunshine Publishing Co. SW9/1032 Lagos Road, Challenge Ibadan, P. O. Box 3304, Ibadan. Managing Editor: Afolabi Alo.

The Record: Published by the Department of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Editor: Ballantyne Okwonna.

African Impact: P.M.B. 1143, Benin City

Sextape: (*Witty Newspaper*): Published by Alagbara Publishing Company, SW9/140 Ago Taylor, Ibadan. Editor: Funso Akindubuwa.

The Truth: 45 Idumagbo Avenue, P. O. Box 418, Lagos, founded 1951. Published by the Ahmadiyya Mission Nigeria. Acting Editor: Z. O. Elias.

Ilana Yoruba: (*Yoruba Language*). Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Editor: Olalekan Onatade.

Albishir: P.M.B. 1064, Maiduguri. Ag. Editor: A. M. Zinnass.

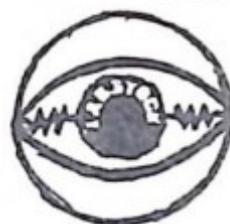
Sunday Star: Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan. Published by the People's Star Press, Ibadan, founded 1966. Editor: Moni Adewale.

News: 37 Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu (bi-weekly).

Ghuungboun: New Court Road P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Joe Fadiran.

The Guide. Published every Sunday by Ibrahim Publishing Company, Ilorin. Editor: Mallam Musa Ibn-Ibrahim.

## PERIODICALS MONTHLY MAGAZINES



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**Drum (Nigerian Edition)**: P.M.B. 2128  
Ede Metta, Lagos. Published by Drum  
Publications (Nigeria) Limited; Editor:  
Olu Adetule.

**Inst**: Published by Drum Publications  
Serial Limited, Lagos. Editor: Nelson  
Ankole.

**Afriscope**: Published by Pan-Afriscope  
(Nigeria) Limited, 29 Salami Street, Obafemi  
Osade, P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos. Managing  
Editor: Uche Chukwumerije.

**Spear**: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box  
29, Lagos, founded 1962. Published by  
The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Editor:  
Mr. Ogundele.

**Headlines**: Published by the Daily Times  
(Nigeria) Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa Street,  
Lagos. Editor: Gbenga Odusonyo.

**Home Studies (Educational)**: Published  
by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7  
Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Sam Otu.

**Newbreed**: Published by Newbreed Organiza-  
tion Limited, P. O. Box 5414, 35 Ogun-  
maja Drive, Surulere, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief  
and Publisher: Chris Okolie.

**Zoom (Pictorial adventure)**: Published  
by Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited,  
P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.

**Woman's World**: Published by the Daily  
Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa St.  
Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Tayo Ade-

**Modern Woman**: Published by the  
Modern Publication Company Limited,  
103 Salawu Street, Palm-grove, Lagos.  
Editor: Adunni Oladipo.

**African Challenge**: P.M.B. 2067, Lagos  
A bi-monthly publication founded in  
1971. Editor: J. K. Bolarin.

**Atoka: (Yoruba Language)**: 37 Ibadan  
Street West, Ebute Metta, Lagos. Published  
by West African Book Publishers Limited,  
Editor: Laoye Egunjobi.

**Happy Home (Family Magazine)**:  
Kudeti Street, P.M.B. 1204, Onipetesi,  
Ikeja. Published by Punch Publications.  
Ag. Editor: Patricia Alcendor.

**Joy (Pictorial adventure)**: Published by  
the Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited,  
P.M.B. 2128 Lagos. Editor:  
Olu Adetule.

**Nigerian Business Digest**: Published by  
Universal Publication Ltd., P. O. Box 1959,  
Lagos. Publisher/Editor-in-Chief: Alh.  
Lateef Teniola.

**Nigerian Japan Trade Journal**: Published  
by Yemostal Publicity Bureau, P. O. Box  
3745, Lagos. Editor: Dele Ogunwale.

**New Era (English and Hausa)**: Published  
by Oluseyi Press Limited, Kano, founded  
1971. Editor: Dr. Omoh Esiemoka.

**Federal Nigeria**: Published by the Ministry  
of Information, founded 1958. Editor:  
A.G.Y.S. Momodu.

**African Spark**: Published by Carmen &  
Company Ltd., P.M.B. 1153, Yaba. Chairman  
& Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Obarogie Ohon-  
bamu.

**Teen and Twenty (Youth Magazine)**.  
Editor: Adeyola David (Mrs.)

**Indigo**: 10, Eric Moore Close, Surulere  
Editor: Chiko Egbuna.

**Black Beauty**: Printers and Publishers:  
G. A. Okiki Advertising and Publicity Ltd.  
Editor: G. A. Okiki.

**The People**: 55, Ojuelegba Rd., Surulere,  
Yaba. Editor: Olu Akinsanya.

**Journal of Medical and Pharmaceutical  
Marketing**: 25 Olatunde Labinjo Avenue,  
Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 7313, Lagos.  
Editor: F.O.A. Atoki.

**The Entertainer:** Published by the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan, Editor: Olutade Makinde.

**By The Lagoon:** Published by the Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos. Address: The Cathedral House, P. O. Box 726, Lagos. Editor: The Very Rev. Sope Johnson. Tel. 20863.

**Management in Nigeria:** Published by the Nigerian Institute of Management, 145, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2557, Lagos, and Printed by Times Press Ltd., Apapa. Editor: Gab. Oviogbodu.

**Black Image:** 2, Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja. Editor-in-Chief: Funmi Lewis

University of Ibadan; founded 1959; published six times a year.

**The West African Chartered Engineers:** Published twice a year by the West African Group of Professional Engineers, P. 2363, Lagos.

**Nigerian Estate Gazette:** Published by Ifebori Commercial Services, 1, Agungi Street, Yaba. Editor: Macbeth Okereocha.

**New Horizon,** (Monthly), Published by New Horizon publications, 14, Tafawa Street, Mushin, Lagos - Nigeria. Editor: Dapo Fatogun.

## QUARTERLY

**Nigerian Medical Journal:** Published by the Nigerian Medical Association, 241 Igbo-ese Road, P. O. Box 1108, Lagos. Editor: Professor A. Q. Adesola (University of Lagos)

**Nigeria:** Exhibition Centre, Marina Lagos; founded 1932 (*travel, cultural, historical and general*)

**Nigeria Trade Journal:** Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos. Editor: Edet Uno.

**West African Journal of Biological Chemistry:** Published by the University of Ibadan; founded 1957. Editor: C. Basair.

**Nigerian Opinion:** Published by the Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Lagos.

**Journal of Economic and Social Studies:** Published by the Nigerian Economic Society, Lagos. Editor: O. Teriba.

**West African Medical Journal:** P. O. Box 12002, Lagos. Published six times a year.

**West African Pharmacist:** P. O. Box 2,

**The Bureaucrat:** c/o Military Commission Office, Benin City. Editor: F. C. Hakeem.

**Printing And Allied Trade Journal:** Editor: W. U. Ikolodo, 68B, Jebba Road (East), Ebute-Metta.

**Oduma:** Published twice a year, c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Editor: Dr. Vincent.

**Nigeria Market:** 122, Agege Road, Mushin, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: Mr. Joseph.

**The Traveller:** (*an international Travel Guide*). Published by the Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, 60 Ikoyi, Lagos. Editor: Ephraim Okeya.

**The Nigerian Accountant:** Published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, 60, Marina, Lagos. Editor: E. A. Bowale George.

## ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

**Nigeria Year Book:** Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

**Times Trade and Industrial Directory:** Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

**Sea - A Handbook:** Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos.

**Nigeria Handbook:** Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

#### Weekly

**Weekly Pools Guide:** Published by the Nigerian Newspapers, Nig. Ltd., Ibadan. Editor: Israel Oyed.

#### Monthly

**Higher Education:** Published by African Market Publications, 254, Herbert Macaulay Street, P.O. Box 472, Yaba. Editor: Dr. Robert I.A. Igbinoba.

**The Rock:** Published by Plateau Publishing Corporation, Jos. Ag. Editor: Dr. A. Adamu.

**Shopping News:** Published by Staid Publications Ltd., 4, Creek Road, Apapa. Managing Editor: Ishola Esho.

**War Cry:** Published by The Salvation Army, Nigeria. 11, Odunlami Street, Box 125, Lagos. Editor: Captain N. Weir.

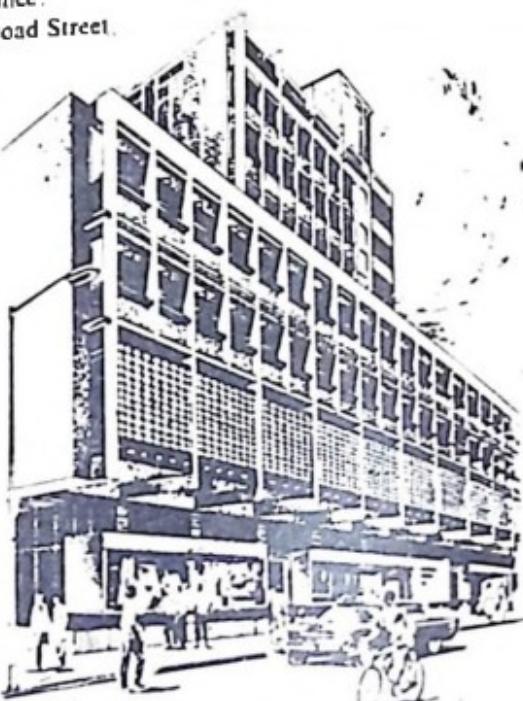
#### Quarterly

**The Nigerian Nurse:** Journal of the Professional Association of Trained Nurses in Nigeria, P.M.B. 12016, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: Mrs. Anu Adegoroye.

**The Chronicle:** Published by African Church (Inc) Youth Organisation, 54, Glover Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos. Editor: Barrister J.O. Awopeju.

**Remembrancer:** Publisher by the Methodist Church of Nigeria, Wesley House, 21/22, Marina, P.O. Box 2011, Lagos. Editor: Titus Ola Onajobi.

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### ANGLO-CAN CHURCHES

**Ivan Bethlehem Church.** (13, Lagos  
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Minister: Ven. Arch. J. O. Tayobo.  
Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning  
Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6 a.m.  
Liturgy: 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.  
Evening Services: 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.

### Anglo Church Cathedral (Bethel)

Lagos  
Minister: Rev. J.O. Dokunmu  
Address: 8, Labinjo Lane, Lagos  
Hours: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba  
Holy Communion: 10.30 — First Sunday  
in the month.  
Morning Service: 11.00 a.m.  
Sunday School: 2.00 p.m.  
Evening Service: 6.00 p.m. in English on  
the first and third Sundays in the month  
and every second and fourth Sunday in  
the month.

### Ivan Salem Church. (Freeman wt. EB.)

Minister: Ven. Arch. J.O. Agunloye  
Services: Monday—Sunday — Morning  
Prayers 5.45 a.m. — 6.30 a.m.  
Liturgy Services: 9 a.m.—11 a.m.  
Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

### ANGLO-CAN CHURCHES

**Saints (Montgomery) Church.**  
Minister: Rev. C.A. Akinbola  
Address: P. O. Box 36, Yaba.  
Telephone: 44254.  
Holy Communion: First Sunday in the  
month at 9.15 a.m.  
Corporate Communion (second Sunday of  
the month at 7.00 a.m. (Youth Fellow-  
ship)) Third Sunday in the month at  
9.15 a.m. in Yoruba. Last Sunday in the  
month at 6.30 p.m. in English. On every  
Wednesday, mid-week communion.

### Tugwell Memorial Church.

Minister: Rev. L.C. Nwaka  
Curate: L.C. Nwaka (Curate)  
Address: 7, Sheteolu St., Lagos.  
Telephone: 86638.  
Holy Communion: Corporate Communion  
on the first Sunday in the month. Every

Sunday Communion with other branches.  
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Ibo Language.  
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

**Christ Church Cathedral.** Marina,  
Broad Street, Lagos.  
Provost: Rt. Rev. S. H. A. Johnson.  
Services: Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.  
Mattins and Sermon, 9.00 a.m.  
Choral Communion, First and Second  
Sundays in the month.  
Holy Communion (alternate Sundays)  
Evensong and Sermon: 6.30 p.m.  
Daily Morning Prayers: 6.30 a.m.  
Litany: Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a.m.  
Weekdays: Monday to Saturday  
Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.

There is a Creche every Sunday from  
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Communion Services. The children's service  
with Sunday School is at 9.00 a.m. at the  
Anglican Girls' School.

\*The clergy would be grateful to hear of  
any sick person who would appreciate a  
visit or other ministration.

### St. Andrew's (Okepopo) Church, Lagos.

Minister: Rev. D.O. Oni  
Address: 2, Omididun Street  
Tel: 26240.

Holy Communion: Second Sunday of  
the month in Yoruba.  
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.  
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on third  
Sunday of every month, and others in  
Yoruba.  
Children's Service at 9.00 a.m.

### St. David's (Lafiaji) Church, Lagos.

Address: Igbosere Road, Lagos.  
Tel: 53246

Holy Communion: First and third Sundays  
at 10.15 a.m. Second and fourth Sundays  
of the month in Yoruba, and all Holy Days.

Mattins 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba  
Evensong 6.30 p.m. in English  
Children's Service and Sunday School  
9.00 a.m.

**St. John's (Aroloya), Lagos:***Minister: Rev. Canon S.A. Adewale.**Address: P.O. Box 4194.**Tel: 23834.**Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba and every third Sunday in English at 6.30 p.m.**Every last Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Community Hymn Singing in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English except first Sunday in the month in Yoruba.**Children's Service: 9.15 a.m. and Sunday School.***St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta***Minister: Ven. Z.O. Banuso.**Address: P.O. Box 45, Ebute Metta.**Telephone: 44221.**Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 9.00 a.m. and Second fourth and fifth.**Third Sunday at 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong 6.30 p.m. in English, but second Sunday bilingual. Mid-week Communion at 6.30 p.m.**All Saints' Day. 6.30 a.m.**Children's Service and Sunday School at 9.00 a.m.***St. Paul's (Breadfruit) Church, Lagos.***Minister: Ven B.A. Adelaja**Address: P.O. Box 1262, Tel 25336**Holy Communion: 7.00 a.m. every Sunday in English. On Saint's Days at 7.00 a.m. in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba (English at times)**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.***St. Peter's (Faji) Church, Lagos***Minister: Rev. E.O. Folarunso**Address: 3, Ajule Street, Lagos.**Tel: 50546.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month in Yoruba, third Sunday in the month in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.***St. Saviour's (Cable Street Tafawa****Balewa Square), Lagos.***Chaplain: Rev. J. J. H. Payne.**Address: P.O. Box 836, Lagos.**Tel: 23078**Holy Communion: 8.00 a.m.**Family Service: 9.30 a.m. for children.**Evensong: 7.30 p.m.***Holy Trinity, (Ebute-Ero), Ch Lagos.***Minister: Rev. J. O. Bamisebi.**Telephone: 23108.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in month, and third Sunday in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English and third Sundays, others in Yoruba.**Children's Service at 9.15 a.m. (Sunday School soon to be conducted by with children's service)***BAPTIST CHURCHES****First Baptist Church (Broad Street), Lagos.***Deacon: D. O. Akinwande.**Telephone: 22891, Lagos.**Morning Worship service 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Services every second Sunday in the month in English at 6.30 p.m.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in every month.**Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. and Baptist Training Union at 5.15 p.m.***Union Baptist (Reclamation), Lagos***Minister: Rev. J. A. Olaniran.**Sunday School: 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. in Yoruba.**Morning Service: 10.30 a.m. in English in Yoruba.**Baptist Training Union 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.**Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in English.**Lord's Supper: Last Sunday in August.*

**ETHODIST CHURCHES****METHODIST CHURCH, LAGOS***Minister: Rev. T. Akin Sodimu.**Address: P.O. Box 82, Lagos.**Telephone: 20958.**Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba**(men and adults).**Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.**Holy Communion: First Sunday every month at 10.00 a.m.***IS MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH,***Minister: The Very Rev. G.A. Bamgbose.**Address: P. O. Box 235.**Telephone: 44672.**Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Service: 5.30 p.m. in Yoruba and 7.00 p.m. in English.**Children's Service: 10.00 a.m.***METHODIST CHURCH, OBUN-EKO, LAGOS.***Minister: Rev. S.J. Hungbeji**Address: 34, Ollin Road, Lagos.**Telephone: 23231.**Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.**Holy Communion: Same time as at Trinity Church, Tinubu.***OLOWOGBOWO WESLEY CHURCH, LAGOS.***Minister: The Very Rev. J.O. Adekanbi**Address: P. O. Box 223, Lagos.**Telephone: 23231.**Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English.**Children's Service: 10.00 a.m.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month both at 8.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. (English and Yoruba respectively).***WESLEY CHURCH CITY MISSION***Minister:**Rev. J. O. Obaba.**Address: Methodist Boys' High School,**Telephone: 8.30 a.m. in English**and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.**Holy Communion: Same time as at Olowogbowa Wesley Church.***TRINITY (TINUBU) CHURCH, LAGOS***Minister: The Very Rev. C.O. Makindipe**Address: P. O. Box 7729, Lagos.**Telephone: 20295.**Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in English every Sunday 8.30 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday**Tagalog Evening Service: 5.00 p.m.**Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English**Holy Communion: First Sunday of the month**Wednesdays Holy Communion: 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.***WESLEY CHURCH IKOYI, LAGOS.***Minister: Rev. O.O. Makinde**Address: 43, Berkleys Street, Ikoyi**Telephone: 20066.**Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba**Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English.**Holy Communion: Same as at Olowogbowa Wesley Church.***WILLIAMS MEMORIAL CHURCH, EBUTE-METTA***Minister: Rev. E.O. Adeboyejo**Address: 1, New-Town Road, E.B.**Telephone: 42876.**Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba**Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in English.**Children's Service at 10.00 a.m.***ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES*****The Rev. Father,******St. Mary's Church,******P.O. Box 18,******Ajegunle,******Apapa.******The Rev. Father,******St. Charles' Church,******Kirikiri Road,******Olodi, Apapa.***

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*The Rev. Father,*  
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*The Rev. Father,*  
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P. O. Box 11,  
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St. Michael's Church, Lafiaji,  
P.O. Box 185,  
Lagos. Phone: 23235.

*The Rev. Father,*  
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#### SALVATION ARMY

*The Rev. Father,*  
Sacred Heart Church  
P.O. Box 18,  
Igbo, Lagos.  
Phone: 45822.

#### SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army, Central Hall, 11,  
Odunlami Street, Lagos.

Minister: Envoy B. B. Ebong  
Address: P.O. Box 125, Lagos.

Telephone: 51346

Holiness Meeting: Thursday at 7.00 pm

Sundays: Holiness Meeting. 10.00 a.m.

Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

*The Rev. Father,*  
Agana Mundi Church,

**The Salvation Army, 116 Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.**

*Minister: Lieut. I.K. Ogunduyi.*

*Address: 116, Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.*

*Sundays: Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, 4, Honponu-Wusu Street, Igbo-Obi (behind Metro Cinema).**

*Minister: Captain O. W. Akpan*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, 41 Ajao Road, Surulere.**

*Minister: Major N. Anyikwa*

*Address: 41, Ajao Road, Surulere.*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, c/o Church of Christ the King School, Ajegunle, Apapa.**

*Minister: Envoy P. Omole*

*Address: c/o Church of Christ the King school, Ajegunle, Apapa.*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

#### **UAMC**

**UAM Church (Eleja) Abule-Ijesha, Yaba.**

*Sunday Service: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba)*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Bariga**

*Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evensong: 6.30 p.m.*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Isale Eko, Lagos.**

*Sunday: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).*

**UAM Church (Eleja) Jibba Street (West), E.B.**

*Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).*

**UAM Church (Eleja), 40, John Street, Lagos.**

*Services: Sundays — 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*  
*Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (English).*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Mushin**

*Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*  
*Evensong: 6.30 p.m.*

#### **UNA CHURCHES**

**Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral), Phoenix Lane, Lagos.**

*Minister: Ven. Arch. A.O. Aiyelabode*

*Address: P.O. Box 519, Lagos.*

*Telephone: 50396.*

*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.*

*Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.*

*Holy Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.*

*Children Church and Sunday School: 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.*

**Christ Church (UNA) Oyingbo**

*Minister: Ven. Arch. S.O. Aluko*

*Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.*

*Evensong English: 6.30 p.m.*

**St. James (UNA), Sango, Ebute-Metta.**

*Minister: Rev. D.S. Taiwo*

*Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.*

*Sunday Services: 9 a.m.*

*Evening Services: 6.30 p.m.*

**St. Peter's (UNA) Church, Odilewosa**

*Minister: Rev. J.A.O. Onipede*

*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.*

*Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.*

*Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.*

*Children Church and Sunday School: 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.*

**John's (UNA) Church Shomolu,**  
**Master: Rev. Tobias Henny**  
**Time (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.**  
**Time (English): 6.30 p.m.**  
**Sunday Services: 5.30 a.m. - 6.00 a.m.**

(Tel: 22329, Lagos).  
**Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Sule Muri Saliu Imam.**  
**Gen. Secretary: Alhaji L. B. Ottun.**  
**President: Alh. Disu Fashina**

**Ans-Ar-Udeen, Alakoro, Lagos:**  
**Chief Imam: Alhaji Alaya.**  
**President: Alhaji A. F. Masha.**

#### AEC (CHURCH)

**Stephen's (West African Episcopal Church), Adeniji Adele, Lagos.**  
**Master:**  
**Bishop:**  
**Sunday Services: 9.00 a.m. (Yoruba).**  
**Evening: 6.30 a.m. (Yoruba).**

**Anwar-Ud-Deen Islam of Nigeria**  
**Chief Imam: Alhaji A. L. A. Akodu**  
**President: Chief S. L. Edu.**

**General Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos:**  
**Chief Imam: Alhaji Liadi Ibrahim.**  
**Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Imam Danmola.**

#### THE MOSQUES

The Mosques have a general daily schedule of prayers at the following times: 5.30 a.m., 12 m.; 4 p.m.; 7 p.m.; and 8 p.m. Jumat services are held at 2 p.m. every Friday at major Mosques.

**Muslima Mosque, Taiwo Street,**

**Alfa Taosri: Abdul Lasisi Akinwande**  
**Imam: Alhaji S. Oseni.**

**Quranic Central Mosque, Aroloya,**  
**Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Murtala Abari**

**Obadina Mosque, Lagos. (7, Obadina Street):**  
**Ladan: Mr. Muraina.**  
**Imam: Alhaji Qudus Bakare**

**Zum Ratul Islamiyya, Lagos.**  
**Chief Imam: Alhaji R.B. Alayaki**  
**President: Alhaji L.M. Alayaki.**

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# VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

<i>(i)</i> <i>Description of Vehicle by Weight</i>	<i>(ii)</i> <i>Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)</i>	<i>(iii)</i> <i>New Rates of Fees/Charges. 10% Increase (12 months Period)</i>	<i>(iv)</i> <i>Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k)</i>	
			Cwt.	£ s. d
<b>MOTOR CYCLES</b>			3	— —
			3	6 —
				6.60
<b>PRIVATE VEHICLES NET</b>				
—	12	6 17 6	7 11 3	15.10
12	17	12 7 —	3 11 8	27.20
17	22	18 18 —	20 15 10	41.60
22	27	26 5 —	28 17 6	57.80
27	32	34 8 —	37 16 10	75.70
			<b>Reclassified</b>	
32	37	44 4 —	48 — —	96.00
37	42	44 4 —	60 — —	120.00
42 and over		44 4 —	72 — —	144.00
<b>COMMERCIAL VEHICLES</b>				
<i>Gross</i>				
—	30	25 — —	27 10 —	55.00
30	40	31 5 —	34 7 6	68.80
40	50	37 10 —	41 6 —	82.50
50	60	45 10 —	50 1 —	100.10
60	70	52 — —	57 4 —	114.40
70	80	58 10 —	61 8 6	122.90
80	90	70 — —	77 — —	154.00
90	100	77 — —	84 14 —	169.40
100	120	84 — —	92 8 —	184.80
120	140	90 — —	99 — —	198.00
140	180	96 — —	105 12 —	211.20
160	180	104 — —	114 8 —	228.80
180	200	110 10 —	121 11 —	243.10
			<b>Reclassified</b>	
200	240	117 — —	130 — —	260.00
240	280	117 — —	163 15 —	327.50
280	320	117 — —	179 15 —	359.50
320	360	117 — —	188 10 —	377.00
360	400	117 — —	200 — —	400.00
400 and over		117 — —	209 — —	418.00

## VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

<i>(i)</i> <i>Description of Vehicle by Weight</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>(ii)</i> <i>Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)</i>			<i>(iii)</i> <i>New Rates of Fees/Charges 10% Increase (12 months Period)</i>			<i>(iv)</i> <i>Naira and Equivalent (to the nearest 10) N 1</i>
		£	s.	d	£	s.	d	
<b>TRAILERS</b>								
-	10	2	10	-	2	15	-	550
10	20	4	7	6	4	16	3	960
20	30	6	5	-	6	17	6	1300
30	40	9	7	6	10	6	3	2060
40	50	12	10	-	13	5	-	2650
50	60	16	15	-	18	9	6	3690
60	70	10	10	-	21	9	-	4290
70	80	22	15	-	25	-	6	5910
80	90	28	-	-	30	16	-	6150
90	100	35	-	-	38	10	-	7700
100	120	42	-	-	46	4	-	9240
120	140	45	-	-	49	10	-	9320
140	160	48	-	-	52	16	-	10560
160	180	67	10	-	74	5	-	14950
200 and over		76	10	-	84	5	-	16330
 <b>Special Trade Licence</b>								
		17	10	-	19	5	-	3850
 <b>Hackney Carriages and State Coaches</b>								
Licensed to carry not more than 5 persons (including the driver)		10	-	-	11	-	-	2200
More than 5 persons and up to 15 (including the driver)		20	-	-	22	-	-	4400
More than 15 persons (including driver and conductor)		40	-	-	44	-	-	8800
<b>Omni Buses</b>		20	-	-	22	-	-	4400

## VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight	(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period)	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k)								
			Cwt.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	N	k
<b>Auxiliary Charges</b>				1	-	-	1	2	-	2	200
(i) Registration of Vehicles	5 - -	5 10 -					11	00			
(ii) Special Identification Marks	10 - -	11 - -					22	00			
(iii) Transfer of Identification Marks	1 - -	1 2 -					2	20			
(iv) Ascertainment and Verification of weights	- 2 6	- 2 9					30				
(v) Copy of entries from Register	- 5 -	- 5 6					60				
(vi) Change of Ownership	- 1 -	- 1 1					10				
(vii) Replacement of Lost licence	- 10 -	- 11 -					110				
(viii) Drivers Licence renewal and replacement	1 - -	1 2 -					220				
(ix) Replacement of defaced photo	- 1 -	- 1 1					10				
(x) Learner's Permit	- 10 -	- 11 -					110				
(xi) Examination of Commercial Vehicle	1 - -	1 2 -					220				
(xii) Duplicate certificate of road worthiness	- 1 -	- 1 1					10				
(xiii) Hackney/Stage drivers Badge.	- 10 -	- 11 -					110				
(xiv) Conductor's Badge	- 10 -	- 11 -					110				

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# POST OFFICE NOTICE

**DECIMALISATION/METRICATION OF CURRENCY/SERVICES: 1st JANUARY, 1974**

**INLAND POSTAL SERVICES: CONVERSION TABLE**

Full details of Services are available in the Post Office Guide 1973 Edition

Particulars in Imperial / £ : S : D System		Particulars in Metric / Decimal System		
Services	Rates & Charges	Services	Rates & Charges	
<b>POSTAGE RATES:</b>		<b>1. POSTAGE RATES:</b>		
Letters:		Letters:		
Up to 1 oz. . . . .	6d	Up to 20g . . . . .	5k	
Subsequent 1 oz. or part thereof . . . . .	3d	Subsequent 20g or part thereof . . . . .	2k	
Aerogrammes—each . . . . .	6d	Aerogrammes—each . . . . .	5k	
Postcards—each . . . . .	4d	Postcards—each . . . . .	3k	
Printed Papers Including Newspaper and Book Packets:		Printed Papers Including News-paper and Book Packets:		
Fuel 2 ozs. . . . .	3d	First 50g . . . . .	2k	
Second 2 ozs. . . . .	2d	Second 50g . . . . .	2k	
Subsequent 2 ozs or part thereof . . . . .	1d	Subsequent 50g or part thereof . . . . .	1k	
Parcels:		Parcels:		
Not over 2 lbs. . . . .	3/0d	Not over 1 kg . . . . .	30k	
Over 2 lbs but not over 4 lbs . . . . .	4/0d	Over 1 kg but not over 2kg . . . . .	40k	
4 lbs . . . . .	5/6d	2 kg . . . . .	55k	
7 lbs . . . . .	7/0d	3 kg . . . . .	70k	
11 lbs . . . . .	8/0d	5 kg . . . . .	80k	
15 lbs . . . . .	9/6d	7 kg . . . . .	95k	
18 lbs . . . . .	10/0d	8 kg . . . . .	10 kg . . . . .	N1.00
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels . . . . .	2d	Receipt for posting ordinary parcels . . . . .	2k	
Retention fee for inland parcels . . . . .	2/0d	Retention fee for inland parcels . . . . .	20k	
C.O.D. Delivery fee:— . . . . .	2/0d	C.O.D. Delivery fee:— . . . . .	20k	
<b>C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:</b>		<b>C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:</b>		
Up to £5 . . . . .	2/6d	Up to N10.00 . . . . .	25k	
Over £5 but not over £10 . . . . .	3/3d	Over N10.00 but not over N 20.00 . . . . .	32k	
£10 . . . . .	3/6d	20.00 . . . . .	35k	
£20 . . . . .	4/3d	40.00 . . . . .	42k	
£30 . . . . .	5/0d	60.00 . . . . .	50k	
£40 . . . . .	6/0d	80.00 . . . . .	60k	
Registration fee . . . . .	2/0d	Registration fee . . . . .	20k	
Express Delivery Fee— . . . . .		Express Delivery Fee— . . . . .		
Per Item:— . . . . .	4/0d	Per Item:— . . . . .	40k	
<b>2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:</b>		<b>2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:</b>		
Postal Order Poundage:		Postal Order Poundage:		
1/- and 1/- denominations . . . . .	2½d	5k and 10k denominations . . . . .	2k	
1½d—5/- . . . . .	3½d	15k—50k . . . . .	3k	
50d—2½/- . . . . .	5d	60k—N1.10 . . . . .	4k	
40/- Denomination . . . . .	10d	N4.00 denomination . . . . .	8k	
60/- . . . . .	11d	N6.00 . . . . .	9k	
80/- . . . . .	1½d	N8.00 . . . . .	11k	
100/- . . . . .	1/3d	N10.00 . . . . .	12k	

**THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1977**

**POST OFFICE NOTICE — continued**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Rates &amp; Charges</b>	<b>Services</b>
<b>Money Order Commission:</b>		<b>Money Order Commission:</b>
Up to £5 .. .. ..	1/10/1d	Up to N10.00 .. .. ..
Over £5 but not over £10 .. .. ..	2/10d	Over N10.00 but not over N20.00 .. .. ..
" £10 .. .. ..	3/1d	" N20.00 .. .. .. N40.00 .. .. ..
" £20 .. .. ..	4/1d	" N40.00 .. .. .. N30.00 .. .. ..
" £30 .. .. ..	5/0d	" N60.00 .. .. .. N80.00 .. .. ..
" £40 .. .. ..	6/3d	" N80.00 .. .. .. N100.00 .. .. ..
<b>3. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:</b>		<b>3. MISCELLANEOUS</b>
Postal enquiry fee:—	1/0d	Postal enquiry fee:—
Annual Rental for Private Boxes:—		Annual Rental for Private Boxes:—
Personal (Small) .. .. ..	£2	Personal (Small) .. .. ..
Business (Large) .. .. ..	£4	Business (Large) .. .. ..
Annual service fee for Private Bags:— .. .. ..	£3	Annual service fee for Private Bags:— .. .. ..
<b>4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS:</b>		<b>4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS:</b>
Registered Items:—		Registered Items:—
Maximum payable .. .. ..	£10	Maximum payable .. .. ..
Ordinary Parcels:—		Ordinary parcels:—
Up to 2 lbs .. .. ..	£1:3/-	Up to 1 kg .. .. ..
Over 2 lbs but not over 7 lbs .. .. ..	£1:15/-	Over 1 kg but not over 3 kg .. .. ..
" 7 lbs .. .. ..	£2:18/-	Over 3 kg .. .. .. 5 kg .. .. ..
" 11 lbs .. .. ..	£4:13/-	" 5 kg .. .. .. 10 kg .. .. ..
<b>5. POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY:</b>		<b>POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY:</b>
Denominations of old definitive stamps:—		Denominations of new definitive stamps:—
½d, 1d, and 1½d		1k
2d and 3d		2k
4d, 6d, 1/-, 1½d		3k, 5k, 10k, 12k
2½d, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-		25k, 50k, N1., N2.
Denominations of new definitive stamps:—		Denominations of old definitive stamps:—
1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 1/-, 1½d,		1k, 2k, 3k, 5k, 7k, 8k, 10k, 12k,
1½d, 1½d, 2/-, 2½d, 3/-, 3½d,		15k, 18k, 20k, 25k, 30k, 35k,
5/-, 10/-, 20/-		50k, N1., N2.
Registered Letter Envelopes:—	2/9d	Registered Letter Envelopes
Type G—6½" x 3½" each ..	66/0d	Type G — 158.95 mm each ..
Packet of 24 Envelopes ..		Packet of 24 Envelopes ..
Type H—8" x 5" each ..	2/10d	Type H — 23x 127 mm. each ..
Packet of 24 Envelopes ..	68/0d	Packet of 24 Envelopes ..

## NIGERIA MUSEUMS

Of all the countries in Africa south of the Sahara, Nigeria is the richest in sculptural art. The national museum, beautifully sited in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display can show together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are on hand to expand the museum.

### BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known to the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the best and earliest pieces of all, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquities. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style at the site in the centre of Benin.

### CARVED MONOLITHS: IKOM

There is a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known, though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghava, a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. And an annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

### ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush, two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Ilorin Province, was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa—about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin and are still revered by the local

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population. A new museum was built in 1986 to house those figures.

#### **GOBIRAU MINARET KATSINA**

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the Holy Wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 60-foot tower are thought to be as much as 260 years old.

#### **IFE MUSEUM**

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronzes and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff or Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Oro.

#### **JEBBA BRONZE**

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

#### **JOS MUSEUM**

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minesfield. Most notable of these are the two thousand-year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds, are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

#### **KANO: MAKAMA'S HOUSE**

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

#### **OWO MUSEUM**

A museum has been built to house arts and crafts of the Eastern district Yorubaland at Owo which is famous for artistic traditions.

#### **ORON MUSEUM**

Designed primarily to house the wonderful collection of hundreds of human figure carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which among the oldest and finest of all African wood carvings. The museum contains representative exhibits from parts of Nigeria. The museum site is adjacent to the main Calabar road and has a fine view up the Cross River.

#### **ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN GWE AND GAJI**

These two groups of rock paintings in the province of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the San paintings. Both are accessible by motor roads.

#### **SLIT-DRUMS: EKPENE**

These gigantic ikoro drums of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound condition, used to be owned in possession of many villages in the Ogo Alahia and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo Province. They are carved from hardwood and measure nine feet long and three feet in diameter.

#### **THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES**

The export of antiquities (which includes all ritual art objects even if they are not of historical value) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1953 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (S.I. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Committee. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from one of the following:

- (1) Director, Department of Antiquities, Lagos
- (2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos

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Phone: 446-2244  
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The Station  
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Lunch 446-2244 Double  
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Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
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Abuja	The Abuja	—	Single ₦3.00 Double ₦4.50
Akure	Catering Rest House	2033	Single N8.50; Double N12.50; Breakfast N1.50 Lunch (African) N2.00 (European) N3.00; Dinner (African) N2.00; (European) N3.00
Bauchi	Catering Rest House Restotel	30	Single ₦4.50 (1.20) Double ₦9.00 (₦1.32)
Bauchi	Bauchi Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 12	2080	Single N4.50; Double N9.00; V.I.P. Chalet N12.60, Breakfast 90k Lunch N1.20; Dinner N1.32.
Bauchi	Warm Springs Restaurant Yankari Game Reserve	2080 2086	Single N4.50 (old type) N5.00 (New typed) V.I.P., N10.50
Benin City	Bendel Hotel P.M.B. 1126	1003	Single ₦10.00 Double ₦11.00
"	Catering Rest House	72	Single ₦7.50; Double ₦10.00
"	Christo Hotel 7 Ozuola St., 1st East Circular Rd. or 4 Commercial Avenue	98	Single ₦4.00; Double ₦6.30.
"	Motel Benin Plaza, 1A Reservation Road., P.M.B. 1152	1090	Single ₦10.00 Double ₦16.00
Bida	Catering Rest House Restotel, Bida	25	Single ₦3.20 Double ₦6.20

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Calabar	Anchor Inn Ltd.; 11 Ito Rd., P.O. Box 5 Ikot-Ekpene.		Single N6.00 Double N11.00
	Ayimo Luxury Hotel: 74, Marian Rd.	—	Double N20.00
	Corner De Luxe Hotel 16 Eyo Ito St.	2502	Single N6.00 Double N9.00
	Government Guest House P.M.B. 1056	513	Single N15.00 (Weekly). Double N30.00 (Weekly)
Calabar	Hotel Capitol 28, Marian Road Calabar	548	Single: N12.00 Double: N16.00; Breakfast: N2.00; Lunch: (English/ African); N4.50 Dinner: N5.00; Special lunch or Dinner: N6.00
	Mutropolitan Hotel: Calabar Road.	2490	Single N11.00 Double N13.00
	Taj Mahal Hotel 70, Target Road, Box 55	2232	Single N6.25 Double N11.25
Daura	Catering Rest House	—	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Eket	Qua River Hotel P.M.B. 1042 Eket Cross River State	—	Single: N7.00 Double: N10.00 Suite: N20.00 Super Suite: N25.00 Breakfast (as per menu for the day) Lunch: N3.50; Dinner: N4.00.
Enugu	Enugu Guest House No.11 1 Suochi Street Uwani S/Ext., P. O. Box 289, Enugu.	3577	Single: N8.40 Double: N10.50



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Enugu	Queen's Lucy Hotel, No. 22 Edinburgh Road Ogui, N.L.	3324	Single N8.00; Double N16.00 (All food from 50k to N3.00 per plate)
Enugu	Phoenix Hotel P.M.B. 1130 Enugu	2074	V.I.P. Chalet: N20.00 Super: " N15.00; Double: " N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50; Lunch: N2.25 Dinner: N2.50
Enugu	Club Safari Limited, No. 6 Rideway, Road G. A. Enugu	3498	Single: N9.00 Double: N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N1.75k Dinner: N2.10
Enugu	Tourist Hotel 152B Zik's Avenue Uwani, Enugu	2747	Single: N12.00) with Double: N18.00 breakfast Lunch/Dinner: No fixed price.
Enugu	Dayspring Hotel 80, Ogui Road, Asata Enugu.	-	Single: N9.00 ) with full Double: N14.00 breakfast Bed and continental Breakfast: N8.00 (Single N12.00 (Double) Menu: (European) Breakfast: N1.00 Lunch: N1.50; Dinner: N2.00 (African) Breakfast: 80k; Lunch: N1.00; Dinner: N1.50.
"	Atlantic Hotel 48, Ogidi Str., Asata	2760	Single N4.50 Double N7.50
"	Hotel De Placia 25, Edinburgh Rd., Ogui Newlay out	2229	Single N6.00 Double N8.50 & N6.50 (old)

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Enugu	Metro Hotel: 13 Umueovo St. Ogui Newlayout.	3549	Single N3.50 Double N5.00
Enugu	Hotel Presidential Limited, Independence Layout, P.M.B. 1096, Enugu.	3511 (10 lines)	Single: N18.00 plus 10% service charge; Continental suite N28.00 plus 10% Service charge; Regular suite N38.00 plus 10% Service charge; Executive suite N48.00 plus 10% service charge; Breakfast - according to order placed; Lunch: (African/European dishes) = N3.30; Dinner: N4.50.
Enugu	Ambima (Hotel and Catering) Enterprises No. 3, Anyaegbunam St. Uwani, Enugu.	3588	Single: N6.00 for accommodation with fan and bed only. Double: N10.00 for accommodation with aircondition, bed and breakfast. Menu: (European): N1.20 to N2.50 per meal; Menu: (African): 0.40k to N1.00 per meal.
Enugu	Panafric Guest House, 1. Dennis Drive/Fox Lane, Uwani.	3398	Single: Bed with breakfast N9; Double: N12.00; Breakfast: N1.05; Lunch: N1.55, Dinner: N2.00.
Enugu	Greens Hotel 5 Awolowo Street P.O. Box 381 Enugu	3668	Single N10 Double N12.50 Single with shared facilities N7.00 Lunch (African menu) N1.00 Dinner N2.00 European Menu: Lunch or Dinner N2.50 to N4.00 Breakfast N1.50

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

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Ibadan	Atico Rest House 5, Owoeye Way, (Off Odejaiyi Ave.) Ife Road, P. O. Box 867, Ibadan	25213	Single: ₦9.00 Double: ₦15.00 Breakfast: ₦1.20  European Lunch: ₦2.00 Dinner: ₦2.50  Breakfast: ₦0.75k  Afr. Lunch: ₦1.00   can Dinner: ₦1.50
"	Catering Rest House	24537	Single ₦5.00 Double ₦8.00
"	Green Spring Hotel	24275, 24276	Single ₦8.00 Double ₦15.00
"	Lafia Hotel		Single ₦6.50 Double ₦12.50
"	Premier Hotel P.O. Box 1206	62340	Single ₦10.50 Double ₦16.80 Suite Double ₦25.00
Ijebu-Odo	Catering Rest House P.M.B. 2041	101	Single ₦5.00 Double ₦8.00
Ikara	Soya Guest House	44	Single ₦5.00 Double ₦9.50
Ikom	Catering Rest House	—	Single ₦8.00 Double ₦8.00
Norin	Kwara Hotels Ltd., 9A, Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A., P.M.B. 1475, Norin	2035, 2490 2499	Double used as single ₦23.00, Double ₦27.00 Junior Suite: ₦40.00 Senior Suite, ₦45.00 Presidential Suite ₦75.00 Continental Breakfast: ₦1.00.  Table D' Hote Luncheon (including coffee) ₦3.50 Table D'Hote Dinner (including coffee) ₦4.50 NB. Rates quoted above are exclusive of the normal 10% Service charge.



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## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Jos	Hill Station Hotel Ltd. P. O. Box 72, Jos	2072, 2837 3322-5	Single: N18.00; Double: N28 Breakfast (depends on al Carte) Lunch: N3.50) Euro-Dinner: N4.50 ) peanut African: Lunch/Dinner: N3.00.
M	Plateau Hotel, Tudun-Wada Road P.M.B. 2038, Jos	3192/ 3193; 2348 (Direct Line)	Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Single: N36 Double Suite: N40.00 V.I.P. N50.00 Breakfast: N1.60 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.75 Nigerian Menu: Lunch: N2.50 Dinner: N3.00
H	Jubilee Hotel 33, Baptist Church St. P.O. Box 351, Jos	3026	Single: N8.05 Double: N14.60 Lodging alone Single: N4.00 Double: N6.00
Jos	Ambassador Hotel 22, Nnamdi Azikiwe St. P. O. Box 759, Jos.	3141	Single: N7.00; Double: N10.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N2.00 Dinner: N2.00
Kaduna	Hamdala Hotel Waff Road, P. O. Box 311, Kaduna	22505-9	Suites (Main Building) N45.00 Mini Suites: N30.00 Luxury Flats: N40.00 Rooms (A) Double: N25.00 Rooms (B) Small Double: N18.00 Rooms (C) Single: N16.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.25

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Kafanchan	Catering Rest House	—	Single ₦3.85; Double ₦6.00
Kano	Bagauda Lake Hotel	5135-7	Single ₦10.50 (Suite ₦23.30) Double ₦18.90 (Suite ₦28.00)
"	Central Hotel (Kano State)	3051 3052/4	Single ₦8.00 Double ₦11.00 (₦14.50)
"	International Hotel	—	Single ₦5.00 Double ₦8.50
"	Kandara Palace Hotel	3612	Single ₦10.50 Double ₦19.00
"	Kano Akija Hotel	3514	Single ₦10.50 Double ₦19.00
"	Kano Guest Inn 30, Zungeru Rd., P. O. Box 104, Kano	2717 2282 2283	Single: ₦12.00; Single with private Bath. ₦15.00; Single with Double Bed and private Bath: ₦18.00 Double or suite: ₦24.00 Breakfast: ₦1.50 Lunch: ₦1.50 Dinner: ₦1.75
"	Mirabell Hotel	869	Single ₦7.00 Double ₦13.00
"	Prince Hotel Yoruba Rd.	—	Single ₦4.50 Double ₦5.00
"	Residential Hotel Katsina Rd.,	3168	Single ₦10.50 Double ₦18.00
"	Usman Memorial Restaurant	—	Single ₦3.00 Double ₦5.00
Katsina	Catering Rest House	67	Single ₦3.20 Double ₦6.40
Keffi	Catering Rest House P.O. Box 12	—	Single ₦5.00 Double ₦8.00
Kwara	Catering Rest House P.M.B. 25	—	Single: ₦4.75 Double: ₦9.50 Breakfast 75k Lunch: ₦1.05 Dinner: ₦1.50

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Lagos	Airport Hotel Ikeja	31240; Double 31231; 21203	Double ₦10.00 ₦11.50;
"	Angel's Lodge For Paying Guest Ltd. 11, Ogunlana Drive P.M. Bag 3087, S/L Lagos.	42454	Single (Air conditioned) ₦10.00 Single (with fan) ₦9.00; Double (air conditioned) (Separate Suite) ₦20.00 Double (air conditioned) ₦18.00 Double (with fan): ₦17.00 Lunch: ₦2.50 Dinner: ₦2.50
"	Caban Bamboo Ikorodu Road, Box 266.	42534	Single ₦11.00 Double ₦17.00
"	Cornorest Guest House 25, Ipado Road, Ikoja.	33614	Single ₦9.00 Double ₦15.00
"	Excelsior Hotel Edo Street P.M.B. 1167, 94 Extension 5, Apapa *	45906 41694	Single ₦12.00 Double ₦19.00
Lagos	Geralco Hotel Mile 8. Ikorodu Road,	47782 34757 34772	Single ₦9.00 Double ₦14.00
"	Maryland Hotel Maryland Estate P.O. Box 34, Ikeja.	34465	Single ₦8.50 Double ₦15.00
	Oasis Guest House: 2A Opeloyeru St., Mile 6, Ikorodu Road, Igboobi	57876	Single ₦6.30 (₦7.50) Double ₦10.50 (₦12.00)
	Olubukun Guest House 2, Onasanwo St., Bariga	—	Single ₦8.00; Double ₦10.00
	Stadium Hotel Iyun Road, S/Lere.	43593	Jnr. Suite ₦25.00 (₦15.00) Double ₦36.00 (₦31.00)



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## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Lagos	Blue Fenysia Catering & Hoteliers Co. Ltd., New Can Can Night Club and Restaurant P. O. Box 5329, 9, Customs Street, Lagos.	20849	Single: N11.00 Double: N15.00  Breakfast: Free
"	Ikoyi Hotel, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi.	22181 22182 22183 22184 24075 24076 24077	Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 Charges include and Lunch: N3.50; Dinner: N4.50, all include both European and African dishes.
"	Hotel Bobby, 103, Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 266, Lagos.	43534	Single: N15.00; Double: N23.50 Lunch: N4.70 ) Including Dinner: N5.25 ) Service ) charge.
"	Hotel Majestic Ltd., 14, Popo Street, P.O. Box 1361, Yaba, Lagos	42731	Single: N10.00) Double: N14.00) Air- Single: N8.00 ) conditioned Double: N12.00) fan only Lunch & Dinner: From N1.50. European Menu: Lunch: N2.50. Dinner: N2.50. Our Service Charge is 30k per meal served in rooms.
"	Jas' International Hotel, 60A, Campbell Street, P.O. Box 1944, Lagos.	22186 54516	Single: N17.00 Double: N25.00 Suites: N32.00 Lunch (European) N3.75; Lunch (African) N2.50 Dinner (European) N4.00 Dinner (African) N3.75.
Lagos	Niger Palace Hotel and Gondola Night Club, 1, Thorburn Avenue, P.O. Box 364, Yaba.	44699 43411, 43412, 43413	Single: N13.00 Double: N20.00 Triple: N28.00 Lunch: N3.25 Dinner: N4.00 N/Dishes: N2.50.

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast
Lagos	Domo Hotel, 37, Campbell Street, Lagos	26868, 26766.	Single: N16.00 Double: N25.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00.
"	Regent Hotel, 23/29, Abibu-Oki Street, P.O. Box 489, Lagos	26882, 26664, 26665	Single: N14.00 Double: N24.00 each with English Breakfast, Lunch/Dinner: International à la carte
"	Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road, Victoria Island, P.O. Box 1000, Lagos.	26691 (10 Lines)	Single: N19.00 Double: N30.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.50.
"	Tip Top Hotels Ltd., 4A/4B & 6, Obanikoro Street, Ikorodu Road, Igbari, Lagos.	33982	Single (Air-conditioned): N12.00 Self-contained: N16.00 Non-Air-conditioned: N10.00 Double (Air-conditioned): N18.00; Self-contained: N20.00 (Non Air-conditioned) N16.00. Breakfast: N2.00 Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N1.75 Excluding 5% Service Charge.
"	Mainland Hotel, P.O. Box 2158, Lagos.	41100-9 41080-7	Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 Semi Suite: N35.00 2-room Suite: N55.00 Double Room for Single Occupancy: N28.00 Continental Breakfast is included in the above. Luncheon: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00 Sunday Buffet Lunch: AD: N4.50, CH: N3.50. All the above exclude Service Charge of 10 per cent.

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Lagos	Bristol Hotel 8, Martins Street P. O. Box 1088 Lagos.	25901-9	<p>Single: (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N18.00 per night. Double (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N28.00 per night. Suites 1 &amp; 11 N60.00 (per night). Showy Suite, N80.00 per night.</p> <p>Meals            Continental Breakfast = N1.00 Table D'Hotel            Luncheon (Including Coffee) N3.50, Table D'Hotel Dinner N4.50, Special Buffet            Luncheon (Thursdays Only); N4.50 Peppered Chicken            Curried Lunch } N3.00            Nigerian Dishes }</p> <p>NB The above rates are exclusive of the usual service charge of 10%.</p>
Lokoja	Catering Rest House G.R.A. Lokoja	2055	<p>Single (non-airconditioned) N5.25            Double (Non-airconditioned) N10.50            Double (air-conditioned). N13.50..            Breakfast 75k:            Luncheon N1.05;            Dinner N1.30</p>
Ibaduguri	Catering Rest House	2220	<p>Single N5.65            Double: N18.70</p>
Iakurdi	Catering Rest House		<p>Single N5.00            Double N8.00</p>

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast
Minna	Catering Rest House	345	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Mubi	Catering Rest House c/o Provincial Office Sardauna Province	18	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
New Bussa	Kainji Motel P.O. Box 4 Kwara State	43335 (Lagos)	Single: N15.00 Doubles: N20.00 Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.50 (Fully Airconditioned with various modern facilities)
Obudu	Obudu Ranch Hotel, P. O. Box 40 Obudu	—	Single (Ordinary) N12.00 Double ( " ) N18.00 Suite: (Single) N16.00 Suite (Double) N20.00 V.J.P. Suite N25.00 Breakfast N2.00 Lunch N3.00 Dinner N3.50
"	Itek Inyamagun Guest House P. O. Box 28 Obudu	—	Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 Dinner N2.60 English Menu N3.00
Ogbomosho	Catering Rest House Ogbomosho	67	Single N5.00 Double: N8.00 Lunch (European) N2.00 Lunch: (African) N1.50 Dinner As above.
Ogoja	Catering Rest House P.O. Box 44 Ogoja	31	Single N8.80 Double N13.30 Breakfast N1.65 Lunch N2.75 Dinner N3.30 (including both European and African).

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i>	Telephone Number	<i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i>
Ogoja	Itek Inyamagum Guest House Ishibori Town, P.O. Box 12, Ogoja	75	Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 (only African Menu); Dinner: N2.60 (only European Menu)
Onitsha	Phoenix Hotels Ltd Nkisi Road, M.M.B. 1782, Onitsha.	303	Double N14.00 V.J.P.-N20.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch N2.25 Dinner N2.50 Early Morning tea: 30k Afternoon tea: 40k Room Service: 30k Service Charge: 5%
Oshogbo	Rasco Motel Ltd., 2, Okelua Street P.O. Box 126 Oshogbo	2322	Single N10.00 Double N20.00 Basement Room: N6.00 Extra Breakfast: N1.50 European Menu: N3.00 African Menu: N2.00
	Catering Rest House	2357	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Owerri	Gulf Course Motel Okigwe-Owerri Road	43	Single N5.00 Double N7.00
	Phoenix Hotels Ltd P.M.B. 1021 Owerri	4	Single N13.65 Double: N18.90 Breakfast N1.58 Lunch N2.37 Dinner N2.63 (All the above include service charge) ..
Pankshin	Catering Rest House		Single N4.00

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night inclu Bed and Breakfast
Port Harcourt	Cedar Palace Hotel 11, Joseph Wey Road P. O. Box 491 Port Harcourt	275-276	Single N14.00 Double N22.00 Suite N42.00 (Meals are served Ala-Ca-
"	Delta Hotels (Catering Rest House) Ltd., 1 Kenule Tsaro-Wiwa Street, Port Harcourt.	83334 1513	Double: N25.00 for New block and bungalow, and N18.00 for old block of flats. Breakfast: N1.25, Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N4.00.
"	Hotel Presidential Liberation Drive P.M.B. 5141, Port Harcourt	8371/2	Single: As from N16.00 Double N30.00 Suite N60.00 Continental Breakfast N1. Breakfast (American) N2. Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.40 (Each excludes 10 percent service charge).
Potiskum	Catering Rest House	-	Single N5.00 Double N18.70
Sapele	Exclusive Guest House 16 Yoruba Road	-	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Sakoto	Catering Rest House	2294 2216	Single N3.20 Double N6.40
Umuahia	Phoenix Hotel  Merryland Hotel 14, Nsukka Street P. O. Box 273 Umuahia	30  -	Single N5.00 Double N9.00  Single N5.00 Double N7.00 Breakfast N1.05 Lunch N1.50 Dinner N2.00
Uromi	Catering Rest House	25	Single N5.00 Double N8.00
Uyo	Catering Rest House Uyo	651	Single: N8.80 Double N13.20 Breakfast N1.65

## CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

Town	Catering Rest House or Hotels	Telephone Number	Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast
			Lunch N3.30 Dinner N3.30 European N3.30 African N3.30
VOM	Federal Catering Rest House, c/o Federal Dept. of Veterinary Research, Vom Via Jos	1	Single N5.00  Double N10.00 Breakfast 90k Lunch 90k Dinner 90k Tea, both morning and afternoon; 40k, each Sanguages 50k
Warri	River Valley Hotel Limited P. O. Box 275 Warri	223	Single N9.00 Double N15.00 V.I.P. N17.00 Suite N25.00
"	Catering Rest House	67	Double N10.00
"	Palm Grove Motel P. M. B. 1059 Warri	172	Single N11.50 Double N17.00 Breakfast N1.50 Continental Breakfast N1.00 Lunch N3.20 Dinner N3.75
"	Mid-West Inn	350	Single N8.00 Double N15.50
Yankari	Game Reserve	2086 2080	Single N5.50 VIP (N6.30) Double N11.00 V.I.P. N12.00
Yola	Catering Rest House	33	Single N5.65 Double N18.70
Zaria	Catering Rest House Zaria	2451	Single N7.00 Double N12.00 Breakfast: from 80k to N1.60 Lunch: from N1.20 to N4.00 Dinner: from N2.00 to N4.00 and Snacks from 60k to N1.20 There is also 50k service charge

## LIST OF NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

NAME OF ORGANISATION	CONTACT ADDRESS	PRESIDENT/ SECRETARY
Boys Scouts of Nigeria	The National Secretary 1, Makoko Road P. O. Box 429 Yaba - Lagos.	Chief Commissioner - Mr. S. O. Lambo Adm. Commissioner Mr. Onyejimbe Ibeneme
Boys Brigade of Nigeria	P. O. Box 652, Ibadan 179, Kalajaiye Street Igbebi - Lagos	President - Justice G.B.A. Coker Secretary - Rev. S. O. Maraiyesa.
Girls Brigade of Nigeria	c/o Mrs. E. O. Olunloyo 46/47 Olatilewa Street Surulere - Lagos	President - Mrs. J. O. Kale National Secretary/ Treasurer - Mrs. E.O. Olunloyo
Girl Guides Association	Obalende Road P. O. Box 640 Lagos.	Chief Commissioner - Lady O. Abayomi National Secretary - Mrs. M. O. Okin
Young Men Christian Assoc.	P.M.B. 2106 77 Awolowo Road Ikoyi, Lagos	President - Chief T. L. Oyesina Exec. Secretary - Mr. S. A. Silva
Young Women Christian Assoc.	8, Moloney Street P. O. Box 449 Lagos. Phone 21620	President - Lady A. Alakija National Gen. Sec. Mrs. Osilaja
Assoc. for Prisoners Welfare	212 Broad Street P.O. Box 2416 Lagos.	President - Dr. J.O. Lucas Nat. Secretary - Mr. L.K. Jakande
Nigeria Society for the blind.	P.M.B. 2225 Lagos.	President - Chief Sir Kofo Abayomi Exec. Sec. - Mrs. R. M. Oshin
Society for the Prevention	11 Gray Street	President - Chief

of Cruelty to Animals	Onike, Yaba — Lagos Phone: 44163	S. B. Kuku Nat. Secretary — Mr. E.O. Daniel
Nat. Council of Women Societies	1, Tafawa Balewa Sq., P.O. Box 3063, Lagos. Phone 22279	President — Mrs Kofo Pratt Nat. Secretary — Chief (Lady) B. Manuwa
Nat. Youth Council of Nigeria	162, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 4155, Lagos Phone: 43847 c/o Mrs. M.M. Omitwoju Head, Medical Social Workers, Medical Services Dept., University College Hospital, Ibadan.	Nat. President — Chief Olu Fadairo Secretary — Mr. Blessing Kayode President — Miss D.M. Miller Admin. Secretary — Mr. M.A. Olajide
Nat. Council for Social Work	P.O. Box 764, Eko Akete Close, Off St., Gregory Road, Onikan Lagos. Phone: 22907	President — Justice J.A. Adefarasin Nat. Secretary — P. Orimoloye
Bendel Society for the Blind	P.M.B. 1070 Benin City	Secretary — Chief S.A. Obadianru
Nig. Society for Handicapped Children	Department of Paediatrics, L.U.T.H.	President — Prof. Ransom Kuti Secretary — Dr (Mrs) Ade Odiakosa
Nat. Advisory Society for the Deaf	P.O. Box 449 Yaba — Lagos.	President — Justice T. O. Elias Secretary — Mrs. George
Imo, Anambra States Council for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb,	P.O. Box 2, Oji River, Enugu.	Chairman — Mr. F.O. Iheanacho Co-ordinator — Mr. E.N.D. Ezenwakwe
The Family Planning Council of Nigeria	100, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 3063 Lagos. Phone: 20424	Chairman — Justice M. Bello Executive Secretary — Mr. S. L. Ojo (Barrister)

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Youth League of eria	No. 25 Adebayi Street, Shomolu, Yaba	President - Alhaji A.A. Olateju Secretary - Alhaji A.A. Akorede
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**Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria)**, (a Division of UAC Nigeria Ltd.), 11 Wharf Road, Apapa, P.O. Box 531, Lagos,  
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**Port Harcourt:** Union Maritime & Commerciale, P.O. Box 253.

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(Cables: Westline)

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**Services:** Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rouen to West African ports in the Las Palmas/Lobito range.

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**Port Harcourt:** Union Maritime et Commerciale 11, Industry Road, P.O. Box 253.

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Cables: Elder

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**Services:** Liverpool — Las Palmas — Freetown — Tema — Apapa — Liverpool — London — Swansea — Glasgow — Do — London — Swansea — Glasgow — Dublin — Hamburg — Bremen — Rotterdam — Antwerp — Las Palmas — Funchal — Dakar — Banjul — Conakry — Freetown — Monrovia — Cape Palmas — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lome — Cotonou — Lagos/Apapa — Burutu — Wouri — Sapele — Port Harcourt — Calabar — Victoria — Tiko — Douala — Santa Isabel — Fetter Po — Bata — Port Gentil — Pointe Noire — Maradi — Luanda — Lobito,

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**Services:** U. K. and Continental ports - West Africa.

**Agents & Offices:**

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**Port Harcourt:** Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P. O. Box 432.

**Sapele:** Alraine

**Lagos:** Alraine 8, Creek Road, Apapa.

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**Services:** Japan & Far East/South & West Africa and vice versa.

**Agents**

**Lagos:** Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., P. O. Box 326, Apapa.

**Port Harcourt:** Nig. National Shipping Line, P. O. B. 425.

**Mitsui Osk Lines,** 3-3, 5 - Chome, Akasaka, Minato Ku Tokyo, P. O. Box 6, Akasaka, Tokyo. Cable: Themoline Tokyo.

**Vessels:** Express Cargo

**Services:** Japan-Hong Kong-Douala-Port Harcourt-Lagos/Apapa-Tema-Takoradi - Abidjan - Monrovia-Freetown - Lobito Luanda-Lome-Cotonou.

**Agents:**

**Lagos:** Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531.

**Port Harcourt:** Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), P. O. Box 44

**Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.,** Development House, P. O. Box 326, 21 Wharf

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Road, Apapa, Nigeria, (8th Floor)

Vessels: Cargo liners.

Services: West African Ports U.K./Continent and Mediterranean.

#### Agents & Offices

**Gibraltar:** P. O. B. 91, Marina

**Kano:** Nigerian National Shipping Line, P. O. Box 1232, 16 Post Office Road,

**Port Harcourt:** P. O. Box 425, 1 Custom Road

**Palm Line Ltd.** Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. 1. 9'JG.

Vessels: Cargo/passenger liners including many with reefer space.

Services: U.K.-Continental - Mediterranean ports-Dakar - Bathurst - Conakry

- Freetown - Monrovia - Cape Palmas - Abidjan - Sassandra - Takoradi -

Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Calabar - Warri -

Sapele - Douala - Burutu Tiko - Victoria - Matadi - Angola.

#### Agents & Offices

**Calabar:** Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Calabar

**Lagos:** Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531, Lagos.

**Port Harcourt:** Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 44.

**Warri:** Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd. Warri

**Scandinavian West Africa Line (The),** Packhusplatsen 3, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Vessels: Cargo with Reefer Space.

Services: Amsterdam - Rotterdam - Durkerque - Rouen - Le Havre - Bordeaux.

Dakar - Abidjan - Lome - Cotonou - Apapa - Port Harcourt - Douala -

Libreville - Point Gentil.

#### Agents

**Apapa:** UMARCO, 5 Creek Road, P. O. Box 94.

**Societe Navale Del'ouest,** 178 Rue De Courcelles 75017, Paris.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: Dunkirk - Havre - Bordeaux - Dakar - Abidjan - Lome - Cotonou -

Lagos - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire.

#### Agents

**Freetown:** Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies

**Grand Bassa:** Scanship (Liberia) Inc., P. O. Box 19

**Societe Navale Chargeurs Delmas Veigeux,** 16, Avenue Matignon, 75008 - Paris France

Vessels: Cargo

Services: Europe - West African Ports (Port Etienne to Pointe Noire)

#### Offices

**Lagos/Apapa:** WASA, 21 Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 2350 Apapa

**West Africa Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.)** 42/44, Ha'atzmaut Road Haifa  
Israel.

**Vessels:** Cargo

**Services:** Israel - Cyprus - Freetown - Abidjan - Takoradi - Lagos - Pointe  
- Gabon.

#### Agents

**Apapa:** Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., 4 Creek Road, P.O. Box 192,

**Phone:** 44779; 44782.

**Port Harcourt:** Lagos & Niger, P. O. Box 361.

**Westwind Africa Line (Southern Star Shipping Co. Inc.)** 29, Broadway, New York  
N. Y., U.S.A.

**Services:** Great Lakes - Canada - Freetown - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lagos  
Apapa - Matadi, (Monthly), U.S.A. - Gulf - Dakar - Freetown - Abidjan -  
Takoradi - Tema - Lagos/Apapa - Douala - Pointe Noire - Matadi (Monthly)

**Uniafrica**, Aleja Wolska Polaskiego - 107, Szczecin, Poland. (Cables: Uni-Africa  
Szczecin).

**Vessels:** 5000 - 8000 Tons D. W.

**Services:** West Africa/Continent/Balt TC/West Africa.

#### Nigeria Agents

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

**Rivline (France)**: Seige Social, 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris (3e) - France.

**Cables:** Agtimar - Paris.

**Vessels:** - 5000 - 6000 Tons D. W.

**Services:** West Africa/Continent/West Africa.

#### Nigeria Agents

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**; 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables:  
Freight - Telex: 21244.)

**Societe De Gestion Evge**, operator of Niver Lines Piraeus

Chateau De La Bocque, 1814, La Tour - De - Peilz, Suisse (Switzerland).

Telegrams: LUGE - VEVEY. Telex: 24281 EUGE CH.

**Services:** Adriatic - Mediterranean - W. Africa.

W. Africa - Adriatic - Mediterranean.

#### Agents in Nigeria

**Alraine (Nig.) Ltd.**, 26, Creek Road, Apapa

**Splošna Plovba**, P. O. Box 1, Piran, Yugoslavia (Cables: Plnuba Piran).

**Vessels:** 7000 - 9000 Tons D.W.

**Services:** West Africa/Mediterranean/West Africa.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex. 21244).

**Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba**, Obala Jugoslavenske, Narodne Arije 16, P. O. Box 123, Split, Yugoslavia. (Cables: Jadroplov – Split)  
Services Mediterranean/West Africa/Far East.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex. 21244).

**Accomar S. A. S.**, Via XX Setembre 36/7, P. O. Box 390, 16100 Genoa – Italy.  
(Accomar Genoa).

**Vessels** 1500 – 3000 Tons D. W.

**Services** Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cable: Freight – Telex 21244)

**Marasia S. A.**, Serrano – 6, Madrid, Spain. (Cables: Marasia Madrid).

**Vessels** 4000 – 5000 Tons D. W.

**Services** Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa.

**Hong-Kong Island Shipping Co. Ltd.**, 902-903 Realty Building Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong, China. (Cables: Island Ship, Hong Kong).

**Vessel** Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

**Services** Far East/East Africa/West Africa/Far East.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

**China National Chartering Corporation**, Import Building, Hsi Chiao, Erh Li Kou, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. (Cables: Zhong-Zu Peking).

**Vessels** Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

**Service** China/West Africa/China.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

**Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.**, Steelerite House – 4th Floor, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay 20 BR. India. (Cables: Shipindia Bombay).

**Vessels** 8000 – 10,000 tons D. W.

**Services** India/East Africa/West Africa/India.

**Nigeria Agents**

**Alraine (Nigeria) Limited**, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244)

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KANO: 29, Benue Road P.O. Box 526. Telephone: 5383

IDIRKO BORDER: Ghana Road Idiroko.

DELTA PORTS: 3, Ogodo Road, Sapele 40, Yoruba Road, Sapele and also  
Port Harcourt. Cable: CAREINTER

**Empresas Lineas Maritimas Argentinas**, Avenue Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires, Argentina Republic. (Cables: Elina Buenos Aires).  
 Vessels: Abt. 5000 - 8000 Tons D. W.  
 Services: Argentine/West Africa/Argentine.

#### Nigeria Agents

Akraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

**S.N.I.E.**, 30 Rue Notre Dame Des Victoires, 75000 Paris 2 EME., France  
 Cables: Navimport Paris.  
 Vessels: 1500 - 2,000 Tons D. W.  
 Services: West Africa Coastal Trade.

#### Nigeria Agents

Akraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa (Cables: Flight - Telex 21244).

**National Shipping Corporation**, National Bank Building, Mcleod Road, Karachi, Pakistan (Cables: Nashcor Karachi).  
 Vessels: 8,000 - 10,000 Tons D.W.  
 Services: Pakistan/West Africa/Pakistan.

#### Nigeria Agents:

Akraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa, (Cables: Freight - Telex 21244).

**Dafra Lines**, Det Dansk - Franske Dampske Bsselskab. 17, Frederiksade, Dk - 1265, Copenhagen K, Denmark.  
 Telegrams DAFRALINES.  
 Telex 15908 - RBU - No - 105.  
 Services: US North Hemisphere/Canada/W. Africa/US North Hemisphere/Canada.  
 South Atlantic & US GULF/W. Africa/SA/US/ Gulf.

#### Agents and Offices:

**Inter Tran (Nig.) Ltd.**, 26, Creek Road, Apapa.

**Soviet Shipping Companies** and V/O "Sovfracht.", 1/4, Zhdanov St., Moscow K - 12, USSR.  
 Cables: Sovin FLOT Moscow.

#### Agents & Offices

**Akraine (Nig.) Ltd.**

Services: USSR/W. Africa/W. Africa/USSR.  
 Vessel: 10,000 DW - 25,000 DW.

**Volta Lines Limited**, 6, Farrar Avenue, Adabraka, Accra, P.O. Box 2816, Accra.  
 Phone: 21166. Telex 2192 VOLINES. Cables: VOLTALINES Accra.  
 Vessels: Volta Wisdom; Volta Peace.  
 Services: W. Africa - U.K. - Continents Liner Service.

#### Agents

**Lagos (Nigeria)**: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd. 4, Creek Road, Apapa.

## AIR LINES

**Aero Contractors Co., of Nigeria Ltd.**, Western House (9th Floor), P.O. Box 2519, Lagos. 8/10 Broad Street, Lagos. Phone: 55226.

**Aircraft Charter**, with fast twin-engined executive aircraft and helicopter Services: Nigeria and surrounding countries.

**Agents and Offices**

Warri: Warri Air Strip

P/Harcourt: Port Harcourt Airport.

**Aeroflot**: Leningradski Prospekt, 37, Moscow, A-167 USSR (Cables: AEROFLOT)

Aircraft: TU-154 Airliner.

Service: Moscow, Vienna, Tripoli, Accra, Lagos (Weekly).

**Agents and Offices**

Lagos: 11, Martins Street, Lagos. Tel. 21233.

**AIR AFRIQUE**: BP. 21017. Tel. 22.60.63. Abidjan, Ivory-Coast 3 Avenue Barthe.

Services: Douala — Lagos — Cotonou — Lome — Accra — Abidjan — (Biweekly).  
 Abidjan — Bamako — Monrovia — Freetown — Conakry —  
 Dakar — Dakar — New York — New York — Dakar — Conakry  
 — Freetown — Monrovia — Monrovia — Bamako — Abidjan —  
 Accra — Accra — Lome — Cotonou — Lagos — Douala — Douala  
 — Libreville — Kinshasa — Brazzaville (Subject to changes).

**Agents and Offices**

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1702.

**Air Cameroun**, P.O. Box 4092, 3 Av de General Du Gaulle, Douala, Cameroun.

Aircraft: 3, Douglas DC4'S, 1, B.737. PHONE 42.32.22/42.25.25

Services: Bangui — Yaounde — Douala — Lagos  
 Lagos — Cotonou — Abidjan — Dakar

Charter Available to All Parts of Cameroun and Neighbouring Countries.

**Agents**

Lagos: Represented by UTA — 1, Davies St., P. O. Box 201, Lagos. Tel. 20340.

Ibadan: P.M.B. 5213, Tel. 24623 X 4. Port Harcourt: Tel: 8334.

**Air Zaire**: 4, Avenue du Port, P.O. Box 8552, Zaire. (Cable: AIR ZAIRE)

Aircraft: DC 8, SF: 63; DC. 10

Services: Kinshasa, Lagos (Weekly); Athens and back.

Kinshasa — Libreville — Lome — Abidjan — Conakry — Dakar

**Agents and Offices**

Lagos: In Laks House, 19, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2744. Tel: 25746; 55716

Ikeja: 33787.

**UTA 50**, Rue Arago, France (Cable: Teluta Paris).

Aircraft: DC 10 - DC 8/63 DC8/62 DC 8F

Services: Europe - Australasia

Europe - Africa - Europe - U.S.A.

Europe - Near East

Europe - Far East

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#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: U.T.A. 1, Davies Street, P.O. Box 201, Lagos, Phone: 23808, 20340, 20093, 23809.

Ibadan: P. M. B. 5213; Phone 24623/4

Ikeja: P.O. Box 175; Phone 31372.

Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 312, Telephone: 8334.

Kano: P.M.B. 3230.

Warri: River Valley Hotel, Phone: 223.

**Alitalia**: Agency Via L. Bissolati, 13 CAP 00187. (Cable: Alitalia) - HEAD OFFICE:

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Aircraft: Douglas DC 8, DC 9, DC 10., Boeing 747, Caravelle.

Services: Rome - Lagos - Accra - (West Africa).

Rome - Milan - Dakar - South America.

Rome - Abidjan.

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 2722.

Ibadan: Cocoa House

British Airways, Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace/Road, London, S.W.1.

Cables: BRITAIRWAY

Aircraft: VC 10, B 747; DC 10; B 707 SSC

Services: London - Americas

London - North East Africa - East Africa

London - Asian countries - World Wide.

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: Unity House 37, Marina St., P.O.B. 1063, Lagos. Phone: 20812.

British Caledonian Airways, Gatwick Airport - London, Nr. Horley, Surrey.

Aircraft: Boeing 707, D.C. 10.

Services: London - Banjul - Freetown.

London - Freetown - (For Sierra Leone Airways)

London - Accra - Lagos. London - Monrovia

London - Kano - Lagos. London - Las Palmas

**Agents and Offices**

Lagos: P.O. Box 594, 47 Marina, Tel.: 25975/9.

**EGYPTAIR**, 6, Adly St., Cairo Tel. 920999. Telex: CAITOMS  
Aircraft: Boeing 707; Boeing 737.

Services: Cairo/Kano/Lagos/Abidjan (Sundays).  
(Mondays) ABIDJAN/LOS/KAN/CAI.  
(Tuesdays) CAI/KAN/LOS/ACC.  
(Wednesdays) ACC/LOS/KAN/CAI.

Regular Services From CAI To EUROPE: Far East, Middle East and  
North Africa.

**Agents and Offices**

Kano: 34E, Ado Bayero Rd., P.O. Box 136, Tel. 4027 - 8

Lagos: 39/41, Martins St., P.O. Box 1096, Tel.: 26289-21317.

Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way. Phone 3546.

**Ethiopian Airlines**, P.O. Box 1755, Addis - Ababa, Ethiopia. (Cables. ETHAIR)

Aircraft: Boeing 720B Fan Jets, DC-6Bs, DC 3/C-47s, Bell Helicopters, Cessna 150

Piper Super Cubs, Beechcraft C 18. B707.

Services: Addis-Ababa - Khartoum - Lagos - Accra (Saturdays)

Addis-Ababa - Nairobi - Entebbe - Lagos - Accra, (Tuesdays)

Accra - Lagos - Entebbe - Nairobi - Addis-Ababa - Bombay - Paris  
(Tuesday)

Addis - Nairobi - Entebbe - Douala - Lagos - Accra

Accra - Lagos - Douala - Khartoum - Addis-Ababa - Bombay - Paris

Lagos - Entebbe - Nairobi - Addis (Sundays).

Lagos - Douala - Kinshasa - Addis Ababa - (Fridays)

**Agents**

Lagos: 34, Breadfruit Street, (P. O. Box 1602).

**Ghana Airways**.Ghana House (P.O. Box 1636), Accra Ghana. (Cables' GHANA)

Aircraft: VC 10, F28, HS748, DC9/50.

Services: Lagos - Accra - Abidjan - Monrovia - Freetown - Banjul-Dakar

Accra - Lagos - Accra

Accra - Kumasi - Sunyani - Tamale.

West Africa - Middle East - East Europe

**Agents and Offices:**

Lagos: Okunola House, 17 Martins Street, P.O. Box 3749

**IBERIA**: Lineas Aereas De Espana. Cable: IBERIAVION

Aircraft: Boeing 747; DC 10; DC 8; Boeing 727, F 27; DC 9.

Services: Madrid/Lagos/Malabo (Weekly)

Las Palmas/Dakar/Lagos (Weekly).

Madrid/Kinshasa/Johannesburg (2ce Weekly)

Lagos: 11, Martins St., Lagos. (Provisional Office, Bristol Hotel, Room 402).

**KLM Royal Dutch Airlines** 55 Amsterdamse Weg, Amstelveen, The Netherlands.  
(Cables: TRANSAERATELEX) P.O.B. 7700 SCHIPHOL

Aircraft: Douglas DC8; DC9; B747, DC10.

Services: Amsterdam — Freetown — Monrovia (Weekly)

Amsterdam — Nairobi — Johannesburg (2ce weekly)

Amsterdam — Monrovia — South America (2ce weekly)

Amsterdam — Lagos — Accra (2ce weekly)

Amsterdam — Tunis — Kano (weekly)

Ibadan: 2, Nat Akinyemi Way, P.O. Box 1319

Kaduna: Philips House, 4 Ali Akili Road, P.O. Box 275.

Kano: Airport Road, P.O. Box 334.

Lagos: 15, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2237.

Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 889, Leventis Stores.

**LUFTHANSA (Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft).** (Cables: LUFTHANSA).

Aircraft: Boeing 747, 727; DC 10.

Services: Frankfurt — Lagos — Accra (Twice weekly)

Frankfurt — Lagos — Kinshasa (Once weekly)

Frankfurt — Dakar — South America (Three times weekly)

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: 150, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2732

Port Harcourt: P.M.B. 5087. Presidential Hotel.

**Middle East Airlines, Airliban, Headquarters: Beirut Airport Lebanon, P. O. Box 206.** Tel. 272220 (20 Lines). Cables: Cedarwings.

Aircraft: Boeing B.707, B.720.

Services: Beirut — Lagos (Non Stop) — Accra — and Return — Beirut — Kano — Lagos — Abidjan.

#### MEA Offices

Lagos: 17, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1117, Tel. 24420 — 26832 — 57797.

Kano: 26, Post Office Road, P.O. Box 226. Tel. 4060, 5201

Nigeria Airways, Airways House, Airport, Lagos Nigeria. (Cable: AIR NIGERIA).

Aircraft: Boeing 707, B737; F27; F28; DC10;

Services: Lagos — Accra — Abidjan — Robertsfield — Monrovia — Freetown — Banjul — Dakar — Cotonou — Lome — Niamey

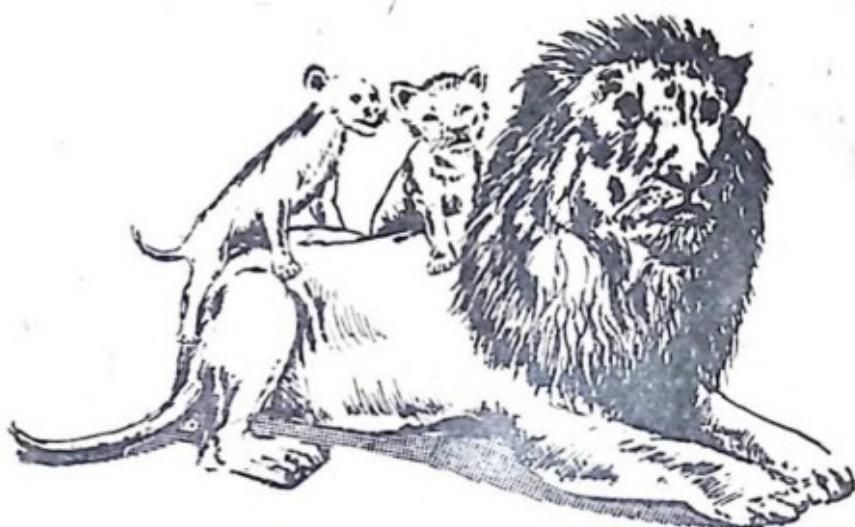
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Gulf House, Lagos

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C.S.I.C. Building, 1st Floor  
C.S.I.C. Building, 1st Floor  
Telephone 220000  
220001

ABUJA  
10, Murtala Muhammed Rd.  
P.O. Box 2040,  
Kwali  
Telephone 210000

KADUNA  
10, Murtala Muhammed Rd.  
P.O. Box 2040,  
Kwali  
Telephone 210000

MINING  
Sharki Main Rd.,  
P.M.B. 1200,  
Abuja

PORT HARCOURT  
Bentley Bank Chambers  
P.O. Box 3400,  
Ughelli  
Telephone 210488

ONITSHA  
27 Zaria Avenue  
P.O. Box 340,  
Enugu  
Telephone 2337

JOS  
No. 1, Central Bank Building  
Arinzeka, Jos Rd.  
P.M.B. 1000,  
Jos

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#### Agents and Offices

Enugu: Air Booking Centre, 23 Okpara Avenue, P. O. Box 371.

Ibadan: 13, Lebanon Street, Tel. 25081

Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way, 2798 — Kahale Building

Kano: Airways House, Bank Road, P.O. Box 11.

Lagos: Air Booking Centre, 54 Broad Street, P.O. Box 136, Phone: 24811; 31031.

Calabar: 45, Bedwell St., P.O. Box 175.

Port Harcourt: Air Booking Centre, 6, Alhaji Ali Akilu Road.

Benin: Air Booking Centre, 7 Murtala Mohammed Street, P.O. Box 10.

Sokoto: The Airport, Tel. 2522.

Warri: Air Booking Centre, 27, Sapele Warri Road, P. O. Box 482.

Maiduguri: Air Booking Centre, Kano Road, Tel. 2575.

Jos: Air Booking Centre, 6, Bank Street.

Yola: The Airport. Tel. 32A

**Pan American World Airways (PAA), The Pan Am Building, New York N.Y. 100E,  
To The USA**

Services: Lagos — Accra — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Monday)

Lagos — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Tuesday)

Lagos — Abidjan — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Saturday)

#### From The USA.

New York — Dakar — Monrovia — Accra — Lagos — Kinshasa —

Nairobi — Tuesday from New York & Wednesday from Lagos.

New York — Dakar — Monrovia — Lagos — Nairobi — Dar-es-Salam

Thursday From New York & Friday from Lagos.

New York — Monrovia — Abidjan — Lagos — Kinshasa — Nairobi.

Friday from New York & Saturday from Lagos.

Aircraft: 707.

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: 21/25 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2311

**SABENA (Belgium World Airlines), 35, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels. (Cables,  
AIRSABENA).**

Aircraft: Boeing 707, 737, 747, DC10

Services Brussels — Lagos — Kinshasa — Los — Bru (Weekly).

Brussels — Kano — Douala — Kano — Bru (Weekly)

Bru — Libreville — Kinshasa (Weekly)

Bru — Conakry — Monrovia — Abidjan (2ce)

Bru — Dakar — Buenos Aires (Weekly)

#### Agents and Offices

Kano: 135 Bello Road, (P.O. Box 109).

Lagos: Sabena: Crusader House, 23/25 Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 1184.

**Swissair, Kloten, Zurich Airport, Zurich, (Cables: SWISSAIR)**

Aircraft: Douglas DC8; DC9; BOEING 747 DC10

Services: Zurich - Geneva - Lagos - Accra (Bi-Weekly)

Zurich - Geneva - Abidjan - Monrovia (Bi-Weekly)

Zurich - Geneva - Kinshasa (2ce)

Zurich - Geneva - Douala - Libreville (Weekly)

Zurich - Geneva - Dakar - Brazil - South America (3)

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: Hamburg House, 31/33, Martins St., P.O. Box 2755.

Enugu: Ekulu, 46, Emole Avenue.

Warri: Warri Sapele Road.

Jos (Nigeria) Hill Station Hotel, P.O. Box 87.

Kaduna (Nigeria) 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 279.

**AIR INDIA: Air India Building 218 Backhay Reclamation Nariman Point,  
Bombay 1 CBR.**

Aircraft: Boeing 747 and 707

Services: Continents, - India - U.S.A. - Japan - Hong-Kong - Thailand - East Africa - Middle-East - Gulf countries.  
(Excluding W. Africa).

#### Agents and Offices

Lagos: AIR INDIA - 19, Martin Street, P.O. Box 3226, Lagos.

## NIGERIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

### GENERAL INFORMATION

If you are not permitted to leave Customs Area where you land until you have cleared your baggage have been cleared through Customs. You will be required to show every piece of your baggage to an Officer on baggage duties for examination and you are expected to make a true declaration of your baggage. If you have any complaint on the duty paid on your baggage, please contact Senior Customs and Excise official in Baggage Hall, or make use of the Complaint Box (one is available in the Baggage Hall).

### Duty Free Allowance:

Apart from your personal effects, you may bring the following small quantities of edible consumable goods without payment of Customs duties:

Spirits .....	One quart bottle
Wines .....	One quart bottle
Tobacco of all kinds	1 lb total (200 cigarettes = 1 lb)
Perfume .....	1 pint

The duty free allowance does not include:-

- (a) Goods in unaccompanied baggage or registered baggage which do not accompany you to Nigeria, at the time of your arrival.
- (b) Goods brought in as souvenirs of gifts.
- (c) Goods intended for sale or for other commercial purposes.
- (d) Goods brought in by persons under 21 years of age.
- (e) The concessions are not legal entitlements and may be withheld or withdrawn in the event of any abuse.

### Re-imported Goods:

Articles which have previously been imported, and which have undergone no alterations, repairs, or any other processes and are admitted free of duty provided that a Certificate of Re-importation—Book 206, of reasonable evidence of purchase in Nigeria is produced. Customs duty,

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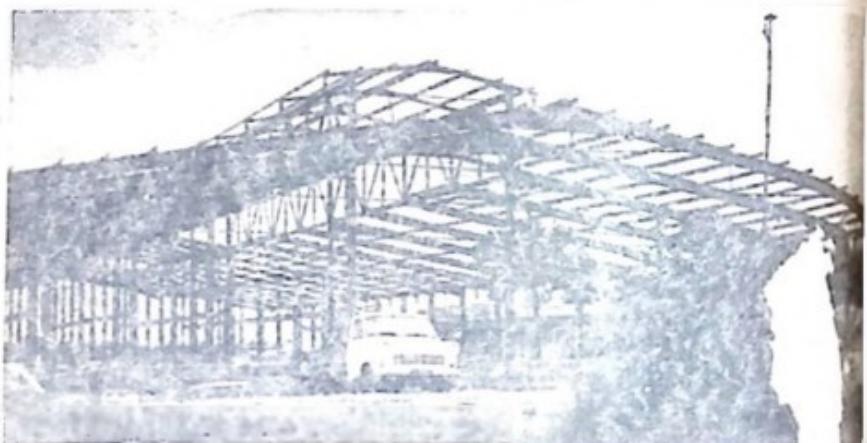
- (a) the items have been in your possession for a reasonable length of time and used abroad;
- (b) the quantity is reasonable; and
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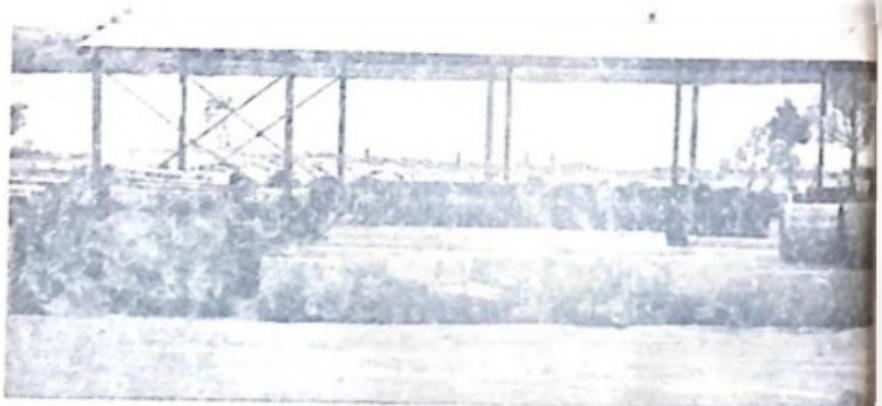
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THE EAGLE stands for strength and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

THE WREATH OF COSTUS SPECTABILIS is cast in our national colours of white and green; our motto is Unity and Faith.

### NIGERIA'S FLAG

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition, was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, then a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College, Knights Hill, West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth and the white represents unity and peace.



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## THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

### **General Survey of the Government**

The provisions of a written constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor-General, a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a six-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was Nigerian Council, and a Lagos Legislative Council. These were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946, which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

The next constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions as between the Centre and the Regions made it apparent that yet another

constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for Independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian Constitution Order in Council 1960, was passed on

September 12, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

#### Federal Government

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and those members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14, and Lagos 4.

#### Regional Government

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council

presided over by a Premier and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, or Upper House and two Houses of Assembly.

#### Military Government

On January 16, 1966, the Armed Forces following a coup d'état, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judges of the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were suspended under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of ministers was also suspended on January 16 but the Ministries somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretariats.

Following the January 1966 coup, Major-General Johnson-Agulu-Ojukwu assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded, on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppression and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decree which had been in force since promulgated on January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May, 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Three days later, on May 30, 1967 General Ojukwu announced that the territories comprising the Eastern Region had declared

to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra". As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile".

General Murtala Muhammed was assassinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt-Col B. S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps - to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

#### Summary

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State, and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet - all of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administra-

tion was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs.

(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Government now consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of States. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government - the Supreme Military Council - but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme Military Council may appoint, also attend meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

## THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

This Highest Organ of Government comprises:

- Lt General Olusegun Obasanjo  
Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua  
Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters
- Lt General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma  
Chief of Army Staff
- Rear Admiral Michael Ayinde Adelawo  
Chief of Naval Staff
- Air Commodore John Visa Doko  
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1909      Governor      Sir H. Hesketh Bell

1912      Governor      Sir F.J.D. Lugard

In 1914, the Northern and Southern Nigeria administrations were amalgamated into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,

1914      Governor-General      Sir F.J.D. Lugard

1919      Governor      Sir H.C. Clifford

1925      Governor      Sir G. Thompson

1931      Governor      Sir Donald C. Cameron

1935      Governor      Sir B.H. Bourdillon

1943-48      Governor      Sir A.F. Richards (Lord Milverton)

1948      Governor      Sir John S. Macpherson

### The Federation of Nigeria

1954      Governor-General      Sir John S. Macpherson

1955      Governor-General      Sir James Robertson

1960      Governor-General      Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

1963-1966      President (Federal Republic)      Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

### Regional Lieutenant-Governors (Governors from October 1, 1954)

1951      Sir Eric Thompson      1960      Sir Gawain Bell

1952      Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith      1962      Sir Kashim Ibrahim

66

### EAST

1951      Sir James Pyke-Nott      1956      Sir Robert De Stapledon

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1952	Sir Clement Pleass	1960- 66	Sir Francis Akanu Ibiam
<b>WEST</b>			
1951	Sir Chandos Abrahall	1960	Sir Adesoji Aderemi
1952	Sir Hugo Marshall	1963- 66	Sir Odeleye Fadahunsi
1954	Sir John Rankine		
<b>MID-WEST</b>			
1964-66	Chief Samuel Jereton Mariere		
<b>PRIME MINISTER</b>			
1957-1966 (Jan. 15)	Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa		
<b>NORTH PREMIER</b>			
1954-1966 (Jan 15)	Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto		
<b>EAST PREMIERS</b>			
1954-1959	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe		
1959-1966 (Jan. 15)	Dr. Michael Iheonukara Okpara		
<b>WEST PREMIERS</b>			
1954-1959	Chief Obafemi Awolowo		
1959-1962	Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola		
1962	Chief Moses Adekoyejo Majekodunmi (Administrator)		
1963-1966 (Jan.15)	Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola		
<b>MID-WEST PREMIER</b>			
1963-1966 (Jan. 15)	Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay		
<b>PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE</b>			
1960 (Jan. - Nov. 16)	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe		
1960 (Nov. 17 - 1963)	Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay		
1963-1966 (Jan. 16)	Dr. Nwafor Orizu (was Acting President of the Republic when the army took over).		

## MILITARY REGIME HEADS OF STATE

**1966 (Jan. 16 – July 29)**

**Major-General Johnson Thomas Um  
nakwe Aguiyi-Ironsi (Supreme Com  
mander).**

**1966 (July 29 – July 29, 1975)**

**General Yakubu Gowon**

**1975 (July 29 – Feb. 3, 1976)**

**General Murtala Ramat Muhammed**

**1976 (Feb. 14 – )**

**Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo**

## MILITARY GOVERNORS

**1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)**

**Maj.Gen. Hassan Usman Katsina (No**

**1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)**

**Lt. Col. Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu**

**1966 (Jan. 18 – July 29)**

**Lt. Col. Francis Adekunle Fajuyi (Wa**

**1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)**

**Maj.Gen. David Akpode Ejoor (Mid**

**1966 – 1971**

**Maj. Gen. Robert Adeyinka Adebayo**

**(Western State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Police Commissioner Joseph Dechi Gu**

**walk (Benue Plateau State)**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Brigadier Abba Kyari (North Centra**

**State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Brigadier Musa Usman (North Easter**

**n State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Assistant Police Commissioner Usman**

**Faruk (North Western State)**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Police Commissioner Audu Bako (Ka**

**State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Colonel David Bamigboye (Kwara**

**State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Brigadier Jacob Udoakaha Esuene**

**(South Eastern State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Commander Alfred Papreye Diete-**

**Spiff (Rivers State).**

**1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)**

**Brig. Mobolaji Johnson (Lagos Stat**

**1967 (Nov. 17 – July 29, 1975)**

**Brigadier Samuel Osaigbovo Ogbem**

1969 (Oct. - July 29, 1975)	(Midwestern State).
1971 (April 1 - July 29, 1975)	Mr. Anthony Ukpabi Asika (Administrator East Central State).
1975 (July 30 - )	Brigadier Christopher Oluwole Rotimi (Western State).
1975 (July 30 - )	Lt. Col. Sani Bello (Kano State)
1975 (July 30 - )	Capt. Shamusideen Adekunle Lawal (Lagos State)
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 13, 1976)	Col. Ibrahim Taiwo (Kwara State)
1975 (July 30 - )	Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot (Rivers State)
1975 (July 30 - Sept. 2)	Capt. Akin Aduwo (Western State)
1975 (July 30 - Nov. 27)	Col. Anthony Aboki Ochefu (East Central State)
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Muhammed Buhari (North Eastern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " " Borno State
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Col. George Innih (Midwestern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Bendei State
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Paul Omu (South Eastern State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Cross River State
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Abdullahi Mohammed (Benue Plateau State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Plateau State
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed (North Western State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Sokoto State
1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin (North Central State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Kaduna State
1975 (Sept. 2 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Col. David Jembewon (Western State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Oyo State
1975 (Dec. 1 - Feb. 3, 1976)	Lt. Col. John Atom Kpera (East Central State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	" " Anambra State
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Lt. Col. S. A. Balogun (Ogun State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Major I. D. Ikpeme (Ondo State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Lt. Comdr. Godwin N. Kanu (Imo State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Lt. Col. Mohammed D. Jegu (Gongola State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Lt. Col. M. Bello Kahel (Biuchi State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Comdr. Murtala Nyako (Niger State)
1976 (Feb. 3 - )	Lt. Col. Abdullahi Shelleng (Benue State)
1976 (Feb. 21 - )	Major John Olajide Adedipe (Kwara State - Acting)

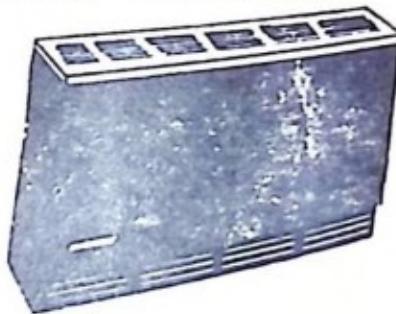
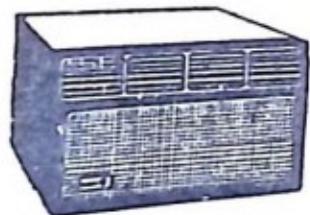
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## CITIES AND TOWNS

**LAGOS:** The Federal capital, covers an area of about 27 square miles which include the islands of Lagos, Victoria and Iddo and the adjacent areas of Ebute Metta, Yaba, Sapele and Apapa on the mainland. The population is over 700,000.

From the low lying mudbank which it was at the time of its founding, Lagos has developed rapidly in recent times, and has justly been called the fastest growing city in Africa. The vast number of new buildings under construction is but one sign of the urgent vitality which the visitor will notice as he passes through the streets of Lagos. The flow of traffic and people is ceaseless. There is a multitude of shops, stores, banks, petrol stations never seem to have an idle moment. This is repeated, in varying degrees in some of the other main towns.

**KANO:** Capital of Kano State, with its big international airport, is situated on Africa's crossroads, just as it had been in the past. For centuries the large market in the city was the commercial centre of the Western Sudan, and the destination and starting point of the great caravans which traversed West Africa in all directions. Today, Kano is a vital industrial centre, where the old and new stand side by side in fascinating contrast.

**SOKOTO:** Capital of Sokoto State was founded by Sultan Bello during the life-time of his father Shehu Usman Dan Fodio and is the home of the Sultan "Sanusi Musulmi", spiritual head of all Moslems in what is known as the Western Sudan. Sokoto is another educational and commercial centre of the Northern States. It has a direct internal air connection with Kano and Gusau.

**ILORIN:** A town with predominantly Moslem population of about 209,000 is the capital of Kwara State. The town has a thriving industry in matches manufacture and sugar industry. Local inhabitants engage in cloth weaving and pottery making.

**KADUNA:** Capital of Kaduna State is a major industrial centre. It is also one of the largest towns in the country and has an airport and railway station. It was the original capital of Northern States, a beautifully designed administrative town which is fast growing into a major industrial centre.

**ENUGU:** In the south of the country is a coal mining town and has the largest coal field in tropical Africa. And, as the capital of Anambra State, it is a beautiful, well developed town with modern offices and residential buildings.

**PORT HARCOURT:** Is the capital of the Rivers State and is the second largest port in the country. Its importance has increased both as a port and industrial town since the establishment of an oil industry there. It has an oil refinery which was built at a cost of 16 million Naira.

**CALABAR:** Is a town rich in culture. Both singers and dancers from the town have won acclaim in art festivals throughout the country. Apart from her rich cultural heritage, Calabar is a rapidly developing industrial town. It has a bright industrial future as the capital of the Cross River State. The town has a port and an airport.

**MAIDUGURI:** Is the capital of Borno State. With a population of 139,000, it has grown up to become the premier town of Borno.

The town has fairly good road connections with other parts of the Northern States, and it is a growing commercial centre serving a vast area as the only main market and administrative centre.

**IBADAN:** Is the capital of Oyo State with a population of over a million, is Nigeria's leading university town, and the largest indigenous African town.

It is located in the heart of the cocoa producing area of Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States. It is 88 miles to Lagos by road and 120 miles by rail. The fact that it is linked to all parts of the three States by roads accounts for its dominant position in distributive trade.

Its growing industries include the large Nigeria Tobacco Company's factory, the Nigeria Plastics Factory and the Coca Cola Factory.

**ONITSHA:** In Anambra State is popular for its market which is by far the largest and most modern in Nigeria. The market with a total of over 3,000 stalls was built in 1955 at a cost of about ₦1,060,000 and occupies a site of fifteen acres.

The market attracts traders from all parts of the country because of the low prices of its commodities and the wide range of goods on sale. The Market was destroyed during the Nigerian civil war, and it is now being reconstructed.

**BADAGRY:** In Lagos State was founded in the eighteenth century by Popo refugees who had been forced into the creek by the Fons of Dahomey. Badagry has direct contact by road with Lagos and the rest of the country. It is a small coastal town located on the north bank of the main lagoon.

It was favourably located to handle the trade in slaves which during its first hundred years of existence dominated all other economic activities in the town and environs.

**BAUCHI:** Capital of Bauchi State has a pleasant climate. It is a seat of learning with a magnificent Teacher Training College which helps to provide the much needed training staff for the schools in the state. Bauchi is also the pioneer Rural Education Centre of the State. The supply of electricity coupled with the Bornu Railway Extensions which passes through the town makes it a fast developing, commercial and industrial centre.

**ZARIA:** In Kaduna State is the seat of education for the northern State. The Ahmadu Bello University and other institutions of higher learning are located there. Apart from education, Zaria is an ancient town famous for its chimney factories which extract seeds from cotton bales. It is also situated at the junction of rail lines that run to Nsukka and Kaura Namoda.

**OGBOMOSHIO:** An important market centre in Oyo State with a population of over 139,000 is the second largest town in Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States (former Western State). It is 70 miles from Ibadan.

**IFE:** In Oyo State has always been regarded as the spiritual capital of the Yoruba people. It is world-famous for its art treasures and for the University of Ife, situated there.

**ABEOKUTA:** Capital of Ogun State provides some of the best tourist attractions in the country, the best known of which are the Olumo Rocks and the cloth dyers.

**ABA:** Before the war, Abo was a major commercial town in former Eastern Nigeria. It is now the most rapidly growing industrial and commercial centre in Imo State.

**BIDA:** In the Niger State is very important for its skills. No one can for certain how the technique of manufacturing was brought to the cottage industries of the Emirate by all over Nigeria. They include glass beads, bangles, hat and matmaking, brass rope-making, embroidery and dying, beads-polishing. The Emir of Bida is a first class chief. He was one of the flag bearers who were given the office by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.

**OTURKPO:** The divisional headquarters of the Idomas, lies south of Makurdi situated on the main railway line from

East to the North and the West. Modern amenities at present available include a cost secondary school, and a General Hospital. Electricity became available in 1964.

**KONTAGORA:** In Sokoto State was founded late during the Fulani wars by Umaru Nagwamatse, a slave raiding adventurer-son of a Sultan of Sokoto, and was the first ruler there. It was during the reign of Umaru's son, Ibrahim, that the British captured the town.

Grazes of great variety, including elephants and lions roam the thick and unpopulated savannah south of Kontagora, and a family of roan antelopes or waterbucks is not an uncommon sight.

**WARRI:** Was founded towards the end of the fifteenth century when an ousted Benin prince (named Ginuwa) and his followers settled at a place later known as Ode Itsekiri or Big Warri, a few miles from the present town. The emigrants met an aboriginal people a branch of the Yorubas, with whom they intermarried, forming a new tribe which spoke a dialect of Yoruba, modified by Benin influence and known as Itsekiri. It has for long been a centre of trade and the administrative headquarters of the Warri division. At present, Warri's main importance is as a port serving not only the Delta Province but large areas along the Rivers Niger and Benue and even the Republic of Cameroun through Garna.

**JEBBA:** Is also rapidly becoming an industrial centre. Just before the first bridge at Jebba, on a hillside, lies the paper mill. Jebba bridge, although built in the early part of this century remains one of the great engineering feats of present day Nigeria. A ride over the two bridges gives a wonderful sight of the River Niger and its surrounding.

**PATEGI:** Annually there is a festival held at Pategi in Kwara State known as Pategi Regatta. It is an interesting festival com-

bining fishing and swimming competitions. The regatta has become very popular. It is an occasion for presenting the latest local fashions and colourful dresses. The regatta has been watched in the past by many distinguished personalities both from within and outside the country.

**ARGUNGU:** In Sokoto State is 63 miles south of Sokoto. Annually there is a fishing and cultural festival which provides a gigantic tourist attraction. The fishing show which is the climax of the whole festival is one of Nigeria's oldest surviving festivals. Other interesting events are Kabanci displays, wild duck catching, agricultural fair, cultural exhibition, Kabur - traditional instruments, and traditional wrestling and boxing.

**LOKOJA:** Is about 395 miles north east of Lagos. It is situated at the confluence of the two large Nigerian rivers, the Niger and Benue. It is an impressive site to see where the two rivers meet with the different colouring of their waters. The town offers historical materials that should be of interest to tourists.

**KAINJI:** Offers one of the best tourist attractions in Nigeria. Its N170 million dam is one of the largest in the world. With a height of about 235 feet and an approximate length of five miles, the dam sits like a mountain range across the River Niger south of the Kainji Island.

**SAPELE:** One of the leading inland ports in Nigeria is situated at the confluence of the Ethiope and Jamieson Rivers. It has a deep waterway into the sea and is navigable by ocean-going steamers.

Sapele, apart from being an important port, is well known for its timber industry and plantation estates. The African Timber and Plywood Company has a sawmill and plywood factory which is one of the biggest establishments of its kind in the world, and whose products are equally universally acknowledged. Among the plantation estates

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## EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

The importance of this sector derives from the need to ensure an adequate supply of high-level manpower to meet the development needs of the economy. A total of nearly ₦2,000 million has therefore been allocated to the sector. In the area of primary education Government has accepted Universal and Compulsory Primary Education as a matter of policy. The aim is to ensure that all children of primary school age go to school. When the scheme starts this year there should be about 7.4 million children in primary schools. By 1980, the last year of the Plan, total enrolment is expected to have risen to 11.5 million. To accommodate such a large number of children, it has been estimated that about 36,000 classrooms will be required in 1976/77. The total number of classrooms will reach 151,000 by 1980. Given the national importance of the scheme, the Federal Government has decided to bear both its recurrent and capital costs.

The success of the Universal Primary Education scheme depends on the availability of teachers. The provision of teacher training facilities has therefore been planned as an integral part of the scheme. It is estimated that a total of 60,000 teachers will be required, rising to about 280,000 in 1982. In addition, about 8,000 additional teacher educators will be required during the Plan period. This implies that substantial provision must be made for teacher training institutions. The sum of ₦200 million has therefore been earmarked for this purpose. As an emergency measure, the existing 156 teacher training colleges in the country will be substantially expanded and 62 additional colleges will be established.

Secondary education will also be expanded to absorb a greater proportion of primary school leavers. The highlights of the programme are the establishment of six Federal Schools of Arts and Science and the completion of the programme of Federal Government colleges for boys and girls in the States. The State Governments

have ambitious programme for building new colleges along comprehensive lines with adequate physical facilities to permit ultimately the intake of 1,000 students per institution. In addition, existing colleges will be reconstructed and re-equipped with a view to upgrading their quality. The total investment in secondary education is about ₦615 million. But apart from this capital programme, government has reduced fees in all secondary schools and pegged them at the same level throughout the country.

Technical education is considered as top priority in view of the skilled manpower requirements of the economy. About ₦202 million will therefore be spent in this area. The Yaba College of Technology will be expanded and three new Colleges of Technology will be established by the Federal Government. The State Governments also propose to set up new Colleges of Technology, and new technical and vocational schools.

In the area of higher education, substantial provisions have been made for the expansion of existing universities. In addition to this expansion programme four new universities will be established. The overall aim is to increase university enrolment from the present level of over 20,000 to 53,000 by 1980. Greater attention will be paid to the distribution of students among the major disciplines so as to give greater emphasis to the study of science and technology.

There will be a big programme of scholarships as well as loans to students during the Third Plan period. An allocation of ₦126 million has been made to this programme. The Federal Government alone intends to award nearly 20,000 scholarships in the next five years. Two other important aspects of the education programme are adult education and special education for the physically handicapped. Adequate provisions have been made to ensure that people falling within these categories are well cared for. For this purpose a Federal Teacher's College for special education would be established."

### UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Federal Government has announced measures which will further subsidise the cost of university and technical education throughout the country. When the new measures come into operation in this academic session, it will provide undergraduates with free tuition, while tuition and boarding will be free in technical secondary institutions. The development of technical and technological education continues to assume top priority in the educational policy of the various governments and continuing efforts are being made to augment domestic facilities for education at this level by finding places abroad for qualified Nigerians.

Non-technical secondary education is currently being heavily subsidised by both the Federal and State governments and a study will be carried out to determine the process of making this aspect of education free to all students. In September 1976, the government launched the free Universal Primary Education (UPE) in an effort to provide equal and greater opportunity in education for all six-year-old children. Federal Government recurrent expenditure on education during the last fiscal year amounted to N909.1 million.

#### Student enrolment

##### Secondary Education

Year	Grammar/ Commercial	Technical Vocational	Universities	Others
1960	135,364	5,037	1,395	
1964	205,002	7,702	6,719	
1971	343,313	15,590	14,371	
1973	448,904	22,588	23,173	
1975-80*	1,555,180	117,686	53,000	

\* Projection.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

#### POST-PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS

##### SECONDARY SCHOOLS

###### BOYS ONLY

1. The Principal,  
King's College, LAGOS.

###### GIRLS ONLY

1. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
ABULOMA.
2. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
P.M.B. 1161, BENIN.
3. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
BAUCHI.
4. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
BIDA.
5. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
CALABAR.
6. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
GBOKO.
7. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
KAFURE.
8. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
NEW BUSSA.
9. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
OWERRI.
10. The Principal,  
Federal Government Girls' College  
OYO.
11. The Principal,  
Queen's College, YABA.

##### MIXED SCHOOLS

1. The Principal,  
Federal Government College  
IKOT-EKPENE.
2. The Principal,

Federal Government College,  
CALABAR

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
ENUGU.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
ILORIN.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
JOS.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
KADUNA.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
MAIDUGURI.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
KANO.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
PORT HARCOURT.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
SOKOTO.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
WARRI.

The Principal,  
Federal Government College,  
ODOGBOLU, Via Ijebu-Ode.

#### ADVANCED LEVEL SCHOOLS

1. Federal School of Science,  
LAGOS.

2. Federal School of Arts and Science,  
MUBI.

3. Federal School of Arts and Science,  
OGOJA.

4. Federal School of Arts and Science,  
SOKOTO.

#### OTHERS

1. Yaba Trade Centre,  
YABA, Lagos.

2. Yaba College of Technology,  
YABA, Lagos.

#### UNIVERSITIES

1. University of Ibadan,  
IBADAN.

2. University of Lagos,  
LAGOS.

3. University of Nigeria,  
NSUKKA.

4. University of Ife,  
ILE-IFE

5. Ahmadu Bello University,  
ZARIA.

6. University of Benin,  
BENIN.

7. University of Calabar,  
Calabar.

8. University of Jos,  
Jos.

9. University of Maiduguri,  
Maiduguri.

10. University of Sokoto,  
Sokoto.

11. Abdullahi Bayero University College,  
Kano.

12. University College, Ilorin,  
Ilorin.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

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Lagos, Idi-Araba, Surulere,  
P.M.B. 12003, Lagos, Nigeria.  
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Cables UNIMED, YABA, LAGOS

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Lagos, Akoka, Lagos.  
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**Brief History:**

In April, 1962, the University of Lagos Act was passed by the Federal Parliament and both the Provisional Council and the Medical School Council were inaugurated. The Provisional Council met for the first time on June 6, 1962, and the Senate met for the first time on November, 13, 1962. The first academic year commenced in October, 1962.

**Authorities and Members of the University:**

Visitor:

Chancellor: *Sir Kashim Ibrahim*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mallam Nuhu Bayero Danyan*.

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.F. Ade Ajayi*

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Telegrams: Ile Varsity, Ile-Ife

**Officers of the University:**

Chancellor: *The Olu of Warri, Oba Erejuwa II.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. O. Aboyeade*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mr. Justice C.O. Madaran*.

Registrar: *Mr. T.A. Akinyele*

**Historical Notes.**

On June 6, 1961, the Law providing for the establishment of the Provisional Council of the University was passed by the then Western Regional Legislature, and on June 26, the Provisional Council of the University was formally inaugurated.

On June 11, 1970, an edict known as the "University of Ile Edict, 1970" was promulgated by the Government of the Western State to replace the Provisional Council Law of June 8, 1961. Teaching began in October 1962 at Ibadan branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology as its temporary site.

**AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA**

*Telephone:* Zaria 2581 — 2585.

*Telegrams:* UNIBELLO, Zaria.

*Lagos Office:* Administrative Officer, Ahmadu Bello University  
c/o Committee of Vice-Chancellors, Cabinet Office, Lagos

**Historical Background:**

In April, 1961, a Law establishing a Provisional Council of the University of Northern Nigeria was passed by the legislature of Northern Nigeria. The Provisional Council prepared a Constitution which is embodied in the Ahmadu Bello University Law passed in June, 1962. The University came into existence, legally and actually, on October 4, 1962, and teaching commenced on October 10, 1962.

**University Officers:**

Chancellor: *Chief Obafemi Awolowo*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. Iya Abubaker*

Pro-Chancellor: *Alhaji Umar Suleiman*

Emir of Bedde

**UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN****Postal Address:**

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

**Telegrams and Cables:**

University of Ibadan.

Telephone: Ibadan: 032/62550.

**Principal Officers**

Chancellor: *Alhaji Ado Baycro, Emir of Kano.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T. N. Temuno*

Pro-Chancellor: *Alhaji Abdul Rahman Okene*

Registrar: *Mr. S. A. Okudu*

**History:**

The University College, Ibadan, at first occupied the old site previously used by the 56th Military General Hospital, Ibadan. The Foundation Students began their courses at Ibadan on January 18, 1948. London University allowed Ibadan its special relationship Scheme. Ibadan Jos Campus was opened in 1971/72 session.

The Academic Board set up under the University College Ordinance (No. 25 of 1948) gave way to senate under a new law in 1954. Under the Ordinance (No. 10 of 1954) a re-organised Council was also established. With academic independence the University had a new Act in 1962 which with subsequent amendment in 1972 has remained the basic Constitution.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

##### 1. Postal Address:

University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

*Telegram & Cablegram: Nigercity, Nsukka.*

*Telephone: 48, 49, Nsukka.*

##### 2. Branch Addresses:

(a) Mrs. Monica Sanders,  
University of Nigeria Representative,  
56/60 Hallam Street,  
LONDON, WIN 5 LH..

(b) University of Nigeria Representative,  
c/o Anambra State Office,  
No. 5 Kofo Abayomi Street,  
Victoria Island, Lagos.

(c) University of Nigeria,  
c/o Administrative Officer,  
Registrar's Department,  
Enugu Campus,  
ENUGU.

##### 3. Principal Officers:

Chancellor: *Sir Adetokunbo Ademola*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mr. C.O. Abebe.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.O.C. Ezeilo*

Registrar: *Mr. A.E. Oradubanya*

##### 4. The Federal Government took over the University on April 1, 1973.

##### 5. Previous Vice-Chancellors:

(a) Dr. Glen L. Taggart.

(b) Late Professor Eni Njoku

#### History:

A law to establish a university in the then

Eastern Region of Nigeria was passed in 1955. The Provisional Council was authorised by the then Eastern Nigerian legislature, appointed by the Governor's Council in April 1959, and entrusted with financial and administrative power to build a university.

The University was formally opened on October 7, 1960. The former Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Enugu, was incorporated into the University in 1966 and its buildings now form the University Enugu Campus.

Classes began on October 17, 1960.

#### UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

Founded: 1970

Chancellor: *Mr. Justice H.U. Kaine*

Pro-Chancellor: *Chief Gabriel Akin-Odebiyi*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T.M. Yesufu*

Registrar: *Mr. I. Amadi-Emina*

**Brief History:** The idea of establishing a University in the Midwestern State dates back to 1965. In 1967, the Military Government of the state, Major-General David Ejoen, went further by getting up a High Education Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Thomas

The Mid-West Campus Committee was set up, and it was agreed that the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology, to be established in Benin as a College of the University of Ibadan.

In 1969, the state government set up a Planning Committee to examine the proposal to establish a University with scientific and technological basis. To this end, an edict—The Institute of Technology Edict was promulgated in a Government Extraordinary of April 10, 1970.

On November 23, 1970, Governor S. O. Ogbemudia formally declared the Institute open.

In July, 1971, the Institute was accorded formal recognition as a full-fledged University by the National University Commission of Nigeria (University of Benin).

On November 23, 1974, history was

made in Benin when the University of Benin conferred its first degrees on 14 graduates and honorary doctorate degrees on the then Head of State, ex-General Yakubu Gowon and President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

#### UNIVERSITY OF JOS

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. G.O. Onuaguluchi  
Telephone: Jos. 2677; 3174/20.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOKOTO

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. Shehu Galadanci,  
*c/o Ministry of Education, Sokoto.*  
P.M.B. 2111, Sokoto.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. E.U. Essien Udom  
*c/o The Principal,*  
North Eastern College of Arts & Science  
Maiduguri.

Tel. 2390-93.

#### ABDULLAHI BAYERO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KANO.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE KANO

PRINCIPAL: Mr. Mahniud Tukur.  
*c/o Abdullahi Bayero University College,*  
P.M.B. 3011, Kano.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

Vice Chancellor: Prof. E. A. Ayandele  
University of Calabar, P.M.B. 1115, Calabar.  
Tel. 2400. 2120/2

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ILORIN

PRINCIPAL: Prof. O. Akinkugbe  
University College,  
Ilorin, P.M.B. 1515.  
Tel. 2525,  
Ilorin.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PORT HARCOURT

PRINCIPAL: Prof. D.E.U. Ekong.  
*c/o Vice Chancellor's Office,*  
University of Port Harcourt.  
P.M.B. 5323.

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Military Post Dispensaries, Lagos  
Yaba Dispensaries, Yaba  
Child Welfare Clinic, Ebute-Metta  
Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,  
Yaba.

Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,  
Lagos.

Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,  
Surulere.

Child Welfare Clinic, Lagos.  
Anti-Natal Clinic Centre, Ebute-Metta

Maternal Health, Lagos  
Group School Treatment Centre, Lagos

John Street Health Centre, Lagos  
Surulere Health Centre, Surulere

Apapa Health Centre, Apapa  
Surulere Dispensary, Surulere

Creek Hospital, Lagos

Lagos School Clinic, Lagos

Chest Clinic, Lagos

Dental Centre, Lagos

B.C.G. Vaccination Clinic, Lagos

Eye Clinic, Lagos

N.R.C./N.P.A. Apapa Dispensary, Apapa

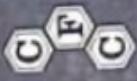
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 Apapa Clinic, Apapa  
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 Sir Kofo Abayomi Clinic, Lagos  
 Sarahi Hospital, Lagos  
 Specialist Hospital, Ebute-Metta  
 St. Francis Hospital, Surulere  
 St. Nicholas Hospital, Lagos  
 St. Luke's Hospital, Mushin

**SOKOTO, NIGER STATES**

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Sokoto  
 General Hospital, Bida  
 General Hospital, Birnin Kebbi  
 General Hospital, Gusau  
 General Hospital, Minna  
 General Hospital, Sokoto  
 General Hospital, Abuja  
 Government Rural Health Centres,  
     Argungu.  
 R.C.M. Hospital, Yelwa/Sokoto  
 American Baptist Hospital, Kontagora  
 United Mission Hospital, Tungan/Magayiga  
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Gusau  
 Leper Settlement Chanchaga, Niger Prov.  
 Leper Settlement Amanawa, Sokoto

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 General Hospital, Kaduna  
 General Hospital, Katsina  
 General Hospital, Kafanchan  
 General Hospital, Zaria  
 General Hospital, Malumfashi  
 General Hospital, Daura  
 Nursing Home, Kaduna  
 Rural Health Centre, Kankiya  
 Sleeping Sickness Dispensary, Lisbi &  
     Zonkwa  
 Government Dispensaries Centre  
 Local Authority Dispensaries  
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 St. Louis Hospital, Zonkwa/Zaria  
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 Baptist Memorial Maternity Home, Kagoro/  
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 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic/Zaria Province  
 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Kagoro River  
 S.U.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Randa/  
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 General Hospital, Nguru  
 Maiduguri Nursing Home, Maiduguri  
 General Hospital, Yola

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 N.R.C. Clinic, Gombe  
 N.R.C. Clinic, Dingima  
 N.R.C. Clinic, Buni  
 N.R.C. Clinic, Maiduguri  
 S.U.M. Hospital, Gwoza/Bama  
 S.U.M. Hospital, Numan  
 Guiter Memorial Hospital, Bambur  
 Ruth Memorial Hospital, Garkida/Mubi  
 Lassa General Hospital, Lassa/Mubi  
 Bassel Mission Hospital, Ngoshe/Sardauna Province.  
 S.U.M. Hospital, Kaltung  
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Sugu/Sardauna Province  
 Fabir Maternity Centre, Forbi/Bauchi Prov.  
 S.U.M. Maternity Centre, Baissa, Sardauna Province  
 Marama Maternity Clinic, Birnin  
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 General Hospital, Offa  
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 Nigeria Railway Corporation Clinic, Jebba  
 S.I.M. Hospital, Egbe/Ilorin  
 St. John's Catholic Hospital, Kabba  
 Kainji Hospital, Niger Dam  
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Ibedejigbo  
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Ayagbowi  
 Carosi Catholic Hospital, Osi/Ilorin  
 Anglican Maternity Home, Akabe/Loko  
 S.I.M. Maternity Home, Karuko, Okene  
 Ika Maternity Home, Oke Akingbase, Onitsha  
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 " Wukari  
 " Otukpo  
 Plateau Hospital (Nursing Homes), Jos  
 Rural Health Centre, Otukpo  
 Government Dispensaries/Clinics  
 Local Authority Dispensaries  
 Nigerian Railway Corporation Clinic,  
 Tingo  
 Our Lady of Apostles Maternity Hospital,  
 Jos.  
 S.U.M. Hospital, Vom/Burutu  
 S.U.M. Hospital, Tekun/Wukari  
 Bingham Memorial Hospital, Jos  
 Evangel Hospital (S.I.M.), Jos  
 R.C.M. (Our Lady's Hospital), Akwanga/  
 Gudi.  
 Dutch Reformed Church Mission Hospital,  
 Mkar/Gboko  
 Seventh-Day Adventist Memorial Hospital,  
 Jengere/Jos  
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Zawan/Jos  
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 County Hospital, Ahoada  
 Prison Hospital, Port Harcourt  
 Baptist Mission Hospital, Joinkrama,  
 Ahoada.  
 Assumption Hospital, Onuoku, Ahoada  
 Joint Hospital, Okrika, Port Harcourt  
 Niger Hospital, Diobu, Port Harcourt

Dibbi Polyclinic, Port Harcourt  
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 Mission Maternity Homes, Port Harcourt  
 Private Maternity Homes, Port Harcourt  
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 Uyo  
 Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Itu  
 Methodist Hospital, Iquita, Oron  
 Joint Hospital, Akwa  
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 " " Aboh-Mbaise  
 " " Abriwa/Uzuakoli  
 " " Ozubulu-Onitsha  
 " " Alayi-Uzuakoli  
 " " Achi  
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 Nigerem Hospital, Enugu  
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 St. Andrew's Hospital, Okigwi  
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" "	Forcados
" "	Agbor
" "	Sapele
" "	Warri
" "	Kwale
" "	Uromi
" "	Asaba
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Escavos Hospital, Escavos, Delta	
St. Luke's Hospital, Ozoro	
St. Francis Maternity Hospital, Okpara	
<b>Inland Mater Homes</b>	
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" " " Igarra	
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<b>Local Government Dispensaries</b>	
Ossiomo Leprosy Settlement, Ossiomo,	
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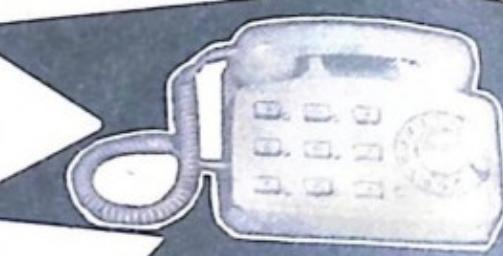
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Infectious Diseases Hospital, Akure	Mission Maternity Centres
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ibadan	Private Homes
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Oshogbo	Community Maternity Homes
" " Ijebu-Ode	Mission Infant Welfare Clinic, Ire
University College Hospital, Ibadan	Mission Dispensaries
Military Hospital, Ibadan	Catholic Hospital, Oke-Affa, Ibadan
" " Abeokuta	Maria Assumpta Hospital, Ado-Ekiti
" " Akure	R.C.M. Maternity Hospital, Ijebu-Igbo
" " Oyo	Our Lady of Fatima Hospital, Oshogbo
General Hospital, Ile-Ife	C.M.S. Ille-Abiye Maternity Hospital, Ado-Ekiti
" " Ijebu-Ode	Methodist Maternity Hospital, Ikole-Ekiti
" " Oshogbo	Local Government Infectious Hospitals
" " Ibadan	Maternity Centres, Iwopin
" " Ilesha	Maternity Centres
" " Ilaro	Infant Welfare Centres
" " Iwo	Rural Health Centre, Osegere
" " Ogbomosho	" " " Ilaro
" " Shagamu	" " " Imeko
" " Iddo-Ekiti	" " " Igbo-Ora
" " Okitipupa	" " " Oyan
" " Ondo	" " " Ikire
" " Ihade	" " " Aramoko
" " Igbedri	" " " Aramoko-Obu
" " Ilare	" " " Imesi-Ile
Jericho Nursing Home, Ibadan	Government Dispensaries
District Hospital, Ede	Local Government Dispensaries
District Hospital, Ithi-Ekiti	Nigerian Railway Corporation Dispensary, Ibadan
Sacred Heart Hospital, Abeokuta	Nigerian Tobacco Company Clinic, Ibadan
St. Mary's General Hospital, Ibadan	Corporation Dispensaries
St. Louis Combined Hospital, Owo	Leprosy Segregation Village, Iberekodo
Oke-Ola Catholic Hospital, Ilkare	Leprosy Segregation Villages, Akure
Baptist Hospital, Ogbomosho	Leprosy Segregation Villages, Eriomo
Baptist Hospital, Shaki	" " " Shaki
Wesley Guild Hospital, Ilesha	" " " Shepeteri
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## **WHO'S WHO**

**SULKADIR**(Alhaji) Haruna, traditional Emir of Hadejia; Born 1909, son of Emir of Hadejia; Education: Provincial College Kano (1923-27); took the title of Emir of Hadejia at the age of 12 and in 1947 was posted to Guri District, moved to Giffi Hausa District (1950)—was succeeded as Emir of Hadejia after the death of his father, the Emir; attended a course on Government specially arranged for Northern Chiefs, in Kaduna; widely travelled in Africa and abroad—went on pilgrimage to Mecca twice in 1952 and 1971, respectively, and London (1970); was awarded the C.B.E. (1963) and C.F.E. (1964), also holds the Coronation Medal and the Medal for Nigerian Chiefs of 1956; member of the Northern Regional Joint Council and of the Northern House of Chiefs. Married with six children. Address: Emir's Palace, Hadejia, Kano State. Hobby: farming.

**TUBAKAR III.** (Alhaji Sir); traditional Sultan of Sokoto and Spiritual head of Muslims in Nigeria; Born 15 March 1903 at Dunge District of Sokoto Division; great grandson of Shehu Othman Dan Fodio the reformer and founder of the Fulani; received Islamic education; was appointed district scribe of Denge in March 1929, later became Sardauna of Sokoto; on 29 June 1938 was made district head of Mafara and later in the same year became the Sultan of Sokoto; awarded the honour of G.C.O.N., G.B.E., K.B.E., C.M.G., and L.L.D. Hobby: A devoted muslim, he has interest in farming. Address: Sultan's Palace, Sokoto, Sokoto State, n State.

**ABUBAKAR** (Professor) Iya, University professor, Vice-Chancellor, Ahmadu Bello University; Born 14 December 1934. Education : Elementary School Bebel, Middle School Yola, Barewa College Zaria; Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology Zaria; University of Ibadan—graduated B.Sc. (London) in Mathematics — 1958, University of Cambridge, U.K. — graduated Ph.D. (1962), F.R.A.S., F.I.M.A.; was Research Assistant at California Institute of Techno-

logy, U.S.A. (1960-61): Lecturer in Mathematics at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (1962-64), Senior Lecturer (1964-67); has been Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics and Computer Science in the same University since 1967; was Visiting Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan, U.S.A. (1965-66); as well as City University of New York (1971-72); appointed Director, University Computer Centre A.B.U (1972); and Dean, Faculty of Science, A.B.U (1973) Chairman, Natural Sciences Research Council of Nigeria; Director, Central Bank of Nigeria; Special Member, Northern House of Assembly (1963-66), leader of Nigerian delegation to various international scientific congresses and specialised UN agencies; member, New York Academy of Sciences; co-author of textbooks on Modern Mathematics, has written several articles which have been published in various international mathematical and scientific journals. Married and has four children. Address: Vice Chancellor's Office Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Hobby: horse riding, swimming.

**ADAMU (Alhaji) Ibrahim**, traditional ruler, Emir of Kazaure; Born at Kazaure 1922; Education: Primary School, Roni (1929-34)—studied Arabic; was Roni District Head's representative (1939-41); on his father's accession to the throne, was made his (father's) representative (1943-53); was assigned the responsibility of anti-soil erosion work (1951) appointed LGA'S Councillor for Local Government (1953); attended Local Government course for councillors and District heads (1956) and obtained a second class certificate, also attended Local Government study tour course in Kano; was appointed the district Head of Roni (1960); in the same year, elected as Senior Councillor of Kazaure Local Government when the Magajin Gari left or overseas on a short visit; succeeded his father Alhaji Adamu as the new Emir of Kazaure (19 Dec. 1969); has visited many countries of Europe and was a member of

the State Governor's entourage to the United Kingdom, Morocco and Italy (1971); is the current Chairman of the Kano State Community Development Committee. Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kazaure, Kano State.

**ADEDEJI (Professor) Adebayo**, economist and university administrator; Executive Secretary UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); former Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (Oct. 1971 – June 1975); born 21 December, 1930. Education: Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1944-49); University College Ibadan (1953-54); University College Leicester, U.K. (1955-58) and Harvard University; U.S.A. (1960-61) where he obtained Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.), also holds B.Sc. (Econ.) (London) and Ph.D. (London) in Economics; appointed Director, Institute of Administration, University of Ife (October 1967); was administrative Officer, Western Region (November 1958), rising from the post of Assistant Secretary to Principal Assistant Secretary (Revenue) in the Finance Division of the Western Nigeria Treasury (1962-1963), appointed Deputy Director, Institute of Administration University of Ife (Dec. 1965-Dec. 1967) and was promoted Director in Oct. 1967. Became Professor of Public Administration, University of Ife (October 1969); appointed Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (October 1971); Chairman of the National Economic Advisory Council since (May 1972) and Chairman of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) May 1973-75; belongs to a variety of professional bodies and has rendered a number of national and international advisory and consulting services; Among his numerous works are "A Survey of Highway Development in the Western Region of Nigeria, (1960), "Nigerian Federal Finance: Its Development, Problems and Prospects (1969), "Problems and Techni-

ques of Administrative Training in and "Management Problems of Regionalisation in Nigeria", edited joint L. Rowland (1973); Fellow of the Institute of Management (F.N.I.M.) 1973; Married and has six Hobby: photography, walking and tennis.

**ADEDIRAN**, Adeitan Ayinde, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, judge of the Federal High Court; born 22 February, 1922; attended Ahmadiyah School Lagos, Abeokuta Grammar School, obtained Cambridge Certificate, London Matriculation and attended Nigeria Council of Legal Education, London, became Barrister-at-Law Feb. 1952; private legal practice (Feb. 1953-Sept. 1953); assistant Registrar of Titles in the former Lands Department (1953-55); Registrar of Titles in the former Lands Dept. (1955-59); transferred on promotion to Legal Department (now Ministry of Justice) as Senior Crown Counsel in 1959, and was in charge of the

Section, dealing with criminal matters; Legal Adviser to the Board of Customs and Excise (Nov. 1960-61); Acting Parliamentary Counsel at the Parliamentary Counsel Division (Dec. 1961-Jan. 1962); Principal Crown Counsel in charge of Industrial and Mercantile Division (1962-63); Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Finance (1963-64); Solicitor-General of the Federal Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice (Feb. 1967-Sept. 1973); Judge, Federal Revenue Court (1973); attended a number of conferences overseas; Married four children; Address (Home): Awasowo Road, South West Ibadan (Office): "Federal Revenue Court"; Hobby: lawn tennis.

**ADEJOBI (Dr Primate)** E. Owoado Sunday Adeleke, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G., the Gospel of Christ and the Primate of the Church of the Living God throughout the world; Born: 1955;

122: Education: All Saints' Primary School Oshogbo; Bible Training Institute, Glasgow - obtained Bible Diploma, Institute Diploma and three Certificates of Lutheran Hours; Africville Language School, London (1962—63) as instructor; taught for two years more devoting time wholly to the Ministry of the Gospel and the Church; pioneered the Church of the Lord Aladura in parts of Lagos, West and East Central states; founded and pioneered branches of the church in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Gambia, London and New York (U.S.A.); succeeded Dr. J. O. Ositelu as the Head of the Church of the Lord Aladura throughout the world; has the following awards: Diploma of National Spiritualist Union of Nigeria, Doctor of Philosophy — St. Paul's Academy, Doctor of Sacred Philosophy — World University, Hon. Member of the National Geographic Society of America, Knight Great Band of African Redemption Liberian Government; Written works include *The Duty of Christ, Faith and Divine Healing, Aladuras Diseases and Cures, Why we pay tithes and offering, and Annual Mount Tabiuonkor Prophecies to the whole world*. Married 29 April, 1948 and has eight children. Address (Spiritual HQ): The Church of the Lord Aladura Headquarters, Ogere Remo, Western State, Church Estate, Anthony Village, Mile 11 Karodu Road, P.O. Box 308, Ikeja, Lagos. Phone 34749. Hobby: farming, horse-riding, walking, swimming, singing, "Ayo Game".

ADELANWA (Rear Admiral) Michael Ayinde, naval officer, Chief of the Naval Staff, Aged 37; Education: Government College, Ibadan (1951—56); attended the Officer Cadet School of the Old Royal West African Frontier force at Teshi, Ghana (September 1958—March 1959) and Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (April 1959—1962); Commissioned into the Nigerian Navy in 1961; appointed ADC (Naval) to the Governor-General of Nigeria (1961); Served in the Nigerian Defence Academy as a Naval Instructor (January—December 1964) when the

Academy was first established; Served in various Nigerian Navy ships including NNS Ogoja, the former flag ship of the Nigerian Navy which he commanded from 1965 to 1966; Commanded the present flag ship, NNS Nigeria from October 1967 to October 1968, in the peak of the Nigerian Civil War and as a Senior Officer Afloat; From October 1968 to August 1969, he was Staff Officer Operations at Naval Headquarters and from November 1969 to May 1970, attended the Joint Services Staff Course at Latimer; appointed Chief of Staff, Naval Headquarters, from August 1970, the post he held till June 1973 when he became Naval Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; was sworn in as a member of the Lagos State Executive Council (July 1974) and promoted a Commodore on October 1, 1974, becoming Flag Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; later joined the Royal College of Defence Studies; appointed Chief of the Naval Staff on July 30, 1975. Was awarded Forces Service Stars (F.S.S.) on June 2, 1972 and also has J.S.C.

Address: Naval Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, Lagos.

ADEMOLA (Sir) Adetokunbo Adegbuya, Barrister-at-Law, Chancellor of University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Chairman Federal Census Board, former Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria; Born 1 Sept. 1906; Education: Cambridge University — obtained B. A., M.A., called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1934; after a brief spell in the civil service as a Crown Counsel (1934—35), practised until 1939 when he was appointed Magistrate of the Protectorate Court; became the third Nigerian to be appointed a Puisne Judge (1949); became Chief Justice of Western Nigeria (1955); three years later, appointed first Nigerian Chief Justice of the Federation; knighted in 1957 and six years later, was appointed one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors; member of several



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national, professional and philanthropic organisations; member of the International Commission of Jurists. Married with son.

**ERE MI (Oba Sir) Adesoji**, traditional ruler, the Oba of Ila, former Governor, Western Nigeria; Born 1889 in the Akui House of Iyoyi family; Education: C.M.S. School; joined the Nigerian Railways 1909, resigned and started motor transport business (1910); founded Oduduwa College (1921); became Member of the former Western House of Assembly (1952); Member, House of Representatives (1951-58); appointed Central Minister without portfolio (1951-55); delegate to African Conference in London (1948); led Nigerian delegation to Queen Elizabeth II's coronation (1953); delegate to Conference for Revision of Nigerian Constitution, London (1953) and at Lagos (Jan. 1954); delegate to Nigerian Constitutional Conference London (1957 & 1958); appointed Governor of Western Nigeria. Married with children. Address: The Akin, Ifo, Oyo State. Hobby: cricket, tennis, hunting before ascending the throne.

**ADEYEMI (Oba) Lamidi Olayiwola**, traditional ruler, the Alafin of Oyo; Born 1939, son of late Hadji Aduniran Adeyemi of the Abowolu ruling house of Oyo; Education: Arts School Abookuta, Tinubu Methodist School, St. Gregory's College, Lagos;

joined an insurance firm in Lagos after leaving school and was with the company until appointment as the Alafin (19 Nov. 1970). Married with children. Hobby: was amateur boxer and footballer during his school days. Address: Oba's Palace, Afin Oyo.

**AGEDAH Horatio Nelson Oyenke**, Deputy Director-General, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; born 24 July 1929, education Baptist Academy Lagos - first grade with exemption from University of London Matriculation Examination, got Bachelor of Law (Honours) of the University of London (External) Student and obtained Legal Practitioner's Certificate at the Nig-

erian Law School, Lagos, started life as a third class clerk, stenographer and confidential Secretary at the Nigeria Marine Department (1948-55); worked as a free-lance sports reporter and commentator, held the positions of assistant news editor, news talks producer, senior news editor and political analyst and parliamentary commentator (NBC) from 1956-62; became Director of News and Current Affairs from 1962; was until recently President of the Nigerian Guild of Editors and Member, Nigeria Olympic Association; Married and has six children. Address: (Home) 16 Ruxton Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. (Office) Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: sports, reading.

**AGUNLEJIKIKA (Oba) Adeniran**, traditional ruler, the Owa Obokun of Ijeshaland; Born April 1912; Education: St. John's Central School, Ilesha; worked as assistant store-keeper for several years with the UAC before appointment as the Owa Obokun; patron of the All Nigerian Farmers Association and member of the Advisory Committee, Western State Ministry of Agriculture. Married with several children. Address: Owa Obokun Palace, Ilesha, Ondo State. Hobby: farming.

**AJAYI (Professor) Jacob Festus Ade**, academician / university administrator Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos, born 26 May 1929; Education: University College Ibadan, University College Leicester, University College of London; holds the B.A. and Ph.D. (London) degrees; was Research Fellow, Institute of Historical Research, London (1957-58); appointed Lecturer, University of Ibadan (1958-62), becoming Senior Lecturer (1962-63). Professor of History (1963-72). Dean, Faculty of Arts (1964-66). Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor (1966-68); Fellow, Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California (1970-71); became Member of National Archives Committee (1961-72). Member, National

Antiquities Commission since 1970 Member, Executive Council, International African Institute, London since 1971. President of the Historical Society of Nigeria since 1972 and Member, United Nations University Council (1974); his published works include "Milestones in Nigerian History" 1962 (with Ian Espie), "A Thousand Years of West African History" 1964 (with R.S. Smith), "Yoruba Warfare in the Nineteenth Century" (1964), "Christian Missions in Nigeria: the making of a New Elite" 1965 and "A History of the First Twenty-five years" (ed. with T.N. Tamuno (1972); Married and has five children; Address: (Office and Residential) Vice Chancellor's Office and Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos. Hobby: dancing, tennis.

**AJOSE ADEOGUN** Mobolaji chartered Secretary, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties (Federal Capital Development) Born: May 12, 1927. Education: CMS Grammar School, Lagos (1940-46); School of Oriental and African Studies, London University; University College, London — obtained Cambridge School Certificate with exemption from London Matriculation; Inter LL.B (London); Fellow, Chartered Institute of Secretaries; Worked in Barclays Bank D.C.O. Lagos (1947-50); General Motors Ltd., Leyton E. II as London Transport Manager (1954); Hackney Borough Council, London, E.8 as Higher Clerical Officer (1955); Head, Internal Audit and Installation Accountant in Shell Group of Companies (1956); Materials Assistant with Shell Haven Refinery, U.K. and with Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited. (1957) Materials Superintendent and Materials Administration Adviser for Shell Marketing Companies in West Africa (1958); Supply and Distribution Manager, Shell Lagos (1962); Plant Operations Manager Shell, Lagos (1964); Installation Manager, Shell Nigeria, Apapa (1965); Head Retail Planning and Administration (1967);

Employee Relations Manager (1968); Overseas Assignment, Shell Trinidad — Personnel Function Inductions and Personnel Development) 1969-71; Administration Manager, Nigeria Ltd., and a Director of the company from 1971; Courses attended: Marketing Operations Course organised by Shell International and hosted by S(Kenya) Ltd, Nairobi; Advanced Course on Industrial Relations organised by Nigeria Employers Association; Regional Personnel Course (Caracas Regional Course) held by Shell Curacao, Netherlands Antilles — Caribbean Behavioral Sciences Ashridge Management College — Barnet, U.K. widely travelled — visited Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Ethiopia, United States, Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad and Tobago; Member of professional bodies: Institute of Personnel Management, London (1954), Institute of Public Relations, London (1956), Nigerian Institute of Management (1966) and Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (1967); Appointed Federal Commissioner for Cooperatives and Supply (August 1975). Awarded of Industrial Relations Practice in Nigeria (N.I.M.); awarded Justice of Peace. Married with eleven children. Address: (Office) Federal Ministry for Special Duties (Federal Capital Development), Lagos; (Home) 12, Calabar Street, Ikeja, Lagos. Hobbies: Lawn tennis, bird collecting.

**AKENZUA II,** Omonoba, Ukuakpoko, traditional ruler; born 1853 in Benin City; ascended the throne as Oba Akenezua on 5 April 1933; education: Benin Government School and later King's College, Legos; worked for the Benin Road Authority as a transport clerk until 1924, was confidential secretary to his father, in 1966, was appointed Chairman of Ahmadu Bello University; he and his wife have nine wives and more than 30 children and grand-children; Address: Oba's Palace, Benin City, Bendel State.

**XANDER, (Sir) Darnley**, Barrister-at-Law; Chief Justice of Nigeria; Born: 1920 at Lucia; Education: obtained LL.B. at London University; Held many legal and judicial appointments in Nigeria as Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in the former Western Region (1960–63); Judge of the High Court of Lagos (1964); Was chairman of the public enquiries into the Babangida Cult in the Mid-Western State and Chairman of the public enquiries into examination leakages (1968); appointed Chief Justice of South Eastern State (1969) the position he held until his appointment as Chief Justice of Nigeria; Member of the Nigerian Society of International Law; Married with two children. Address: Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos.

**U (Lieutenant-Colonel, Dr.) Amadu** : Senior Consultant Physician, Armed Forces Medical Services, Federal Commission for Education; Born: 1 March 1936; Education: Elementary School Dekina (1942–48), Middle School, Okene (Jan. 1949), Government College Zaria (now Barewa) 1950–1954 where he obtained Cambridge School Certificate Grade V; Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1955–57), University College Ibadan (1957–63) – obtained M. B., B. S. (London) degrees; did post graduate course at the Edinburgh Post-graduate Medical School, Tropical Diseases Unit (1966) and D. T. M. & H. (University of Edinburgh) and M.R.C.P. at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (1968); was Secretary-General, N.U.N.S. (1958); was commissioned into the Nigerian Army as a Regular Officer (1963); has worked as House Physician and Surgeon, U.C.H., Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 4th Battalion Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 1st Battalion Enugu; G.D.M.O., S.A.F.H. Yaba, Lagos. S. H. O. Psychiatric

Unit, Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow; Medical Specialist, 68 A. F. H. Lagos, Consultant Physician 44 A. F. H. Kaduna and Deputy Director, Medical Services (army), July 1972–April 1973; appointed Executive Director N.Y.S.C. (May 1973 to August 1975; has gained an honorary award of F.M.C.P. (Nig.); Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 2B Oroke Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos. Hobby: Reading medical & philosophical books etc.

**ALLAGOA (Justice) Ambrose Ezeolisa**, Barrister-at-law; Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt; Born: August 24, 1914; Education: Attended Christ the King College, Onitsha (1932–36) – obtained Cambridge School Certificate; Studied Law in Cambridge and London 1946–50 – qualified Barrister-at-Law; elected Deputy Mayor of Port Harcourt 1956–59 and Mayor 1959–1961; Knighted by Pope John XXIII as Grand Knight of the Order of St. Gregory in October 1959; appointed Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt, Rivers State (October 29, 1962). Married and has five children. Address Home: 28 Harbour Road, Port Harcourt; (Office): Judge's Chamber, The High Court, Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Hobby: Golf.

**ALUOR, Mallam Gondo**, traditional ruler, Tor Tiv (Chief of the Tivs), Chairman Benue Plateau State Council of Chiefs; Born 1906; Education: after passing Middle IV in the early 1920's, was a teacher (1924) and in 1940, appointed Chief Scribe, becoming Deputy Tor Tiv in 1948; was subsequently appointed the Tor Tiv; awarded two medals. Married and has 105 children. Address: Tor Tiv Palace, Guoko, via Makurdi, Benue Plateau State. Hobby: football.

**ANOZIA (Rev. Fr. Dr.) Ifeanyichukwu Peter**, Roman Catholic priest, Commissioner for Local Government & Social Development Imo State; first Catholic priest in Nigeria to assume government ministerial appointment; Born at Abo-

June 10 1940; Education Township School Aba (1947-51), Sacred Heart School Oguta (1952-53), St. Peter Claver Seminary Okpala (1954-58) - taught for one year at the Seminary and entered Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu where he studied Theology (1960-61) pursued Theology and Social Anthropology in Urban University Rome - graduated B. D. (Bachelor in Divinity), S.T.L. (Licentiate in Theology) and D. D. (Doctorate in Divinity); enrolled in Vienna State University (1964) where he got M. A. in Social Anthropology, also studied music; returned to Nigeria in 1970 and became a lecturer at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; in July 1974, accepted secular appointment as Director of Social Services in East Central State Ministry of Information, Youth and Culture, until his appointment as Commissioner for Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture on October 30, 1975, was Professor of Ecclesiology and Fundamental Theology at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; linguist - studied 13 languages and speaks seven fluently including English, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, Greek and Ibo. Address: Ministry of Local Govt. & Social Development, Owerri. Hobbies: Music, swimming, lawn & table tennis, gardening and language study.

**ANYAEGBUNAM** Frederick Okwudi, Barrister-at-Law; Judge of the Federal Revenue Court; born at Onitsha 22 September 1922; education: Christ the King College Onitsha, studied Law in England and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in July 1952; on return to Nigeria, set up successful legal practice (1952-73), appointed Chairman of the Universal Insurance Company Limited (1971).

appointed a judge of the Federal Revenue Court in Lagos (1 September 1973); made a Knight Commander of St. Sylvester by Pope Paul VI, (1973); Married and has eight children Address The Federal Revenue Court, National Hall, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

**ARINZE**, (His Grace, Dr.) Francis, priest; Archbishop (Roman Catholic) of Onitsha Diocese; born: 1 November 1921 at Eziowelle, via Onitsha, Nigeria; Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu (1945-55), obtained Diploma in Philosophy from Urban University, Rome (1955); Doctor of Divinity, and Univeristy of London (1963-64) — Diploma in Education (Dip. Ed.); was Professor of Education at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu (1955-62); Secretary to the Catholic Bishops of Nigeria (1962-65); Coadjutor Bishop of Onitsha (1965-67); appointed Archbishop of Onitsha (1967)—and head of the Catholic Church in the East, Nigeria. Author of "Sacrifice in Ibo Religion" (1962), six booklets: "Partnership in Development" (1965), "Towards Christian Unity" (1966), "More Justice for the Poor" (1967), "Religion in Education" (1971), "The Church and Nigerian Culture" (1972), "The Greatest Investment" (1974); lives at the Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 417, Onitsha, Nigeria. Hobby: lawn tennis, writing.

6-51); co-founder and first General Secretary of Egbe Omo Oduduwa, a Yoruba national movement in 1949, started the *Tribune*, a daily paper which became the organ of his party, the All Group of Nigeria which was inaugurated as a political party on 28 April, 1951; was elected the party's first president—the same year was elected into the then Eastern House of Assembly; In 1952, became Leader of Government Business and Minister of Local Government and Finance, two years later (1954), assumed office as the first premier of the Western Region; was re-appointed Premier (1956) and in 1959 resigned this post to become leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament; during the political crisis in the Western Region, was placed under house arrest and was later charged along with others for plotting to overthrow the Federal Government; at the subsequent trial, was found guilty and sentenced to a ten-year term of imprisonment; was released from prison and granted full pardon in August 1960 when General Yakubu Gowon (then Lt.-Col.) took over as Head of the Federal Military Government; in May 1967, appointed first Chancellor of the University in June 1967, appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance and Vice-Chairman of the Federal Executive Council; lost his seat until his resignation at the end of June 1971; led the Western delegation to the Lagos Ad-Hoc Constitutional Conference and served on the Ad-Hoc Committee charged with finding a workable constitution for the nation; awarded Hon. D.L.O. (Nsukka), Hon. D.Sc. Econ. (Ife), Hon. D.Litt. (Lagos) Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan); holds chieftaincy titles: Ashiawaju of Ijebu-Ode, Oloji of Ikenne, Lisa of Ijoun, Aposin Oshogbo, Odolo of Ife, Ajagunla of Ado, Odefin of Owo and Obong Ikpang of Ibibioland; has published many books including "Path to Nigerian Freedom 1940—An Autobiography", "Thoughts on Nigerian Constitution", "The People's Republic" and "Strategy and Tactics of the People's Republic of Nigeria"; married and has four surviving children. Address: 31 Park Lane, P.O. Box 632, Apapa. Hobby: keenly interested in reading and current affairs.

**AZIKIWE** (Chief Dr.) Nnamdi, political scientist, author, journalist, educationist, orator, former Chancellor of the University of Lagos; first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and first indigenous Governor-General of Nigeria; born at Zungeru 16 November 1904; education: Hope Waddell Institute Calabar, Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Storer College West Virginia (USA), Howard and Lincoln Universities where he read political science, did post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania; holds M.A., M.Sc., LL.D., D.Litt. etc.; lectured at Lincoln University before returning to West Africa to join in the struggle against colonial rule which was sweeping across that part of the continent; started career in journalism in 1934 as editor of African Morning Post in Ghana (then the Gold Coast), founder and editor-in-chief of the West African Pilot (1937); became a member of the Legislative Council in 1948 and in 1957, member of the Western House of Assembly, elected into the Eastern House of Assembly in 1954 and was the first Premier of Eastern Nigeria until his election into the House of Representatives in 1959; sworn in as President of the Nigerian Senate January 1960, and as first indigenous Governor-General November 16 of the same year—on that same day, was appointed Queen's Privy Councillor (PC) by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain—the first Nigerian to receive such an honour; in 1963, became the President of the First Republic of Nigeria; belongs to many professional and international organisations and has received several awards; has published many works including "Renaissance Africa," "Political Blueprint of Nigeria", "Economic Reconstruction of Nigeria", "Meditations"—A collection of poems and "Treasury of West African poetry"; initiated into Ozo Chieftaincy of Onitsha—became the Owelle of Onitsha. Married to Flora Ogoegbunam and has four children. Address: Oniru Haven, Nsukka.

**BAYERO** (Alhaji) Ado, traditional ruler, Emir of Kano, Chancellor, University of Ibadan. Born in Kano 1930, the son of Alhaji Abdullahi Bayero, the 10th Emir

of Kano; Education: Kofar Kudu Elementary School, Kano Middle School and School for Arabic Studies; on leaving school, joined the Bank of West Africa Limited (now Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.), Kano Branch, resigned appointment (1955) and subsequently became a clerk in the Native Authority; attended the Zaria Clerical Training College (now Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University) and was promoted to the post of Clerk to the City Council on successful completion of the course; was elected into the Northern House of Assembly (1957), later served as a member of the Northern Region Development Corporation, and Northern Board of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, respectively; succeeded his senior brother as the Chief of N.A. Police, thus relinquishing his membership of the Northern House of Assembly; appointed Nigerian Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal (1962) — was serving in this capacity when he was installed as the 13th Fulani Emir of Kano (1963); has travelled to many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Saudi Arabia; visited the United States on the invitation of the government of that country in 1969 and 1971; until recently Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; appointed Chancellor, University of Ibadan (Nov. 1975). Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kano, Kano State.

**BAYERO, Muhammadu Nuhu**, educationist, Local Government Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos; born 31 July 1916 in Zaria City; education: C.M.S. Wusasa Zaria (1925-33), Mallams Training College Wusasa (1933-37), University of London Institute of Education (1947-48); University of Manchester [School of Admin. Studies]; Teacher's Certificate, York University (1948) and Methodology Public Administration Certificate, University of Manchester (1970); was Headmaster of various schools in Zaria area (1940-55); Bursar, Zaria Provincial Secondary School (1955-57), Councillor for Education and Finance, Zaria Local Authority (1957-62); Director, Radio Tele-

vision Kaduna (1961-64); Chairman, Sisons Assessment Board, Federal of Establishments Lagos (1962-66); Administrative Officer 1, Ahmadu Bello University (1966-69); Tutor, Institute of Administration Dept. of Local Govt., Ahmadu Bello University (Oct. 1969); redesignated to Local Government Consultant (1971); appointed Pro-Chancellor, Chairman of Lagos University Council (17 October 1970); Chairman, Education Advisory Committee, Zaria Local Authority (1974); author of pamphlet "Traditional Administration and advice to Fulanis into Northern Nigeria" "Northern Nigerian Traditional Rulers: Looking at them in three perspectives: Past, Present and Future. Married four wives and has six sons. Address: Local Govt. Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobbies: reading detective stories, farming.

**BIOBAKU, (Dr.) Saburi Gashim**, educationist, administrator, Consultant in Management Consultant Services Ltd.; born in Abeokuta 16 June 1918; educated at Government College Ibadan (1933-36), Higher College Yaba (1938-40), University College Exeter (1944-45), Trinity College Cambridge (1945-47); graduated with Honours in History, London (1947); B.A. English Tripos, Cambridge (1948); M.A. (Cantab.) 1951, Ph.D. (Ibadan) 1951, Hon. Sc. D. (Africa Institute Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.) 1972; served as Master, Government College, Kaduna (1941-44). Education Officer and Head of Department, Government College Umuahia (1944-46); Assistant Liaison Officer for Nigerian students in the U.K. (1951-53); Head of Department, University College Ibadan (1953-56); Director, Yoruba Historical Research Scheme from 1956; appointed Senior Lecturer, University of Ife (1957-61), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1961-65); Professor of History 1961; Director of African Studies, University of Ife (1961-65); and Institute of African Studies (1961-65); became Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos and Professor of History of African Studies (1966-June 1972); later appointed Chairman and Executive Management Consultant, University of Lagos.

J. belongs to a number of professional bodies and commissions in Nigeria and overseas, his publications include "The Origin of the Yorubas" (1st Lugard Lecture), "The Egba and their Neighbours" 1842-1872, "Sources of Yoruba History" as well as many historical articles; has undertaken several broadcasts on mainly historical subjects; was created the Are of Ido, Abeokuta by the Alake of Abeokuta, Ademola II (1958), awarded C.M.G. by Her Majesty the Queen (1961). Hon Fellow, West African Association of Surgeons (1968). Was created the Agbakin of Ijoro, Abeokuta by the Alake of Abeokuta, Ilede I (1972), elected Member of the Nigerian Institute of Management (1973). Married and has a son (16 June 1952).

**Address:** (Home): 1 Alhaji B. A. Agusto Street, Ilupeju Lagos (Tel. 31430); (Office): Investment House (Flat 2), 21-25 Broad Street, P.O. Box 7741, Lagos (Te 26778).

**CIROMA Adamu** journalist civil servant, Governor Central Bank of Nigeria born 1934; education: Fika Elementary School (1943-44); Potiskum Elementary School (1944-47); Birnin Middle School (1948-49); Barewa College (1950-55); Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1957-58); University College Ibadan (1959-61)—graduated B.A. (Hons) London—Modern History, Besançon Cite Universitaire (1962-63)—French Language Course, entered Northern Nigeria civil service (1961), Assistant Secretary, Premier's Office Kaduna (1961-63), Divisional Officer, Mambarra Plateau (1963-64), appointed Provincial Electoral Officer, Divisional Officer Northern Division Sardauna Province, Divisional Officer Southern Division, (1964-65), Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Power, Lagos (1965-66), appointed Editor New Nigerian (1966-69), Managing Director, New Nigerian Newspapers (1969-Feb. 1974), was until recently Managing Director, Northern Resources Development Limited and Director of Central Bank of Nigeria, and United Nigerian Textiles Limited.

**Savannah Investment Company Limited**, Chairman, Cubitts Nigeria Limited, Executive Committee Nigerian Textiles and Manufacturers Association Member National Council - Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, is Member. Council of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; Member, Council for Management Education, Married and has a child. Address: Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, PMB 12194, Lagos. Hobby: Golf.

**DANTATA, (Alhaji) Aminu**, businessman, company director, Chairman of Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited, former Commissioner in the Kano State Government; Born 19 May 1931; Education: Dala Primary School, Kano (1938-45), Dantata School Kano (1945-50), joined the family business Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited as Director and Produce Buyer (1951-55), District Manager Sokoto

Province (1955-59), Assistant Managing Director (1959-60), Managing Director (1961-68) and Chairman since 1968; member of the Northern House of Assembly (1961-66), member of the Nigeria Economic Mission which toured major countries of the world in 1961, member of the Steering Committee for the establishment of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited and later became one of its Directors (1962-66); director of many reputable companies both in the commercial and industrial fields, served as a Commissioner in the Kano State Government (1967-73)—resigned to participate more fully in the business. Address: 176 Sarari Qts. P.O. Box 84, Kano.

**DAURA, Mainman**, journalist, Managing Director New Nigerian; Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee; born at Daura 9 November 1939; education: at Daura Elementary School (1946-49), Kat-sina Middle/Secondary School (1955-56), Bournemouth Secondary School (1955-56).

College of Technology, U.K. (1958-62). Trinity College (University of Dublin) where he obtained B.A (Moderatorship) Economics & Politics; Trinity College Dublin, got M.B.A (Business and Public Administration), 1968; served Daura Local Authority (1957-58), Programme Assistant N.B.C. (Kaduna (1958); Deputy Secretary Executive Council of Northern Nigeria (1967-68); Senior Assistant Secretary (Political), Military Governor's Office, Kaduna (1969), appointed Editor, New Nigerian (May 1969) and Managing Director, New Nigerian (March 1974); member of several bodies including Governing Council, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; appointed Director of Nigeria Building Society (June 1972), Dunlop Nigeria Industries (Jan. 1974), Northern Nigeria Investment (Jan. 1974). Address (Home): 9 Sultan Close, Kaduna, (Office): New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna. Hobby: golf, shooting, cricket.

**EDU, (Chief) Shafi Lawal**, businessman, company director, Patron of the Nigerian Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, and Vice Chairman Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce; born 7 January 1911; education: Government School Epe and private family school; director of several companies in Nigeria; former Member of the Western House of Assembly and of the House of Representatives; ex-President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; awarded the honours of Member of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (M.F.R.) and Officer in the Order of the Orange Nasaw (Netherlands); President of the Amwarui-Islam Movement of Nigeria. Married and has eight children. Address: 26 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: golf, tennis, swimming.

**EKUKINAM, Asumah Ete**: teacher, economist, former Federal Commissioner for

Finance; Born: February 25, 1929 Afaha Ikot Ebak, Central Annang, I Ekpené; Education: Attended Afahite Administration Schoo, Afaha, C Annang, Ikot-Ekpené (1935-40) Government School, Ikot-Ekpené (1941) Methodist College, Uzuakoli (1942-46) Methodist Boys' High school, Oron (1947-51) enrolled in Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (1950-53) — obtained (Political Science); Atlanta, Georgia (1955) — graduated M. A. (Economics), ded Wharton School of Finance and Commerce University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1955-1956) and obtain M. B. A. (Diploma in Business Administration — Finance); Was tutor at Methodist Boys' High School, Oron (1949), Luth Mission School, Ukat, Eket (1950) and Lecturer, Department of Economics in Business, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA (September 1956-June 1958); Joined the Management Staff, Finance Department of Mobil Oil Nigeria Ltd., Lagos (1958-1960); Research Assistant, Central Bank of Nigeria Lagos (1960-62); Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria (1966-1972) and in this capacity, Chief Adviser on Central Bank monetary policy; Deputy Managing Director, Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company Ltd., Lagos (April 1972-August 1975); appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance (August 1975); participated in many social, cultural and literary activities — Organiser and President of Afaha Youth League, Leader of Photographic Club, member of Student Council and Legit 1950, President, Ibibio Youth League, Oron Branch at Methodist College Uzuakoli (1946), Vice President, Freshman English Class, Campus Reporter and President African Students' Association at Morehouse, USA (1950-53); Vice President, African Students Association of Americas in Philadelphia; took part in many national delegations and commi

finances — Member of Int'l Revenue Allocation Committee (1968–69), National Advisory Council on Statistics (1970–71), Chairman of Board of Management of Nigerian Consultancy Services Unit of SER (1970); member of Petroleum Industry Board; member of Adebo Wages and Salary Review Commission (1970–71); member of Joint Planning Board, Federal Planning Review Body (1970–72) and President of Nigerian Economic Institute (1972). Interested in monetary and economic matters at a number of Seminars and literary bodies. Married: Address (Home): 2A Bank Road Ikoyi, Lagos;

**EWENSI Cyprian**, author (novelist), pharmacist; Managing Director, Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited; former Chairman East Central State Library Board; born in Minna 26 September 1921; Education: Government College Ibadan, Achimota College Ghana, School of Forestry Ibadan, Higher College, Yaba, Chelsea School of Pharmacy, London University; Lecturer in Biology, Chemistry and English, Igbobi College (1947–49); Lecturer in Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Lagos (1949–50); Pharmacist Nigerian Medical Service; Head of Features, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (1956–61); Director of Information, Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos (1961–66); Director of Information Services, Enugu (later 1966); appointed Chairman, East Central State Library Board (1971); Recipient (1968) of Dag Hammarskjöld International Award for Literary Merit; Director East Central State Government Revolving Printing and Publishing Co Ltd.; Member, Institute of Public Relations Nigeria, (IPR) Britain, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Nigeria, Society of Nigerian Authors; author of novels "People of the City" (1954), "Jagua Nana" (1961), "Burning Grass" (1962), "Beautiful Feathers" (1963), "Iska" (1966), "Scattered Families"

(in preparation) and novellas: "When Love Whispers" (1947), "Yaba Round About Murder" (1962), several Short Story collections and stories for young readers. Married with children. Address: P.O. Box 317 Enugu. Hobby: business interests —

**ELIAS (Dr) Taslim Olawalo**, Barrister-at-Law, Member of International Court of Jurists at The Hague, former Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria; Born 11 November, 1914; Education: C.M.S. Grammar School Lagos, Igbobi College, Yaba, University College, London University, England, Council of Legal Education; Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London University; academic qualifications: B.A. (London) 1944, LL.B. (Hons) London 1946, Barrister at Law April 1947, won Yarborough-Angus Scholarship of the Inner Temple (1946–49), LL.M. (London) 1947, won University of London Postgraduate Scholarship (1947–49), Ph.D. (London) 1949 LL.D. London (1962). Honorary degrees: LL.D. (Dakar) 1964, D. Litt. (Ibadan) 1969 LL.D. (A.B.U.) 1972, D. Litt. (Nsukka) 1973, LL.D. (Ille-Ife) 1974; awarded UNESCO Fellowship (1951) for Research in respect of the legal, social and economic problems of Africa; Simon Research Fellow of the University of Manchester (1951–53), Oppenheimer Research Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University (1954–60), Research Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford (1956); from 1949–1960 did legal advising and court work for a number of institutions and political bodies in Nigeria and overseas; appointed first Nigerian Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice (Oct. 1960–Jan. 15, 1966), reappointed Attorney-General (Oct. 15, 1966). Commissioner for Justice (June 12, 1967–18 Feb. 1972), Chief Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria since 19 February, 1972; Academic posts: Visiting Professor of Political Science

at the University of Delhi India (1956), Governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (1957-60). Member of the Governing Council of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1959-1966). Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Lagos (April 1966-Sept. 1972). General Editor, Nigerian Law Journal (1968-73); attended many important national and international conferences and gave two lectures on Law in the Hague (Aug. 1971 & Jan.-Feb. 1973); has published over 20 books including "Nigerian Land Law and Custom" (First Edition 1951, Third Edition 1962), "Nigerian Press Law" (1969), "Law in a Developing Society" (1973) and "Cases and Materials on Nigerian Land Law", "Chapter on Law in African Encyclopedia" (now in the press); has written several important articles in leading law journals. Married and has five children, three boys and two girls.

**ESSIEN (His Highness) Edidom Nyong** (full name - Nyong Akpan Efiom Iwatt Efembe Efiom), traditional ruler, retired civil servant; Nsom of Uruan; Born November 9, 1872; Education: attended Duke Town School, Calabar (1900) — passed Standard Seven in 1907; taught in Duke Town School (1908-1909) and became a missionary and preacher in Methodist Church at Issiet Ekim Town; joined the Judiciary as a confidential clerk and interpreter of the Supreme Court in Calabar under Justice Webber, Justice Herbert Norman Cleverly and Philip Peter-Rides in 1918; Co-founder of the banned N.C.N.C. party with late Herbert Macaulay and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; one time President of Eastern House of Chiefs; was conferred with an Honorary degree in law, awarded C.M.G in 1960, and C.O.N. in 1964; is now the paramount ruler for Uyo Division, Clan Head of Uruan (Nsom of Uruan), President of Uruan County Development Council, Idu and President of Uyo Divisional Council of Chiefs. Married with one wife and has 12 children; Address:

(Home): Nsom's Palace, Issiet Ekim Town, Southern Uruan, Uyo Division (Office): c/o No. 2 Gibbs Street, Uyo, Cross River State. Hobbies: interested in History, reading, tennis and other indoor games. Owns a library, one of the largest private libraries in Nigeria.

**FAFUNWA (Professor) Allu Babatunde** educationist; Professor and Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Ife; Born Lagos 3 September 1923; Educated Primary (1932-36), C.M.S. Grammar School Lagos (1937-43)—Senior Cambridge School Certificate Grade I; Exemption from London Matriculation (1943), Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach Florida, U.S.A. (1947-51) graduated B.Sc. (Magna Cum Laude) in Social Science and English; New York University (1950-51)—obtained M.A. (Cum Laude) in English and Education, later got Ph.D. (Cum Laude) Administration and Higher Education at the University School of Education (1952-55); started life as a clerk in Nigerian Railways Ltd. (1944-47); instructor in English and Social Studies Bethune Cookman College, Florida, U.S.A. (1950); teaching assistant, New York University School of Education (June 1951-June 1952); research specialist, U.N. Secretariat New York; assistant Nigerian Liaison Officer for Nigeria & Sierra Leone Students in North America (1954-55), senior teacher, Ahmadu Bello College, later Principal of the College (1956); Public Relations Manager, Esso West Africa Ltd. (1957-61); entered College of Education, University of Nigeria Nsukka, rising to senior lecturer, Head of the Department of Education & Dean Faculty of Education (1961-66); from April to July of the same year, was Acting Vice-Chancellor, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Vice-Professor of Education, University of Ife (Nov. 1966-Feb. 1971); appointed Head of Dept. of Education, Director of the Institute of Education and Dean, Faculty of Education (October 1967); Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1973-77); belongs to several academic organisations.

societies, conferences and commissions both in Nigeria and overseas; Published papers, reviews and articles on education; his books include "New Perspectives in African Education" (1967), "Over a Hundred Years of Higher Education for Nigerians" (1968), "A History of Higher Education in Nigeria" (1971), "Falunwa & Adaralegbe (Ed) "Education in Nigeria" (1972), "History of Education in Nigeria" (1974); Married and has four children. Address: Department of Education, University of Ile-Ife. Hobby: ping-pong, reading, writing.

**FAGBURE, Gab.**, journalist, educationist, former Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Western State; Born at Oluponna in Iwo Local Government Council Area 24 Oct. 1924; Education: Baptist School Oluponna, Baptist School Iwo, Baptist College Iwo (1939-43), Regent Street Polytechnic London (1954-55), obtained Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate (1943), Teachers' Senior Certificate in Geography (1946), London Matriculation (1947), Diploma in Journalism (1955);

was headmaster Baptist School, Mopa near Kabba (1944-46), headmaster Baptist School Igbedo-Ekiti (1946-47); career journalist since 1947; sub-editor "Western Echo", Ibadan (1947-48), sub-editor

"New Times of Nigeria" Ibadan (1948-49), from 1950 to 1953 was editor "Western Echo" and assistant editor "West African Pilot", respectively; managing editor "Southern Nigeria Defender" Ibadan (1953-54), editor "West African Pilot" (1956-57), Principal Information Officer, Nigeria High Commission, London (1957-60), Information Attaché, Nigeria High Commission, London (1960-63), Correspondent "Financial Times" (1963-70), Correspondent "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly" (1964-71), freelance journalist and Public Relations Consultant Lagos (1963-71); has travelled extensively in Nigeria, Africa, U.K., Western Europe and Latin America; is Fellow of Public Relations Association of Nigeria, former President of NUJ Lagos Branch, National President of Oluponna Development Association. Married and has seven children, six sons and a daughter Hobby: reading, swimming, walking, billiards, photography, gardening.

**FAJEMIROKUN, (Chief Dr.) Henry, Olovodo**, businessman, trade unionist; Chairman and Managing Director of Henry Stephens & Sons Group of Companies, ex-President Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry.



Natural beauties — these girls pose for picture during a cultural display in Kaduna State.

Mines & Agriculture, President, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce; Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce; Born at Ile-Oluji, Ondo Division, Western State 14 July 1926; Education: St. Peter's School Ile-Oluji (1932-36), St. Luke's School Oke-Igbo (1937-40), C.M.S. Grammar School (1941-42), Ondo Boys High School Ondo (1942-44); Enlisted in the Old Royal West African Frontier Force as a private soldier (April 1944), posted to India in 1945 to join 82nd West African Division, served at G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon Jhansi, United Provinces India; returned to Nigeria 4 Dec. 1946; joined Posts &

Telegraphs Department Jan. 1947, passed Cambridge School Certificate (Dec 1948); elected President of the P&T Ex-Service Men's Union (1948), President of P&T Clerical and Allied Workers Union (1952), Vice President of the All Nigeria Trade Union Federation (1956), President-General of the Nigeria Civil Service Union (1957-68), resigned from civil service and formed his own company—Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd which has many subsidiaries; oil exploration, shipping, engineering, import & export, maritime services etc; director of a number of companies; served on a number of boards and commissions; elected President Lagos Chamber of Commerce & Industry (1970), Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines (March 1972), 1st President Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce at Freetown (Nov. 1972). Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce (July 1974); contributes actively to a number of philanthropic and social activities; conferred with chieftancy titles of Yegbata of Ilu-Oluji (28 Dec. 1958), Asiwaju of Oke-Igbo (27 Dec. 1971), Lujoka of the Ondos (23 April 1973), High Chief Orunto of Ifewara (3 Feb. 1974); awarded Hon D.Sc. (Business Administration) by the University of Ife (14 Oct 1972). Married with children. Address: Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd., Ltd., P.O. Box 2489, Lagos. (Phone 55090-2) Hobby: swimming, climbing, lawn tennis.

**FATAYI-WILLIAMS, Atanda.** Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born 22 October 1918, educated at Methodist Boys' High School Trinity Hall, Cambridge University. Educated at Cambridge, graduated B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (1941), M.A. (1943). Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple, London), had private legal practice (1948-50), Crown Counsel (1950-52), appointed Deputy Commissioner for Legal Revision Western Nigeria 1955, assisted Sir John Veuly (retired Justice of Nigeria) in the preparation of the Revised Edition of the Laws of the Western Region of Nigeria; editor, Western Region of Nigeria Law Reports (1955-56), official Constitutional Adviser to the Northern Nigeria Delegation to the Constitutional Conference held in London 1957; appointed Chief Registrar, Court of Western Nigeria (1958), Judge of the High Court of Western Nigeria (1960-67), Justice of Appeal, Western State Court of Appeal (1967-69), Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria 1969, held post as chairman of various boards and committees. Published works include Revised Edition of the Laws of Western Nigeria 1959 (jointly with Sir John Veuly), Paper on "Sentencing Practices and Attitudes as seen by an Appeal Court judge 1969". Married with three children, all boys. Address: 4 Inner Crescent, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: swimming, walking, reading.

**GAMBARI, (Alhaji) Sulu Karim.** natural ruler, Emir of Ilorin. Born 1910. Education: began his Islamic education (1922-29)—Elementary School (1922-29) becoming head boy (Sarkin Maiya) of the school in his final year 1929; Ilorin Middle School (now Ilorin Government Secondary School)—came out with a middle four pass certificate in his career as Ilorin Native Assistant Court Registrar (June 1940) was promoted Court Registrar (1944), Chief Court Registrar in-charge of the whole Emirate (1951); attended a course at the Institute of Adminstration Zaria (1955-56)—obtained First Class

State (Diploma in Law) at the end of the course; made Inspector of Native Courts in addition to his post; appointed Emir of Iorn (30 June 1959); visited Britain, Paris and Rome (Aug. 1960); appointed Regional Minister without portfolio (Oct. 1960); later became a member of the Regional Cabinet until January 1966. In Feb 1966, was again appointed by the Military regime, a member of the Regional Cabinet and Council of Chiefs; in May 1967, on creation of states, became President of Kwara State Council of Chiefs; speaks English, Hausa and Yoruba. Married in June 1939 and has many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Ilorin Kwara State.

**GANA, Abba Jiddum**, company director, civil servant. Managing Director, Nigerian Food Company Ltd., Lagos. Born 18 June 1922. Education: Borno Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Summer School, attended overseas courses in the U.K. and U.S.A.; civil servant (1943-68); held positions as Assistant Publicity Officer (Regional Public Relations Dept.); Northern Regional Organising Secretary, Extra Moral Studies—University College, Ibadan; Assistant Regional Public Relations Officer later re-designated Information Officer; Commissioner for Northern Nigeria in the United Kingdom; appointed Chairman Gaskiya Corporation Zaria; Managing Director of Nigerian Food Company Ltd., Lagos; Director of Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Director of New Nigerian Newspapers Limited; Member of the Federal Scholarship Advisory Board; Member of the North Eastern State Consultative Committee; awarded Member of the Order of the Federal Republic (M.F.R.) 1964. Published two works "Our Land and People"—the North, and "Our History and Ours". Married and has seven children. Address (Home): No. 6 Idita Street, Surulere, Lagos. (Office): Nigerian Food Company Ltd. P.O. Box 3115, Lagos.

**GARBA (Brig) Joseph Nanven**, soldier, Federal Commissioner for External Af-

fairs; Born: 1943 at Langtang, near Shendam, of the Yergan tribe; Commissioned from Mons Officer Cadet School, U.K. in 1963; served with the UN Forces in Kashmir, India (1966); attended officers course at British Staff College, Canberley (1973) and on return, was appointed Commanding Officer of the Guards Brigade at Dodan Barracks, Lagos; later returned to Britain where he did a course at the College of Defence Studies; promoted a temporary Colonel (1974); he announced the toppling of Gen. Gowon's Government in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1975. Married to a Rivers State lady. Address: Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos.

**HARUNA (Major-General) Ibrahim Bata Malgwi**, soldier, Federal Commissioner for Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education: Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education St. Patrick's and St. Theresa's, Zaria; Boys' Company (now Nigerian Military School), Zaria (1954-58); attended Regular Officer Special School, Teshi, Ghana (Course II) in 1958; Mons Officers Cadet School, U.K. (1959); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (1959-61) — RMA 27; Royal Army Ordnance Corp School, Blackdown (1963); Joint Services Staff College (National Defence College in 1971); was Provision Control and Accounts Officer at the Base Ordnance Depot, Yaba (1963); Commanding Officer B.O.D., Yaba (1966); Principal Staff Officer Supreme H. Q., Dodan Barracks (1967); Commander Lagos Garrison Organisation (1968); General Officer Commanding 2 Inf. Div., Nigerian Army (1969); Quarter Master-General, Nigerian Army (1970); Principal Staff Officer, S.H.Q. Dodan Barracks and Military Member, Public Accounts Committee (1972); General Officer Commanding 1 Infantry Division N. A. (1973-75);

served as Chairman Ceremonial Committee, 2nd All-Africa Games (1973), National Co-Ordinator 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (1974); appointed Federal Commissioner for Information (1975); awards gained: J.S.S.C., A.M.N.I.M Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 6, Thompson Avenue, Ikoji; (Office): Federal Ministry of Information, Independence Building, Lagos. Hobbies: Golf, reading, farming, music, painting and life cultures.

**HENSHAW** (Chief, Professor) Nta Elijah, dental surgeon. Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine. Chairman Division of Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos. Born 5 November 1928; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar (1942—46), Medical School and the Sutherland Dental School, King's College, University of Durham, England (1951—57), graduated L.D.S. (Durham), F.D.S.R.C.P.S. (Glas.), F.M.C.D.S. (Nig); Worked as Locum House Surgeon at the University of Durham Dental Hospital and School (June—Sept 1957). Schools and Maternity Dental Officer, Shoreditch Dental Hospital, London County Council (Sept 1957—58); appointed Dental Surgeon, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos (7 June 1961); became lecturer Grade 1 and Hon. Consultant in Prosthetic Dentistry at the College of Medicine, University of Lagos (1968), promoted Senior Lecturer (Oct 1970); appointed Ag. Chairman of the Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine from 1971; Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of Lagos (1974), has made not less than 15 publications in international journals including "Pain In The Face" (1957), "Oral Hygiene in Secondary School Students in Southern Nigeria" (July 1973), "Tooth Eruption Occlusion and Forensic Odontology in Nigerians" (Aug. 1973), "A Survey of Dental Caries and Oral Hygiene in the Southern Zone of Nigeria" (July 1974), appointed Chief Bagbimo of Odus (1968), Bajito of Lagos (1969), Ekpe Chief Isu Nyamkpe of Elik Iboku, Calabar (1970).

Secretary-General Nigeria Medication (1969—71); Dental Member in the Federal Medical Council for five years; Member, Examining Court of Examiners in Dental Surgery; the Fellowship in Dental Surgery; Chairman, Calabar Education Fund from 1969. Married and has five children. Address (Home): 49 Okoko Street, Surulere, Lagos. (Office): Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Surulere, Lagos.

**IBEKWE, Dan Onwura**, Barrister, President of the Federal Court of Appeal, former Attorney-General of the Federation and Federal Commissioner for Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. Born at Onitsha 1922. Educated at Mary's School Onitsha, Christ Church College Onitsha, Council of Legal Education, London; Banister Middle Temple, London, called to English and Nigerian Bars (1951); practised law in partnership with the late Oba N. J. I. C. Taylor (1951—54); engaged in private practice at Aba (1954—56); Legal Adviser to the Premier, Eastern Region (1956—58); appointed first Nigerian Solicitor-General, Eastern Region (1958—61); made Senator and was Federal Minister in charge of Commonwealth Relations, Ministry of External Affairs (1965—66); full partner, Fidellson & Messrs Irving and Bonnar (1966); Commissioner for Works, Housing and Transport, East Central State (1967); became Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (Sept. 1972); appointed Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA); author of "Blunderland". Married and has three children. Address (Home): 11 Igbo Road, Ikoji, Lagos (Office): Supreme Court. Hobby: gardening, music, chess.

**IBIAM** (Sir, Dr) Akanu, M.B.B.S., practitioner, former Governor of Southern Nigeria, retired Medical Missionary of the Church of Scotland, Calabar. Chairman Christian Council of Nigeria, Central State Committee (honoris causa). Born 29 November, 1906. Educated at

Hall Training Institution Calabar, King's College, Lagos, University of St. Andrews and, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; on return to Nigeria, worked as a medical missionary (1960–68); appointed Principal, Hope Hall Training Institution, Calabar; Chairman, University of Ibadan Council; Governor, Eastern Nigeria (1960–68); past President of the World Council of Churches, and the World Council of Christian Education; chairman, Council of the United Bible Societies; past president, Christian Council of Nigeria; Chairman, Christian Council of Nigeria, E.C.S. Committee; President, Ownership of Christian Doctors Nigeria, member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nigeria, its Standing Committee and other committees. Holder of M.B.B.S., LL.B. (University of Andrew's Ibadan), D. Litt (University of Ibadan), D.L. (University of Ile), D.Sc., O.B.E., K.C.M.G., G.C.O.N. Married and has two children, two girls and a boy. Address: "Symmede", Unwana, Afikpo Division, P.C.S.: 41A, Colliery Avenue, Enugu. Hobby: reading, gardening.

**E. Vincent Chukwuemeka**, Educational novelist, Registrar (Chief Executive,) West African Examinations Council; Born April 1931; Education: Government College Umuahia where he got Cambridge School Certificate Grade 1 with exemption in London Matriculation; University College Ibadan, Stanford University, graduated B.A. (London), M.A. (Stanford); was a teacher in primary and secondary schools (1950–51, '55–56); organising Secretary (honorary) Student Christian Movement of Nigeria, Eastern Region ('56); appointed Administrative Assistant, University College, Ibadan (1957–58); Assistant Registrar (in charge of student fees), University College Ibadan (1958–60); Deputy Registrar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1963–71); Chairman, Planning & Management Committee, University of Nigeria Nsukka (1970); Written novels include "Toads for Supper" (1965), "The Mad Gods" (1970), "The Potter's Wheel" (1973) and Short Stories published in several magazines; member Nigerian Institute

Institute of Management (M.N.I.M.), member of the Preparing Committee, International Association for Educational Assessment, Director, Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Married to Miss Adedimpe Olurinsola Abimbola, B.A. (London), Dip. Lib (Ibadan) and has got a son. Address: Home (Nigeria): 4 Hagley Street, Yaba; (Ghana): 18 Patrice Lumumba Road, N4, Airport Residential Area, Accra, Ghana. Office (Nigeria): West African Examinations Council, P.M.B. 1022, Yaba; (Ghana): West African Examinations Council, Headquarters, P. O. Box 125, Accra, Ghana. Hobby: creative writing, photography, former scout commissioner.

**IKOKU, Samuel Gomsu**, economist, educationist, politician, businessman Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former East Central State Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; was Senior Lecturer (Economics), University of Lagos before going into business; Born 24 July, 1924; Education: Aggrey Memorial College, Arochukwu, Achimota College, Accra, Ghana (1941–44) London University (1947–49) graduated M.Sc. (Econ.); played active part in Nigerian politics—once Leader of the Opposition Eastern House of Assembly; appointed Senior Lecturer in Economics, Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute Ghana, Senior Lecturer University of Lagos; ECS Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (1970). Married with children. Address: c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobby: keen photography, travelling.

**INNIH, (Brigadier) George Agbazika**, soldier, Military Governor, Kwara State; Born: September 25, 1941 at Agenebode Etsako Division, Bendel (Midwestern) State; Education: attended St. Mary's Catholic School, Akure, (1947–50), Government School, Warri (1951–52), Holy Cross School, Benin City (1953–1954), Edo Government College, (September 1955–December 1960) and School of Agriculture, Akure (1961); enlisted in the Army and was at the Nigerian Military

College, Kaduna (1961); Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot Hants (1962); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley Surrey (1962–1964); Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant (July 1964); awarded Passed Staff College (Psc) Certificate at the end of the Staff Course at the Staff College, Camberley (1972); served with the UN Forces in the Congo (1961–62); appointed Platoon Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1964–65); Company Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1965); Chief Instructor Military School, Zaria (1965–1966); Deputy Military Secretary, Supreme HQs; Brigade Major 14 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (1968); rising Brigade Commander 14 Infantry Brigade, 3 MCD (July 1968 – Feb. 1969); General Staff Officer Grade 1 (GSO1), 3 Marine Commando (Mar. – July 1969); Brigade Commander 13 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (Aug. 1969 – June 1970); General Staff Officer Grade One, Army HQ in charge of Training and Operations (June 1970 – Jan. 1972); General Staff Officer Grade One (GSO1) 1 Infantry Division, Kaduna (Dec. 1972 – April 1974); was Brigade Commander 5 Infantry Brigade, 1 Infantry Division, Onitsha from May 1974 until appointment as Military Governor, Bendel (Midwestern) State on July 30, 1975; promotions: Lieutenant (Feb. 1965), Captain (March 1966) Major (April 1968), Lt. Colonel (October 1971) and Colonel (October 1973). Married to Miss Theodora Onoshokhue Emuekpera on June 24, 1967 and has four children, one son and three daughters. Address: soldier, Military Governor, Kwara State; State.

**JAJA, (Chief) Douglas;** traditional ruler; Amanyanabo of Opobo; Born: April 29, 1915; Education: attended Government School, Opobo Town and Aggrey Memorial College, Arochukwu – left in Class 3; became Amanyanabo of Opobo (para-

mount ruler) in 1936; was a Minister State in the former Eastern Nigeria Executive Council. Married four wives & 10 children. Address: Amanyanabo Opobo, King Jaja's Palace, Opobo Town, Rivers State. Hobbies: football and tennis.

**JAKANDE, Lateef Kayode,** journalist; Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited; Chairman John West Publications Ltd.; Chairman Lagoon Book & Stationery Ltd.; Editor-in-Chief African News Service; Chairman, Nigerian Institute of Journalists (NIJ); Born in Lagos 23 July 1925; Education: Lagos Public School & Banham Memorial Methodist School, Harcourt, King's College Lagos, Grammar School, Ilesha; Started reporter, Daily Service (1949–50); editor, proof reader, Daily Service (1950–51), acting editor of the paper (1951–52); associate editor (1952–53); editor, Nigerian Tribune (1953–54); managing editor, Nigerian Tribune (1954–56); General Manager, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Limited (1956); Editor-in-Chief, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Limited (1959); Managing Director, Allied Newspapers Nigeria Limited (1958–59); Managing Director, African Press Limited (1960); widely travelled in Africa and elsewhere; author of "The Trial of Obafemi Awolowo"; "The Case for a Lagos State"; "The Africa Annual"; "The Nigerian Statesman"; "The Nigerian Statesman Directory"; President, Newspaper Publishers Association (Nigeria); Patron, Nigerian Guild of Editors; Patron, Nigerian Union of Journalists (Lagos State); Chairman, Nigerian Institute of Governors of the Nigerian State; Chairman, Nigerian Institute of Journalism; first African President, International Press Institute (IPI); Member of the International Association for Communications Research and Communications Research and Development Institute; Secretary, National Press Club of Nigeria; a Moslem, married and has four children. Address: 208/212 Broad Street, Lagos. Tel. 20558, 24388.

**JEMIBEWON (Brig) David M.**

soldier, Military Governor of Oyo State; Born: July 20, 1940 at Iyah-Gbedde, Kabba, Kwara State; Education: attended CMS Primary School, Burutu Bendel State (1949), Community School, Iyah Gbedde, Kwara State (1949-52), Community School Aiyetoro-Gbedde, Kwara State (1953-54); Offa Grammar School, Offa, Kwara State (1955-59), enlisted in the Army and received military training at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA — obtained the PSC (Passed Staff College); Started working career as a junior staff in former Northern Nigeria's Ministry of Health (1960-61) and later in the Ministry of Defence, Lagos; he saw service twice under the UNO's Peace-keeping Force in the Congo (Zaire) in 1962 with the Second Battalion Nigerian Army and with the First Battalion based in Enugu (1963-64); was posted to the Depot Nigerian Army Zaria, as Weapon Training Officer (1964-66); Staff Captain Quartermaster to First Brigade, Nigerian Army, Kaduna and later became the Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster General; during the civil war, he fought in the First Division and later with the Second Division — he was the first Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of 1st Division based at Makurdi and later commanded 27th Infantry Battalion, under the Second Sector which, in

March 1968, liberated Abakaliki; in April 1968, was posted to 7th Infantry Brigade, Asaba, in Second Infantry Division; later commanded the Nnewi Sector and the 9th Infantry Brigade based in the riverine areas of the Bendel (Mid-West) with headquarters at Warri; after the general re-organisation of the Division in April 1969, he was appointed the General Staff Officer (Grade I) of the 2nd Infantry Division based in Benin; in November 1970, was posted to the Army Headquarters, Lagos, as Deputy Adjutant General; Completed the Command and General Staff College train-

ing course in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA (June 1971 — July 72); in August 1972, became the Commanding Officer, Depot, Nigerian Army, Abeokuta, the post he held until July 1974 when he was appointed the Director of Military Manuals at the Army Headquarters, Lagos — in that capacity, he was responsible for the production of the various military publications; was promoted Colonel (October 1, 1974); In June 1975, was posted to the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, as the Chief Instructor, and on July 30, 1975, was appointed the Western State Governor. Married and has four children — a son and three daughters. Address: Government House Ibadan, Oyo State. Hobbies: music, football and squash.

**JIBRIN** (Group Capt) Usman, military pilot, military Governor, Kaduna State; Born: June 30, 1942; Education: attended Nasarawa Elementary School; Abuja Middle School, Government College, Kaduna; joined military service in 1963 and attended Royal Canadian Flying School, Royal Canadian Flying Instructors School and Royal Canadian School of Instructional Techniques; later proceeded to the Supersonic Fighter/Instruction School, U.S.S.R., and Royal Air Force Staff College, United Kingdom, brief Career history; Joined Services (Jan. 1963); Commissioned (1964); served as Adjutant of NAFTC, Kaduna and Instructor Pilot (1965 — August 1967); Detachment Commander, Kano (1967 — July 1968); Ag. Commander NAFTC, Kaduna (1968 — April 1969); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.), NAF HQ (1969 — March 1970); Commander NAF Base at Ikeja (March — September 1970); Commander NAF ADW Makurdi (September — October 1970); attended a course at the Staff College Bracknell, United Kingdom, (October 1970 — October 1971); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.) NAF HQ (October 1972 — February 1973); Commander NAF Kano (Feb. — Nov. 1974); attended

**Supersonic Fighter/Instructor School, USSR; Was Commander NAF in Kano from May 1975 to July 1975 when appointed Military Governor, Kaduna (North Central) State; Military award: PSC. Married and has six children. Address: Government House, Kaduna. Hobbies: hockey and hunting.**

**KALE (Bishop) Seth Irunsewa**, clerk in Holy Orders, retired Anglican Bishop of Lagos; Born at Mabalufon near Ijebu-Ode, 6 June 1904—parents were first Christian converts in the village; Education: Mabalufon and Porogun Primary Schools, Ijebu-Ode; Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1918—20); Fourah Bay College, Freetown Sierra Leone; graduated B.A. Dunelm (1934), M.A. (1942); teacher (1921—41), teacher-priest (1942—43); Principal, C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos (1944—49), Principal, St. Andrew's College Oyo (1951—63); full time clerk in Holy Orders—consecrated Bishop of Lagos (30 November 1953), widely travelled; awarded O.O.N., M.B.E., D.D., (Nsukka & Sierra Leone); written works: "T' ibi T' ire" (a Yoruba Essay), "Christian Responsibility in an Independent Nigeria", "Ikini L'eda Yoruba" (Yoruba Greetings) and articles in church magazines and international review of missions. Married and has six children. Address: Bishops Court, 29 Marina, P.O. Box 13, Lagos. (Telephone 25647.) Hobby: gardening, reading, looking after own and other people's children.

**KANO, (Alhaji) Muhammad Aminu**, teacher, politician, Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee; Former Federal Commissioner for Health; Born 8 August, 1920; Education: Shahuchi Primary School, Kano Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Institute of Education — Teachers Professional Certificate; teacher, Bauchi Middle School; Principal, Teacher Training College, Maru, Sokoto; Member, Nigerian Parliament and Deputy Government Chief Whip; Member Nigerian Delegation to United Nations

Chairman, Group of 77 of UNCTD; Leader of NEPU; first Vice-President NCNC; Member, Board of Education Northern Nigeria; Member Boards of Local and Federal Welfare; Federal Commissioner for Communications (1967); Chair Regional Committee for Africa of Vice-Chairman, World Health Assembly 26th Session; appointed Commissioner for Health (1971); received hon awards from the Governments of Dahomey, Ethiopia and Equatorial Guinea; his written works include "Four Plays" — Motsi ya Fi Zama (a book of travels) and pamphlets — "Political Administration in post-war Nigeria", "Lectures of Aminu Kano", "Parliamentary Speeches of Aminu Kano", "Lectures and Writings of Aminu Kano on Leadership", "Wakar Zawani" (1,000-line song need for change), "Hausa Language Research"; Chairman, Kano Commercial College; Patron, Muslim Students Society of Nigeria; Nigerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation; Married and has two children. Address (Home): 12A Lugard Avenue, Ikorodu. Hobby: debating, photography.

**KOLADE, Christopher Olusola**, Senator, Director-General of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC); born December 1932; Education: Emure School, Ada-Ekiti (1939-43), Christ School, Ado-Ekiti (1944—45), Government College Ibadan (1946—51), Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone (1951—55); graduated B.A. Diploma in Education, Education Officer Western Region (1955—56); joined Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation 1960—Western Regional Controller, Director of Television (1963), Director of Grammaphones (1968); appointed Director General (1972); current Chairman of International Broadcasting Institute, a worldwide organisation with headquarters in London; has written several articles on broadcasting and communication — chapter on Nigeria in the book "Broadcasting In Africa" (1974). Married and has two sons, aged 15 and 13; Address (Home):

10 Second Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: Music (instrument—organ), drama, cricket.

**LAWAL (Commodore) Adekunle Shamsudeen**, naval engineer, Military Governor, Lagos State; Born: February 8, 1934; Education: attended Holy Cross Catholic School, Lagos; St. Peter's School Faji, Lagos; Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos (1950–55); Technical Institute, Yaba (1956–58); Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria (now Ahmadu Bello University) from 1960 to 1963; Worked as a Clerk in the House of Representatives (December 1955 – June 1956); Assistant Technical Officer-in-Training in Public Works Department (1956–58); Assistant Technical Officer in road construction – Kano to Zaria, Kano to Hadžia and Kano to Katsina from 1958 to 1959; was in the Federal Ministry of Works (1962–63); enlisted in the Nigerian Navy, (August 1963); served as Officer in charge of Heavy Engineering Workshop, Chief Engineer, NNS Ogoja (1964–66) and Chief Engineer, NNS Nigeria (1967–69); attended a course at Joint Services Staff College, Wellington, India (1970–71); on return to Nigeria, became Command Technical Officer, Western Naval Command, Apapa (1971–72) and Chief of Material, Naval Headquarters (1973–75); appointed Military Governor of Lagos State (July 30, 1975). Married and has five children, three boys and two girls. Address: (Home): Lagos House, 12 Marina Lagos. (Office): Governor's Office, 2 King George V Road, Lagos. Hobbies: table-tennis, lawn tennis, swimming and squash racket.

**LEKWOT (Col) Zamani, Soldier, Military Governor, Rivers State**; Born: July 18, 1944, at Jankasa in Kaduna State; Education: Jankasa Local Authority Primary School (1951), Abuja Secondary School (formerly Abuja Middle School) – from

there went to the Nigerian Military School, Zaria (formerly Boys' Company); in 1962 proceeded to the National Defence Academy, Kharakwasla Poona, India, completed three years basic military training and attended Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, from where he graduated in 1966; back home, he was posted to the Sixth Infantry Battalion at Ikeja (March 1967) became Adjutant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna until his posting as Commander, 12 Infantry Brigade, Aba in 1972; was later transferred to command the 33 Infantry Brigade in Maiduguri; attended the United States Army Staff College in July, 1974 and returned to Nigeria (July 10, 1975); appointed Military Governor, Rivers State on (July 30, 1975); Married and has three children; Hobbies: Photography and sight-seeing. Address: Government House, Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

**MBADIWE (Dr) Kingsley Ozuumba**, businessman, politician, Chairman and Managing Director of African Insurance Company L.I.J., Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former Federal Minister of Aviation and Parliamentary Leader of the NCNC in the Federal Parliament; Born 15 March 1917; Education: St. Mary's Catholic School, Port Harcourt, Government School Aba, Hope Waddell Training Institute Calabar (1933), Aggrey Memorial College, Arochukwu (1934), Baptist Academy Lagos, Igbobi College, Lagos (1935), Lincoln University, U.S.A. (1939) Columbia University Business College, USA (1940) graduated B.Sc. in Banking and Finance, M.A. (Political Science) in New York University, later awarded Ph.D.; started life as a petty trader (1936), produce buyer, representative of West African Pilot for Port Harcourt, Aba and Onitsha (1937), left for the United States for further studies (1938), won the first prize in oratorical

contest in Lincoln University (1939), returned to Nigeria (May 1948) after 9½ years sojourn in U.S.A.; founded the Greater Tomorrow Bus — the first modern bus to ply between Enugu and Onitsha and within Onitsha township; established the African Insurance Co. Ltd. (1950); elected as first Orlu Member in the Eastern House of Assembly (1951), the following year, was elected to the Federal Parliament and appointed Federal Minister of Land and Natural Resources — initiated the famous slum clearance and the Surulere Housing Scheme; became Minister of Communications and Aviation (1954) — partnership of BOAC and Nigerian Airways; took over the Ministry of Trade and Industry (1957) — initiated the first Trade Fair; founded the Democratic Party of Nigeria and Cameroons (1958) after the "Zik must Go" episode in the NCNC; returned to Parliament (1960) after reconciliation with NCNC, appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister on African Affairs; returned as Minister of Aviation (1961); launched the Ojike Memorial Medical Centre Project (1962); led the famous Operation Fantastic Atilogwu Dancers to World Fair, New York City (1964); after the Cabinet meeting on January 16 1966, he and Dipchnerma handed over power to the military government, took part in peace moves in Europe and USA, during the civil war; returned to Nigeria after the war, revived the African Insurance Company; intensified the Ojike Centre project; publications "British and Axis in Africa" (1942), founded the magazine "Africa Today and Tomorrow" (1945), financed the publication of "African Eagle" edited by J.A.B. Jones — Quarley in New York City (1945), produced the first sound motion picture "Greater Tomorrow" (1946); founded the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper in Lagos; assisted several Nigerian students for further studies in USA, founded the African Academy of Arts and Research and purchased Africa House dedicated as a link between Africa and the United States (1945). pioneer and first president of the African Students Union in the United States (1945). Married to Miss Cecilia Akman (March 1950) and now has five children four boys

and a girl. Address: African Insurance Company Limited, 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 274, Lagos. Tel. 2121  
**MERA (Alhaji) Muhammedu**, traditional ruler, 32nd Emir of Argungu in Sardauna State; Born in Argungu 1931 — descendant of the famous Kanta of Kanta; Education: Argungu Elementary School, Sokoto Middle School, Kaduna College (1945), Katsina Teachers Training College; awarded scholarship by former Nigerian Government to study Social Administration at Torquay Technical College, I obtained first class diploma, became Councillor for Education (1955) and Da Head of Argungu; appointed Emir of Argungu (1959), took part in international conferences at Ibadan and Cambridge Universities; initiated the opening of Kanta Museum in Argungu; married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Argungu.

**MOHAMMED (Alhaji) Musa**, traditional ruler, veterinary officer, Emir of Bauchi former Kwara State Commissioner of Establishment; Born at Agwara 1931 Education: Bussa Elementary School (1941-44), Modia School, Ilorin (1944-45)

joined Bauchi Native Authority as Veterinary Assistant (1946) — sent to Ilorin Prized Veterinary Headquarters — trained at Veterinary College, Vom (1948) and attended a special course on leprosy control at WAI, H. Kaduna; became Head Veterinary Assistant (1952-55), attended Development Secretary's Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria, was Acting Head of Authority Treasurer, Borgu Native Authority (1955-56), appointed Development Secretary (1956) — attended several courses in local government at the Institute of Administration, Zaria and University College, Ibadan; attended diplomas in Public and Social Administration at South Devon Technical College Torquay passing out with 1st Class Diploma Certificate; appointed Local Government Secretary (1961), later attended Staff Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria, became Councillor for Local Government and Development (1962) and in the year appointed District Head and Commissioner for Sardauna, Nigeria Bauchi Province respectively, released

distinct Head of Agwara (1966); was Chairman, Ilorin Provincial Council, member of North Regional Committee on Conditions of Native Authority Service, member of North Regional Cotton Representative Committee and Wild Life Preservation Committee, Chairman of Borgu Education Committee; appointed State Commissioner for Establishment, Kwara State (1967) and Emir of Borgu (1968). Address: Emir's Palace, Borgu, Kwara State.

**MOMODU, (Oba) Momoh Sonni**, traditional ruler, Oba of Abedo in Aviebo Clan, Etsako Division of Bendel State Born 25, March, 1940. Education: Edo College Benin after obtained GCE (A Level) in English Literature, Economics and Constitution; ascended the throne (Feb. 1959); was Member of the Western House of Chiefs (1960-63); member of the Midwestern Council of Obas and Chiefs (1966-69), member of the Advisory Committee for the drafting of a new constitution for Nigeria (1967); appointed Justice of Peace (1970); Vice-National President of the National Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs; member of the Auchi Zonal Hospital Management Board. Married with children. Hobby: driving, reading, touring.

**MOMOH, (His Highness Alhaji) Ahmad Guruza, Ikelobo II**, traditional ruler, Otaru of Auchi; Born 15 March 1920; Education: Elementary School Auchi and Agbedo (1926-33), Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha (1934-35), King's College Lagos (1936-39); took up administrative career in Northern Province, Secretariat, Kaduna (27 Jan. 1940), served in various capacities in Zaria (1948-56), trained as clerical instructor at the Institute of Administration Zaria (1956) and posted to Oturkpo Clerical Training School (1957) as Assistant Principal during the crash programme on Northernisation policy; recalled to head the Provincial office, Minna from where he was transferred to the Federal Public Service and posted to the Cabinet Office Lagos (June 1962), served as a Private Secretary, Ministry of Defence and later

at the Executive Class Control in the Ministry of Establishment—last served in the Investment Centre of the Ministry of Industries where he got the news of the death of his father—the late Otaru A. K. Momoh (20 Sept. 1970); was installed as the ninth Otaru of Auchi (7 June, 1973) was one of the three traditional rulers who accompanied the late Head of State General Murtala Muhammed to Saudi Arabia for the 1975 hajj. Married with plenty of children. Address: The Royal Palace, Auchi, Bendel State. Hobby: television watching, reading, hunting, walking — was a keen footballer, athlete and squash player.

**MUTALLAB Umaru Abdul**, Chartered Accountant, Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply; Born: December 15, 1939. Education: attended Barewa College (1954-59) where he obtain West African School Certificate (WASC); Achimota College, Ghana (1960-61) and South-West College (1962-65) — got ACCA; from 1966 to 1968, worked as Accountant with Fuller, Jenks Beecroft & Co., 61, Moorgate, London, EC.2 (1966 - 1968); Chief Accountant Defence Industries Corporation, Kaduna (1968-71); Financial Controller, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna (1971-74) and General Manager, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna from 1974 until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction in August 1975. Married and has two children. Address (Home): 2A Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply, Lagos. Hobby: Indoor games.

**NAGOGO (Alhaji) Sir Usman**, traditional ruler and leading sportsman, Emir of Katsina; Born in Katsina 1905; Education: Old Katsina Provincial School, privately studied arabic classics in Katsina; first came into public eye when he was the Katsina Native Authority Police Chief (1929-38); appointed Magajin Gari-

Councillor responsible for Katsina township (1938); first Nigerian to become Central Minister without Portfolio; appointed a Regional (North) Minister without Portfolio in 1956. Married with many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Katsina, Kaduna State.

**NAMASKA, (Alhaji) Sa'Idu**, traditional ruler, Emir of Kontagora; Born 1937—son of Mallam-Umaru Sarkin Kudu, descendant of Umaru Nagwamatse, the first Emir and founder of Kontagora Emirate; Education: Bida Middle School; served as Area Court President in the North-Western State Judicial Department before appointment as the sixth Emir of Kontagora (21 Jan. 1974) becoming the "Sarkin Sudan"—(the official title for all Emirs of Kontagora meaning "King of black people"). Address: Emir's Palace, Kontagora, Sokoto State.

**NJOKU-OBI, (Professor) Augustino Nwaneri Uzoma**, microbiologist, Head of Microbiology & Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Born at Owalla Uratta in Owerri Division, Imo State; 18 April, 1930; Education: Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1948)—Cambridge School Certificate with London University Exemption; Seattle Pacific College, Washington, U.S.A. (1955)—obtained B.Sc. pre-medical distinctions in Bacteriology, Public Health & Chemistry; State University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A. (1957)—M.Sc., major: Bacteriology and Public Health; The University of California, Davis, USA (1960)—Ph.D. (Microbiology); Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington D.C., USA (1964)—Diploma in Advanced Syphilis Serology (Dip. Adv. Serol); College of Pathologists, London (1968)—M.R.C. Path (recognized Membership for workers in pathological sciences); Appointed Assistant Lecturer and Research Assistant, Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, State University of Washington by the Board of Regents (1955-57); Associate Bacteriologist in the Department of Poultry Science, State University of Washington (1958-59);

became Research Microbiologist in Veterinary Microbiology at the School of Veterinary Medicine, The University of California (1958-60); Assistant Professor & Director of Research, Dept. of Bacteriology, Publ. Health & Hygiene, Tuskegee Institute (Aug. 1960) and elected to the Graduate Faculty by the Graduate Committee of the Institute (1961)—thus authorized to accept and train post-graduate students; promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, Veterinary Microbiology (March 1962); resigned from Tuskegee Institute to accept position Senior Lecturer in Microbiology at the University of Lagos Medical School, Consultant Microbiologist to the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (Sept. 1967), promoted Associate Professor of Virology, Dept. of Microbiology (Oct. 1968); appointed Professor of Bacteriology, Dept. of Bacteriology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan (March 1966); became Professor of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1966); Associate Professor of Medicina (Pre-Clinical)—1966-70 and Dean, Faculty of Science (1972); Professor of Microbiology & Head, Dept. of Microbiology in both Faculties of Science and Medicina, and Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigera since (1973-74) member of several learned and professional societies in Nigeria, UK and USA has presented a number of papers on his special field of study before learned societies 1957-73 received honorary F.M.C. Path, by the Nigerian Medical Council in recognition of teaching and research pathology and F.N.I.S.T. by the Nigerian Institute of Science and Technology (1971) for achievements in advancing medical technology in the country; publications are 1957 number not less than 26; has completed Research studies ready for publication on three subjects including "Antibiotic resistant organisms causing urinary tract infections in Enugu"; Research Studies in progress include "The role of hypersensitivity in Cholera Vibrio infections", "An improved Cholera vibrio vaccine permitting increased dosage with reduced toxicity" and "Immunological experiences of the Nigerian"—bacteriological, protozoan and helminthic diseases. Married and has five children. Address:

Department of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Hobby: tennis, hunting, cycling.

**NWAKUCHE (Mrs.) Flora (nee Nwapa).** Novelist, former East Central State Commissioner for Establishments; Born 13 January 1931; Education: C.M.S. Central School Oguta, A.C.M.G.S. Elelenwa Port Harcourt; C.M.S. Girls' School Lagos; University College, Ibadan, University of Edinburgh — graduated B.A. (London) 1957, Dip. Ed. (Edinburgh) 1958 worked as Education Officer (1958-62) Assistant Registrar, University of Lagos (1962-67); author of the novels "Efuru" (1966), IDU (1970), "Never Again", Short Story — "This is Lagos" (1971); Children's Book — "Emeka — Drivers Guard," (1972). Married to Gogo Nwakuche and has three children. Address: (Home) 12 Independence Layout, Enugu. Hobby: writing, swimming.

**OBADA (Major-General) John Orho Eslo,** retired military former Federal Commissioner for Works, ex-General Officer Commanding 4th Infantry Division Nigerian Army; Born on April 3, 1939; Education: Hussey College, Warri; on enlistment in the Army, attended the Regular Officers Training School at Teshi, Ghana; later trained at The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and Joint Services Staff College, England; on return, served in the Nigerian Army Engineers; and in 1964, served in East Africa in the Nigerian Contingent to Tanzania (then Tanganyika) as an Infantry Officer (Adjutant); was Aide-Camp (ADC) to President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964-66); posted to the Nigeria Air Force in 1966, rising to Commander Air Training Command, Kaduna, the position he held until his appointment in August 1975 as the General Officer Commanding

4th Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army (formerly Lagos Garrison Organisation); awarded Long Service Medal. Married: with children.

**OBARO.** traditional ruler, teacher, Obaro of Kabba; Education: Anglican School, Oke-bola Ibadan (1917-1918), Holy Trinity School, Lokoja (1919-1922) pupil teacher at Anglican School Akue-Akungba (1923), and at Anglican School, Ikare (1924-25); assessment clerk at Kabba Native Authority (1926-28); court clerk, Kabba Native Authority (1928-35); assistant treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1935-39); storekeeper, Kabba Native Authority (1939-43), treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1943-53)—retired with pension and gratuity. Councillor in-charge Treasury and Prison; member for Kabba Divisional Court of Appeal (1954); appointed Chairman, Kabba Native Authority Council (30 Sept. 1957); elected Obaro by Kabba Kingmakers (28 Dec. 1957) — appointment approved by the government (9 August 1960); became President of

Grade "C" Court, Kabba: Justice of the Peace (2 Jan 1964). awarded O.O.N. honour (1 October 1964) Address: Obaro's Palace Kabba, Kwarra State.

**OBASANJO (Lt-General) Olusegun,** Army engineer, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, until recently Chief of Staff Supreme HQ; Born at Abeokuta: May 5, 1937; Education: attended Abeokuta Baptist High School; enlisted in the Army (1958) and after a year in the Armed Forces ranks, went for Officer training at the Mons School in Britain — had short service commission in the Nigerian Infantry (May 1959) and regular commission two years later; after a spell as platoon commander, did the Royal Engineers Young Officers course at Shrivenham England; back from Britain

took command of the Nigerian Army Field Engineering Squad; graduated at the Indian Staff College (1965) and was subsequently on a short attachment to the Indian Army Engineering School at Kirkee; following the outbreak of the civil war, went through a series of commands from July 1967 to May 1969 — Commander of the second area, Commander of the second division (rear) and Commander of the garrison at Ibadan; Moved to the Third Marine Commando Division (3 Infantry Division) commanded by "Black Scorpion" Benjamin Adekunle and later took up the command of the Division as GOC, playing a major part in the successful conclusion of the civil war; promoted Brigadier in October 1972, he went for a two-year further training at the Royal College of Defence Studies in London; became Chief of Nigerian Army Engineers; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing in Gen. Gowon's government (January 1975) and six months later, following the July 29 bloodless coup, became Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters under Gen. Murtala Ramat Muhammed; was promoted from Brigadier to Lieutenant-General on January 8, 1976 backdated to July 29, 1975; following the assassination of Gen. Muhammed in Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka's abortive coup on February 13, 1976, was appointed Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Feb 14). Married with children. Address: Supreme HQ. Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

**OBI, (Dr.) Chike**, educationist, politician, Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos. Secretary-General and Leader of the banned Dynamic Party; Born at Zaria 7 April 1921; Education: St. Patrick's Primary School, Zaria. Christ the

King College, Onitsha (1935-39); Higher College Yaba (June 1942), University of London (Student)—1941-46; University London (Oct-Nov. 1947), Pembroke College, University of Cambridge (Nov 1947-June 1950), MIT Cam U.S.A. (July-Sept. 1950); graduate (Special) Mathematics, London (June M.Sc. Mathematics (Differential Eq. and Analytical Dynamics), London 1946); Ph.D. Mathematics (Non-Differential Equations) Cambridge 1950; Lecturer up to Senior Lecturer, University of Ibadan (Oct 1951-1962); appointed Associate Professor Mathematics, University of Lagos (1962); Professor of Mathematics (1971), Chair of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos, (1971); Dean School of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

1971—Sept. 1973); Non-academic career was Secretary-General and leader of the Dynamic Party (1951-66); elected Member of Onitsha Urban in the Federal Parliament (March 1960—Nov. 1961). Member of Eastern House of Assembly (Nov. 1962-June 1966) when all legislation was banned; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, member of the Scientific Association of Nigeria, member of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria, member of the Natural Sciences Research Council of Nigeria, member of the Chess Club, Legos; writings: several papers on Non-Linear Differential Equations, mainly by the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and Journal of London Mathematical Society. Marries has two sons — Alhassan Babagana (19) — student of Theoretical Physics at University of Ibadan, Mustafa Kewu (17) — Higher School student of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, King's College, Lagos. Address (Home): 26A Sir Sani Abacha Road, Ogboli Olosi, Onitsha; (Office): CH187, University of Lagos Campus, Legos; (Officino): Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Akoko, Legos. Interests outside Mathematics: military history, life of social cosmology, comparative religion.

**ODUTOLA, (Chief) Timothy Adeola**, farmer, businessman, President Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; Born in 1902 at Ijebu-Ode; Education: Ijebu-Ode Grammar School; worked as clerk in the Nigerian government service; became produce buyer (1932); and exporter; established a tyre retreading factory at Ibadan, Kano and Onitsha respectively; School proprietor — founded the Adeola Odutola Comprehensive School, Ijebu-Ode (now handed over the school to the Oyo (Western) State government without compensation); elected President of Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria; former president of the Lagos Stock Exchange — honorary Counsellor of the Stock Exchange since 1965.

and Member of the top management team; author of "Management and Corporate Image"; awarded Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (O.F.R.) for distinguished public services (Oct. 1965); elected Member Institute of Journalists, London (MJI); Dip CAM; member of the Metropolitan, Ikoyi and Island Clubs. Married and has five children. Address, Public Service Commission, Owerri; (Lagos Office): 29 Balogun St Lagos Hobby: golf, swimming, crossword puzzles

**OJI Kanu**, traditional ruler, the Eze Aro of Arochukwu; Born 1894 and enthroned in 1914 at the tender age of 14; Education: had no formal education, though learnt to read and write from his early association with Europeans when he was a palm produce trader at Obubra, Cross River State; became a paramount and first class chief, Eastern Region (1954); member of the dissolved Eastern House of Chiefs (1960-66); one of the three Chiefs recognised by the Government of East Central State; President of Community Council in his area. The Eze Aro is neither a Christian nor a muslim and has no political inclinations—performs his traditional rites and not opposed to religious practices. Married to late Enyidia at an early age in 1917 and later added nine other wives and has ten surviving children; only the "Eze Oke Nnachi" compound produces rulers in Arochukwu. Address: "Ulo-Nta Eze Aro" Palace Arochukwu, Imo State. Hobby: gardening, bird watching, walking a three-mile distance every evening to keep healthy.

**OKAGBUE (Ofala) Akukalla Alphonsus Ogugua Ofala Okechukwu**, traditional ruler, the Obi of Onitsha; Born on Ofala day 1923; Education: Primary Schools in Onitsha, Christ the King College, Onitsha; joined the firm of ASABROS as a public relations officer and later worked in John Holt as a sales representative; last worked as a top sales representative in Mobil Oil Nigeria Limited before ascending the throne; formally installed Obi of Onitsha (26 Nov. 1970), the spiritual head and uni-

**OFFONRY**, Henry Kanu, journalist, management — company director; Member Imo State Public Service Commission, former Executive Director and Manager, Lagos Operations and Third Party Affairs, Shell-BP, Lagos; National President, Nigerian Institute of Public Relations, Born 25 July, 1919; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli — London University Matriculation Certificate; Survey School, Oyo Western Nigeria; one year training with British newspapers; Shell Staff College, Teddington Surrey, England, Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England; started career as a civil servant with Survey Department of Nigeria (1940-50); journalist in which capacity served as correspondent of several local and overseas journals, subsequently becoming Editor of the West African Pilot in its hey-days and the Eastern Nigeria Guardian (1951-58); joined Shell-BP (July 1956) as Industrial Relations Assistant and Editor of the staff newspaper, thereafter winning successive promotions as first Nigerian Head of Department in the Company, first Manager and first Executive Director

fying force in the town; a recognised first Class Chief in East Central State; able debater in his student days, well informed on customs and traditions of Onitsha—having been closely associated with two previous Obis—Okosi I and Okosi II; an ardent Roman Catholic, married with many children; Address: Obi Ofala Okaebue I Obi's Palace, Onitsha, Anambra State. Hobby Keen sports supporter, service to all.

**OKE-ODDE**, Umaru, traditional ruler, educationist Emir of Lafiagi; Born at a Fulani settlement near Oke-Odde 1924, son of late Mallam Muhammadu, the Sha'aban Lafiagi, and later Senior District Head of Oke-Odde (1915-41); Education: Oke Odde Elementary School (1932-37), Ilorin Middle School (1937-40), Niger Middle School, Bida (1940-41), Kaduna College (1942-44), Zaria Middle School—Grade II Teachers Certificate (1945-46); posted to Teacher Training College Toro (March 1946), became Assistant Senior Teacher (1948-53) and Senior Teacher (March 1953); attended one-year educational training course at the Institute of Education, University of London (Oct. 1955—Aug. 1956)—obtained Teacher's Professional Certificate in Education; became Senior Teacher at Teacher Training College, Mubi and the following year, was promoted superintendent of Education; posted to the Clerical Training School, Potiskum as the Principal Officer-in-charge; appointed Emir of Lafiagi (11 Oct. 1961) and member of the former Northern House of Chiefs (3 Nov. 1961); attended a judicial course for Emirs and Chiefs conducted by the School of Administration Zaria, at Kaduna; served as a member of the Commission that probed the Pankishin Chieftaincy affairs in 1966; a keen educationist, takes great interest in the development of education in his area of authority—has caused several schools to be built through communal effort; also interested in farming and has a liking for horses.

**OKOGIE (His Grace) Anthony Olu-bunmi**, Roman Catholic clergy-man; Arch-

bishop of Lagos; Born in Lagos 16 June 1936; Education: Holy Cross School, Lagos, St. Patrick's School Sapele; St. Gregory's College, Lagos, St. Peter & Paul's Major Seminary Ibadan; Urban University Rome, graduated Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Licentiate in Theology (S.T.C.), Doctor of Divinity (D.D.)—honorary; was Acting Parish Priest, St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo Lagos; Assistant Priest, Holy Cross Cathedral Lagos; Religious Instructor, King's College, Lagos; Director of Vocations, Archdiocese of Lagos; Master of Ceremonies, Holy Cross

Cathedral, Lagos; Manager, Holy Cross Group of Schools, Lagos; Broadcasts of Religious Programmes, NBC/TV, Auxiliary Bishop of Oyo Diocese (1971-72); Auxiliary Bishop to the Apostolic Administrator, Archdiocese of Lagos (1972-73); appointed Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Lagos (May 1973); Address: Holy Cross Cathedral, P.O. Box 8, Lagos. Hobby: table tennis, soccer, reading.

**OKUNNU**, Lateef Olufemi, Barrister-at-Law; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing; Born 19 February 1922 Educ King's College, Lagos, University Colluge, London University, graduated LL.B., Barrister-at-Law—Grays Inn; Worked as third class clerk with P&T (July-Sep. 1863); Civics and History teacher at King's College, Lagos (1953-68); while in Emir, held posts as Vice Chairman, Social Society, University College London (1958-59); General Secretary, Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1958-59); President (1959-60); Publicity Secretary, Committee of African Organisations, London (1968-69); Editor, Nigeria Bar Journal (1964-68) and "African Statesman", Uyo (1966-67); Leader of the Nigeria Delegation on peace talks to Niamey, Addis Ababa and Monrovia (1968-69); Legal Adviser National Sports Council of Nigeria since 1966; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing and member of the Federal Executive Council (1967); one-time col-

mnist "Focus" in "Daily Express"—written several newspaper articles and broadcasts; awarded Commander National Orders of Dehomoye and Niger; Keen sportsman—represented Nigeria against Ghana (Gold Coast) in hockey (1952 and 1954), was financial secretary, Yoruba Tennis Club (1956-68) and treasurer (1958-71); Married and has one child; Address (Home): 97 Wakeman Street, Yaba, Lagos. Hobby: particular interest in squash and reading.

**OLUWASANMI (Prof.) Hesekiah Adedunmola**, agricultural economist/university administrator; ex-Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife, Ile-Ife; Born 12 November 1919. Education: St. Paul's School, Ipetu-Ijesha; Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha (Jan. 1936-Dec. 1937), Abeokuta Grammar School, Abeokuta (Jan. 1938-Dec. 1939), Morehouse College Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. (1948-51); graduated B.A.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (1951-55) — obtained M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer (Department of Agricultural Economics) University of Ibadan (1955-58), Senior Lecturer (1958-62); Warden, Melby Hall, University of Ibadan (1955-57), Deputy Master and Master of Sultan Bello (1958-66); became Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics in the same University (1962-66), Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (1963-66); appointed Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1966); Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities (1970-72), Member, Association of Commonwealth Universities; appointed by the Federal Executive Council to serve on the Board of Trustees of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture for a period of two years beginning from September 1970; appointed by the Minister of Education, Republic of Zambia to serve as Chairman of the University of Zambia Grants Commission (28 July, 1970); appointed as a governor of the International Development Research Centre for a term of three years beginning from 22 October, 1970; appointed to serve on the Council of the University of Ghana from April 1, 1970; appointed by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I as a member of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for

Academic Year (1970-71); awarded Hon D.Sc. University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1971). Hon. LLD., University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. (1974). Hon L.H.D., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. (1974); published many works including: "Agriculture and Nigerian Economic Development" (1966), "Uboma—A Socio-Economic and Nutritional Survey of a Rural Community in Eastern Nigeria" (1966), "The Staff of Life", Ibadan (1959), "The Scholar and Society in Nigeria" (1958) and "Agricultural and Rural Development" (1969); Married and has three children.

**OMOLORI Muhammadu Gani**, traditional ruler, Ohinoyi of Igblira; Born 1919; Education: Native Authority Elementary School (1925-31), Niger Middle School, Bida (1931-36); served under the Igblira Native Authority as Court Scribe (1936-41) and as Native Authority Central Office Chief Scribe (1941-42), served under the army (1943-45) during World War II; joined Government service and appointed Administrative Assistant Regional legislature, Kaduna; installed Ohinoyi of Igblira (1956)—1st class chief. Address: Ohinoyi's Palace, Igblira, Kwara State.

**OMU (Col.) Paul Ufunma**, Soldier, Military Governor, Cross River State; Born at Igbede, Isoko Division, Bendel (Mid-Western) State: July 1, 1940; Education: attended L.A. Primary School, Utchi (1954); Zik's Academy Sapele — got West African School Certificate (1959); enlisted in the army and trained at Mons OCS Aldershot, England (1963); School of Infantry, Watminster (1970) also served as Platoon Commander, 5 Bn. Nigerian Army (1963-64); Staff Officer, 2 Brigade and Company Commander (1967); A QMG, 2 Div (1968-70); Commandant 3 Div. Training School (1971); AAG 3 Div. (1971-72) and Commanding Officer 18 & 36 Bns. (1973-74); served as an Executive Committee Member.

**Bendel (Mid-Western) State (1968-70); Executive committee member, North-Eastern State (1974-75); Member, Armed Robbery Tribunal for Rivers and South-Eastern States; appointed Commander, 33 Infantry Brigade, Maiduguri and Military Governor of South-Eastern State (July 30, 1975); visited U.K., West Indies, United States of America and West Germany; Married to Stella Unuezi (DSP Prisons) and has three children. Address: Government House, Calabar, Cross River State. Hobbies: fishing, hunting and cinematography.**

**ORHORO I**, traditional ruler, the Orodje of Okpe, Born at Oreskpe 1921, from the royal family of Okpe Clan, Western Urhobo Division, Midwest State; Education: Holy Cross Catholic School Lagos; joined Nigeria Police Force (1940) after completing secondary education in Lagos; retired from the force 1952; read Business Administration in Britain (1956); on return, took a chieftaincy title and established a business on his own, was appointed president of the Customary Court, Sapele (1961); he and his brother Chief J. E. Odiete jointly established the New Africa Industries Limited (1964), was Director/General Manager of the Company until his selection and installation on 30 December, 1972 following the death of His Highness Esezi II, early in the year. Married and has nine children. Address: His Highness Orhoro I, the Orodje of Okpe Western Urhobo, Bendel State.

**OSADEBAY (Chief) Dennis Chukudebe, Barrister-at-Law, politician, poet, former Premier of Midwestern Nigeria; Born at Asaba 29 June 1911; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar, London University — studied Law (1946-49), was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, London (1948), graduated LL.B. (Lond.) in June 1949; on return to Nigeria, practised Law (1949-61); was elected to the Western House of Assembly (1951) and to the Nigerian House of Representatives**

(1952); was a member of the two Legislative Houses till 1954 when the new Constitution of Nigeria made it impossible for a person to maintain dual membership of legislature — remained member of Western House of Assembly; appointed Leader of the Opposition in the Western House of Assembly (1954-56); became Deputy Speaker of the Western House of Assembly (1956-58) and again Leader of the Opposition; was member of the Governor's Privy Council in Western Nigeria as well as member of the Western Region Scholarship Board, the Western Region Law Revision Committee, the Western Region Finance Committee and the Nigerian Customs and Excise Law Revision Committee; elected President of the Nigerian Senate (1960), led the Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom (1962); acted as Governor-General of Nigeria (1961); was appointed Administrator of Mid-Western Nigeria in 1963 when a new Region was created, became then Premier of the Mid-West (February 1964-January 1966); holds many chieftaincy titles in the Midwest; awarded LL.D. (University of Nigeria Nsukka) in 1954 and Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger (G.C.O.N.) by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964); received also a R.G.S. honour; author of "Abacha Sings" — a book of one hundred poems published in England (1952) and republished (1970); second book of poems entitled "The Poems of a Refugee or Goddess of the Niger" and "Building a Nation"; his autobiography and story of Nigeria's political and constitutional development covering the period 1900-1970 — ready for publication; Married and has six children. Address: Osadenis House, Cable Point P. O. Box 7 Asaba Bendel State. Hobbies: tennis, philosophy, poetry, special interest — African Affairs, particularly the politics and constitutional development of English speaking Africa.

**OSISIOGU (Professor) Isaac Udo Wiwa**, pharmacist, Federal Commissioner of

Civil Aviation, former Federal Commissioner for Water Resources; former professor of Pharmacy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Born November 3, 1930; Education: attended School of Pharmacy, Yaba and the University of London; served as a Pharmacist in Bamenda in the Cameroons (1953-54); lectured in the School of Pharmacy, Yaba (1954-55); Since 1963 until recently, was lecturing in Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; he is the Co-author of Organic Chemistry Book and many research publications; appointed Federal Commissioner for Water Resources (August 1975). Married and has three children. Address: Federal Ministry of Civil Aviation, Lagos. Hobbies: music, poetry and modern languages.

**OYEBOLA, Areoya**, journalist, author, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Oyo State; former Editor of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Born at Ibadan: December 23, 1936. Education: attended Saint Paul's Primary School, Ibadan (1944-52), Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1954-1958) and the Co-operative College, Ibadan (1960-61); studied economics at the University of Ibadan (1961-64) and returned to the institution for a post-graduate programme in education (1966-67); did the International Publication's Corporation advanced course for Journalists in London (1971-72); holds the B.Sc.(Economics) degree, a postgraduate diploma in education, a diploma in journalism from Plymouth, England and a Grade "A" Certificate in Co-operative studies; taught at the Anglican Modern School, Ogbomosho (1959-1960); worked as Co-operative Inspector, Ministry of Trade, Ibadan (1960-61); Higher School Certificate

Teacher at Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1964-66) and Higher School Certificate Teacher, Olivet Baptist High School, Oyo (1967-68); joined the Editorial staff of the Daily Times in 1968 - became Editor of the newspaper and later the Managing Editor; Member of the Board of Governors of both Lagelu Grammar School, Ibadan, and the Ahmadiyya Grammar School, Ibadan; author of many books and papers including "A Modern Approach to Economics of West Africa", "Textbook of Government for West Africa", and "Economic Theory for West African Students". Married with four children - one boy and three girls; Address: Ministry of Home Affairs and Information, Ibadan. Hobbies: photograph and gardening.

**OYEKAN (Oba) Adeyinka Aklinola**, traditional ruler, pharmacist, Alaiyeluwa, Oba of Lagos; Born 30 June 1911; Education. Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Eko Boys' High School, King's College Lagos; qualified in the School of Pharmacy (1933); practising pharmacist until appointed Oba of Lagos (1965); Chairman, Lagos Council of Obas and Chiefs. Married with many children. Address: Iga Idunganran, 26 Upper King Street, Lagos. Telephone 26726, 56397.

**PRATT (Mrs) Chief Kofoworola Abeni**, nurse ex-Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; Education: C.M.S. Girls School, Lagos — Senior Cambridge Certificate. Teachers Diploma; Nightingale Training School, St. Thomas Hospital, London, obtained S.R.N., S.C.M., Royal College of Nursing — got Diploma in Administration (Nursing); Worked as a Matron at the University College Hospital, Ibadan; promoted Chief Nursing Officer of the Federation, the position she held before appointment as Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; President, Emeritus — Professional Association of Trained Nurses of Nigeria;

**Officer of St. John;** awarded Florence Nightingale Medal and Certificate; Married and has two children. Address (Home): 33 Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos; Hobby: collector — teaspoons, dolls, cookery books and carved busts.

**SANI (Alhaji) Muhammadu,** traditional ruler, Emir of Gumei; Born at Gumei 1912—the direct descendant of the famous Muhammadu Dan Tanoma, founder of Gumei Emirate. Education: Kano Provincial School, (1922-24), Hadeja Elementary School (1925-27); on leaving school, was appointed Scribe of Hadeja Alkali Court, was promoted Chief Scribe of Gumei (1931), four years later, was appointed Wakilin Doka (Chief of Native Authority Police) of Gumei, became District Head of Maigatari with the title of Ciroma (1940); was installed Emir of Gumei (1944); awarded Queen's Medal for African Chiefs (1950), M.B.E. (1961) and O.O.N. (1964); member of many Boards in the former Northern Region; Address: Emir's Palace, Gumei, Kano State. Hobby: keen horse riding, farming, watching dramatic performances and sports.

**SEGUN (Bishop) Festus Oluwolosu,** minister of religion, Anglican Bishop of Legos. Born at Ijebu-Ode 20 March 1915; Education: St. Andrew's College Gyo, Fourah Bay College Sierra Leone, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, U.S.A., St. John's College, Durham University, England; graduated B.A., B.D., Dip. in Advanced Religious Studies, M.A., D.D., was Vicar, Christ Church Ijebu-Ode; Vicar, St. John's Church, Aro-loya, Lagos; Provost, Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos; Bishop of Northern Nigeria; author of "Cry Justice" (Interviews with Old Testament Prophets about a Nation in crisis); Married and has five children. Address: Bishopscourt, Lagos. Hobby: Church music, choir training, photography, lawn tennis, football, athletics.

**SHODEINDE (Chief Imam Alhaji), Yusshau Popoola Oyeshile,** minister of

religion, Chief Imam and Missionary Ahyya Movement in Islam; Born 1 January 1890; Education: Government Native Elementary School—Teachers College (1912); teacher; sales clerk; Native Railway Construction Store Clerk, becoming Line Stock Verifier; Muslim Daily Service; Muslim priest since 1920; Secretary, Propagation Works (1924); Acting Missioner, Ahmadiyya Mission Nigeria (1939-45); has been Chief Missionary-in-charge & Missionary since 1945; founder Muslim Broadcasting Station and first Chairman Muslim Broadcast Committee, Vice President Muslim Congress of Nigeria; Member, Central Federal Board of Education; Member, Northern Region Board of Education; Organised and first Chairman, Muslim Welfare Association Nigeria — non-sectarian, English "Torch of Islam" — official organ of Nigerian Muslim Council (monthly magazine); author and publisher of "Muslim Not Christ is Saviour of Humanity" (1948), "Ilano Kukuru Igbagbo Ahmediyah" (1950), "Haqqat Nikah" or "Muslim Woman and other tracts on Islam, co-author "Calling All Muslims" in the Dar al-Uloom (1948-72). Married and has many children. Address: 63, Wakeman Street, Ibadan. Hobby: member, Committee of Islamic Movement of Nigeria.

**SINKAFI (Deputy Commissioner of Police), Umaru Ali,** police officer, Barrister, Federal Commissioner for Internal Security; Born at Kaura Namoda in Sokoto State; January 19, 1937; Education: attended Barewa College and the University of Lagos and obtained LL.B. (Honours) evening Student in 1973; subsequently attended the Nigerian Law School; was called to the Bar as a Barrister and Solicitor; "the Supreme Court of Nigeria, in 1974; had joined the Nigerian Police in 1959 as a Cadet/Sub-Inspector, trained at Kaduna and Ijebu Police Schools; served at Enugu and Jos where he

promoted Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1961; In 1962, was transferred from Kaduna where he worked briefly to the Headquarters, Lagos where he worked until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs; his experience in the Police has mainly been in the spheres of investigation and administration; awarded the Independence and Long Service Medals; Married and has four children; Address: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Commissioner's Office, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, playing Polo and squash.

**SOLARIN (Dr.) Tai**, school administrator; Principal, Mayflower School, Ikenne; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; Born 20 August, 1922; Education: Wesley College, Ibadan, Manchester University (1956-59), London University (1959-66); member R.A.F. (1942-45); Principal of Molusi College, Ijubu-Igbo (1952) later founded Mayflower School at Ikenne. Written works include "Towards Nigeria's Moral Self-Government", "The Story of a School", "Thinking with you"; newspaper columnist; awarded D.Litt. by Alma College, Michigan U.S.A. (1970); Married and has two children — a boy and a girl. Address: Mayflower School, Ikenne, Ogun State.

**SOLARU (Revd. Chief) Thompson Tanimowo**, minister of religion, Chairman Oxford University Press Nigeria, Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife; Born 11 July 1907; Education: Wesley School, Agu-Iwoye; Secondary and teacher training at Wesley College, Ibadan (1921-25) — received Divinity training there (1934-35); Richmond College and School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London (1939-43), Institute of Education and King's College, University of London (1946-48) — graduated B.D. (Hons., London) 1942, Dip. Ed. (Lond.) 1947,

M.A. Ed. (Lond.) 1948; was a sub-pastor and school master (1926-29, 1931-33); tutor, Wesley College Ibadan (1930, 1936-48), group leader, World Conference of Christian Youths, Oslo (1947), Adviser to British delegation UNESCO Conference, Beirut (1948). Education representative and Manager, Oxford University Press Nigeria (1949-72); Member, Scholarship Board, West (1951-56). Action Group member for Ijebu West in the Federal Parliament (1954-59). Chairman, Nigerianisation Committee of Parliament (1958-59); first Nigerian Chairman, Nigerian Airways (1959-61); Chairman, Western Nigeria Government Broadcasting Corporation and WNBS/WNTV (1959-63); first Chairman, Nigerian Publishers Association (1965-66); Member of Council, University of Ife (1954-67); Chairman, University of Ife Provisional Council (1966-69); Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife (1970-74). Written works: Teacher Training in Nigeria" (1964), Third Edition of "Taiwo Ati Kehindo" series — a Yoruba course for Primary Schools (Books 2-6), "The Apostles' Creed" (Asaro Lori Ijewo Igbagbo Awon Aposteli) — in print, "Omo-Iluwabi" — Ethics: Morality in Yoruba Thought (in preparation); awarded Hon M.A. (Oxon) 1973, Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan) 1974, Officer de L'Ordre du Lion, Republique du Senegal (1973); Married and has four children. Address (Home): 27 Osuntokun Avenue, Bodija Estate, P.O. Box 1863, Ibadan, (Office): Oxford University Press, P.M.B. 5095, Ibadan. Hobby: music (classical, religious, folk-song, guitar), table tennis.

**SOWEMIMO, George Sodeinde**, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Born 8 November, 1920. Education: Holy Trinity School, Kano, C.I.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos, Bristol University — graduated LL.B. (Hons.), Barrister-at-Law — Middle Temple, London; Worked in the Nigerian Railways (1941-44), legal practitioner (1949-51), Magistrate (1951-55), Chief Magistrate (1956-59); Chief Registrar, High Court, Federal Territory of Lagos (1959-60), Chief Registrar, Federal Supreme Court (1960-61); appointed Supreme

Court Judge (1972). Married and has six children. Address (Home): 26 Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos. Telephone 25606. Hobby: swimming, billiards.

**SULE (Alhaji) Yusuff Maitama**, politician, teacher, journalist, Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission, former Kano State Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs; Born: 1929; Education: Kaduna College (Barewa) H.E.T.C. Zaria worked as a teacher,

Visiting Teaching, parliamentarian, Chief Information Officer and Chief Whip in Parliament; Minister of Mines and Power in the civilian regime; President N.A.C.; appointed Commissioner for Local Government, Forestry and Community Development and later Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs (Kano State); October 3, 1975, was appointed Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission; holds the title Danmasanini of Kano. Married three wives and has 10 children. Address: Public Complaints Commission, Lagos. Hobby: debates; reading.

**SULEIMAN (Group Captain) Dan**, Military Governor of Plateau State, ex-Federal Commissioner for Health; Born: July 30, 1942; Education: Native Authority Primary School, Naman and Provincial School, Yola — got West African School certificate; enlisted in the Nigerian Air Force — rose to Commanding Officer (C.O.) of NAF M.A.N. and A.D.W., Makurdi; S.A.S.O. Adm. and S.A.S.O. (OPS), NAF HQ., appointed Commissioner for Special Duties in General Gowon's government; was awarded PSC (Passed Staff College, U.K.); appointed the Commissioner for Health and member of the Supreme Military Council in August 1975; Married and has four children.

Address: Government House, Jos, Plateau State.

Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Housing, Broad Street, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, golf, tennis, swimming. Member of the National Sports Council (N.S.C.).

**SULEMAN Adamu**, police officer, D.I.G., Inspector-General of Police; Born: November 1929 at Jimeta, Adamawa Province; Education: Jimeta Elementary School (1937-41), Yola Middle School (1944-46), Barewa

nology (1954-56), University of Ibadan (1957-60) — obtained B.A. (Honours) in History; started career as broadcasting officer, and assistant publicity officer, rising to the post of Chief Information Officer of the former Northern Nigeria Government; transferred to the administrative service of the Government with substantive rank of Deputy Permanent Secretary before going over to the Nigerian Police Force; served as C.P. (Commissioner of Police) Federal HQ (1967-69), C.P. Benue Plateau State (1969-72), C.P. (1972-73) and C.P. East Central State (1974-75); was promoted D.I.G. in 1975; he briefly served as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs in Gowon's Administration and earlier was Member of Benue-Plateau and East Central State Executive Councils, respectively; also member of Public Accounts Committee in East Central State and of Aba State Property Committee (Benue-Plateau); honoured with Nigerian Police Medal; Egyptian (1961) and Nigerian (1974); Married and has five children. Address: Force Headquarters, The Nigerian Police, Moloney Street, Lagos. Hobbies: scrabbles.

**UDOJI (Chief) Jerome Oputa**, consultant in personnel management, c.

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**SPEAR**



Chief Inneh of Benin dancing with Ebam in hand.

**Barrister-at-Law, Chairman Nigeria Public Service Review Commission, Chairman Nigerian Tobacco Company Ltd.; Chairman Wiggins Teape (West Africa) Limited; Born 31 July 1917; Education: St. Charles' College Onitsha, King's College Cambridge, Gray's Inn London, Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, Washington, U.S.A. — graduated M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law of Gray's Inn, Fellow of the Economic Development Institute of World Bank, Washington; served as Assistant District Officer, Ekiti Division, Western Nigeria (1948-50), District Officer, Egbado Division (1951-53), Assistant Secretary, Nigeria Secretariat (1954), Permanent Secretary Eastern Region (1954-59), Official Adviser, Nigerian Constitutional Conferences (1957-60). Chief Secretary and Head of Civil Service (1960-66); private legal practice (1966-68), Ford Foundation consultant in administration and management (1968-72); Consultant, United Nations Conference on Management of Public Enterprises, Yugoslavia (1969); Member, Evaluation Committee on the African American Institute (1971); attended External Examiner Diploma Course in Public Administration, Makerere University, Uganda (1971-73); Director of a number of companies including Nigerian Electrical Development Co. Ltd., Hotel Presidential Enugu and Port Harcourt (1962-65), Independence Brewery, Ceramics Industry, Umuahia (1962-65), Glass Factory, Port Harcourt (1962-65); member, National Honours Committee, National Savings Committee (1963-66); member, Universities Grants Commission (1964-66); member, American Management Association, member, Sir Andrew Cohen Bursary Committee of the Commonwealth Foundation, Secretary-General, African Association for Public Administration and Management; member, Lagos Stock Exchange; written works include "Africanisation of the East African Common Services Organisation" (1963), "Development of Public Corporations in Nigeria" (1965), "Localisation and Training in Swaziland Civil Service" (1969) and "Tenure of Office of Top Civil Servants" (1970); Editor, African Association for Public Administration and Management**

Newsletter; awarded C.M.G. (1959), C.B.E. (1963) and installed Chief, Igwa Of Ozubulu (1964). Married and has three children. Address (Home): 19B MacDonnell Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Public Service Review Commission, P.M.B. 12648, Lagos. Telephone 51935. Hobby: member, Metropolitan Club.

**UDOMA (Dr.) Udo Egbert, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Supreme Court Nigeria; Born June 1917; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli, Trinity College Dublin, St. Catherine's College Oxford called to the Bar (1945), practised privately till appointment as a judge of the High Court of Lagos (1961); was seconded to Uganda as Chief Justice (1963); returned to Nigeria (1969) and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court; member of International Commission of Jurists; Chairman, Board of Trustees, King George Memorial Fund, Married and has two children; Address: (Home): 10 Badore Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Supreme Court Lagos. Telephone 21651, 55088**

**ULASI, Adaora Lily, novelist, journalist, Editor, Woman's World (the leading women's magazine in Nigeria), Educated Ovim Girls' School, East Central State, Regan Memorial Girls' School, Yaba, Lagos, Pepperdine College and University of Southern California, U.S.A. — graduated B.A. Journalism (first West African woman with degree in journalism); worked as Women's Page editor, Daily Times and Sunday Times Lagos; appointed editor, Woman's World magazine; columnist, Evening Times, artswhile broadcaster N.B.C. radio on B.B.C., when resident in the U.K. some of the novels: "Many Thing You No Understand", "Many Thing Begin For Change", "The Night Harry Died", "Who is Jones" and 50 Short Stories and 70 feature articles. Marital Status: Mother of three children. Address: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3/7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 12, Lagos. Hobby: music, reading, stamp collecting.**

**YAR'ADUA, (Brig.) Shchuk Musa, soldier**

Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, recently Federal Commissioner for Transport; Born: March 5, 1943; Education: Government Secondary School Ibadan — got West African School Certificate; enlisted in the Army and trained at the Nigerian Military Training College, and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, UK; Served as Battalion Adjutant (1965-66); Company Commander (1966-67); Battalion Commander (1967); Brigade Commander (1968-72); General Staff Officer I LGO (1974-75); appointed Federal Commissioner for Transport (August 1975) and Chief of Staff Supreme HQ with promotion from Lt. Colonel to Brigadier shortly after the assassination of the Head of State General Muhammed on Feb. 13, 1976; Member of International Institute of Strategic Studies and Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Married and has three children. Address: Supreme HQ, Dodan Barracks, Lagos. Hobbies: Hockey, tennis and squash.

**MANK-ANTHONY** (Sir) Mobolaji, businessman, Proprietor, M. de Bank Brothers - General Merchants; Chairman, Angus and Partners Ltd.; Chairman, Aero Contractors of Nigeria Limited — Aviation; Chairman, Borini Prono and Company (Nigeria) Limited — Civil Engineering and Building Contractors; Chairman, Holman Brothers (Nig) Ltd., Chairman, NOIL Limited; Chairman, Foremost Dairies (Nigeria) Limited, subsidiary of Foremost Dairies Inc., San Francisco California U.S.A.; Chairman, Ayinla Bolaji & Co. Limited; Chairman, Motor Parts Industries Ltd.; Chairman, Nigeria Cinemas Limited — Entertainments; Director, ALMEL (Nig) Limited — Pharmacy; Director, Ayinla Bolaji Industries Ltd.; Director, Calabar Veneer and Plywood Ltd. and Cross River Mills Limited — subsidiaries of United States Plywood — Champion Papers Inc.; Director, Kajola House (B. & R.)

Limited; Director, Kurama Holdings Ltd.; Born: June 11, 1907; Education: St. Peter's School, Faji, Lagos; Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos; Ijebu-Ode Grammar School, Ijebu-Ode; C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos; Baptist Academy Lagos; started career as a postal clerk, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1924-32; as a business executive was former Chairman of a number of bodies — The Lagos Stock Exchange, Nigeria National Stadium Board, Rock Union and Rock Insurance Company of Nig. Ltd. The Tourist Company of Nigeria Limited, Nigerian Federal Rehabilitation Appeal Board, Federal Airport Board; former Director, Mobil Exploration Nigeria Limited; former Consultant, United Bank for Africa Limited; former Board Member, Lagos City Municipal Transport; former Council Member, The Lagos Chamber of Commerce; honorary appointments include President, Amatsur Athletics Association of Nigeria; President Nigeria Physiotherapy Society; President, West Africa Cricket Conference; President Youngmen's Christian Association (Lagos); Patron, Nigerian Society of International Law; Patron, Nigerian Hockey Association; Vice Patron, The Hotel and Catering Association of Nigeria Limited; Director, St. John Ambulance Brigade; appointed Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts London (F.R.S.A.) 1947, Fellow of the Institute of Directors London (F. Inst. D.) 1958 and Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Management (F.N.I.M.); Awarded Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) 1957, Stella della Solidarieta Italiana de la Classe 1957, Knight Commander of the British Empire (K.B.E.) 1963, Hon. LL.D (University of Ibadan) 1968; honoured as Chief Bo'loro of Lagos (1969); belongs to a member of top society clubs including Island Club, Lagos, Yoruba Tennis and Lagos Rotary Club. Married to Miss Lande Adeshingbin. Address: (Home): 'Fountain-pen House', 29, Okotie-Eboh Street,

**Ikoyi.** Tel.: 21363, 21900. (Office): 'Executive House', 2A, Oil Mill Street, P.O. Box 75, Lagos. Tel.: 24660, 57188, 57238.

**ACHEBE, Chinua**, author, broadcaster, educationist, Professor of English, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Born at Ogidi, Anambra State, 16 November, 1930; Education: Government College, Umuahia and University College, Ibadan (1948-53) — obtained B.A. London (1953); started life as a Producer, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos (1954-56); attended BBC Staff School London (1957); appointed controller, Eastern Region Stations of the NBC, Enugu (1959-61) and Director, External Services (Voice of Nigeria) 1961-66; was Member Governing Council of the University of Lagos (1966); Member, East Central State Library Board, Enugu (1958), "No Longer At Ease" (1960) Series (Heinemann London) 1962-72; Founding Editor, OKIKE — an African Journal of New Writing since 1972; Senior Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria Nsukka (1967-73); Professor of English, University of Massachusetts Amherst, U.S.A. (1972-75); University Professor of English, University of Connecticut Storrs, Conn., U.S.A. 1975-76, since 1973 has been Professor of English, University of Nigeria Nsukka; author of "Things Fall Apart" (1958), "No Longer At Ease" (1960), "Arrow of God" (1964), "Sacrificial Egg"

stories — 1964, "Chike and The Peacock Children" — 1966, "A Man of the People" (1966), "Beware Soul Brother" (poem) 1971, "Christmas in Biafra" (poem) 1973, "Girls at War" stories 1973, "The Leopard Got his Claws" (joint author) 1973, "Morning Yet on Creation" (essays) 1975; has contributed stories, poems, essays etc. in numerous journals around the world; his major works have been translated into about 25 languages in Africa, Asia and Europe; Awarded Margaret Wrong Memorial Prize 1959, "Things Fall Apart", Nigerian National Trophy (on first anniversary of Nigerian Independence 1961) for "No Longer At Ease", New Statesman Award 1965, "Arrow of God", Commonwealth Poetry Prize (joint winner) 1972, Rockefeller Fellowship for travel in East & Central Africa 1960-61, UNESCO Fellowship for Artists for travel in U.S.A., Brazil and United Kingdom 1963; Hon. D. Litt. (Dartmouth College, U.S.A.) 1972; Hon. D. Litt. (Southampton University, U.K.) 1974; Hon. D. Litt. (Stirling University, U.K.) 1974; Hon. Fellow, Modern Language Association of America 1974; Gunn International Fellow (Scottish Arts Council) 1975; Hon. LL.D. (University of Prince Edward Island, Canada) 1976; Fellow Ghana Association of Authors 1976; widely travelled — has lectured in Sweden, Norway, Israel, Ghana, U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, Uganda, Tanzania, New Guinea and Australia; Married 1962; has four children. Address: English Department, University of Nigeria Nsukka.

## STATEMENT ON THE 1977-1978 BUDGET

### FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR FINANCE

#### Fiscal Measures:

The fiscal measures have been formulated to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) industrial peace and stability;
- (ii) economic growth especially in the productive sector; and
- (iii) to bring further down the rate of inflation.

Based on these broad objectives, the fiscal measures cover the following areas:-

#### Agriculture:

For an agricultural economy like ours the objective should not only be to satisfy local demand for food and agricultural materials but also to be able to export surpluses. The Federal Military Government realises that to achieve this goal, large scale commercial agriculture must be encouraged in addition to continuing the efforts to remove the bottlenecks to modernising the traditional agricultural sector. It has therefore taken the following decisions to further assist agriculture and agro-allied industries:

- (i) State Governments have agreed to earmark definite areas for large-scale plantations to be allocated to

interested parties, whether foreign or indigenous within the framework of the Indigenisation Decree;

- (ii) The Federal Government will provide tax relief via the Pioneer Certificate for a period of at least five years for any agricultural or agro-allied project whose raw materials are produced locally;
- (iii) With effect from today's date, all raw materials for the manufacture of livestock feed will come in duty free through the Approved User Scheme, subject to certification by the Department of Customs and Excise;
- (iv) Imported food items now banned will continue to be on the prohibited list, except chocolate and chocolate preparations including chocolate confectionery. As a cocoa producing and exporting country, Nigeria cannot justifiably ban the importation of cocoa product.
- (v) Agricultural machinery will continue to be imported duty free. In addition all machinery, including chicken incubators, used for food and agricultural processing will now come in duty free;

(vi) The Federal Military Government has also promulgated the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund Decree 1977. This Decree which came into force on the 8th of March, 1977 establishes a Fund with a capital of N100 million for the purpose of providing guarantees in respect of loans granted for agricultural purposes by any bank in accordance with the provisions of the Decree.

#### Housing:

To supplement Federal and State Governments Housing Programmes, the following measures have been decided:-

- (a) The recently established Federal Mortgage bank will provide credit facilities to all Mortgage institutions in the country.
- (b) Commercial and Merchant banks will set aside 5% of their loanable funds for lending to the residential building construction sub-sector.
- (c) Commercial loans for Residential buildings will attract interest at the minimum lending rate of 6% and will be repayable over a minimum period of 10 years.
- (d) Assurance companies can now use up to 25% of their Life Funds (instead of 10%) for investment in real estate.

It is appreciated that one serious constraints to fast expansion of housing is the difficulty of finding building land. Therefore in addition to the infrastructure, port and enhanced capital allocation for estates announced last year, Governments will now acquire land and lay it out and then lease to individuals and institutions for building private houses.

#### Manufacturing Industry:

In his Budget Broadcast, the Head of State emphasized the need to increase our industrial and self-sufficiency with regard to manufactured goods. It will be recalled that the 1976/77 Budget made wide ranging reductions in respect of duties payable on imported raw materials. In the current budget, Government has approved following additional protective incentives for local industries:-

- (a) Clothing and Garment Manufacture - Duty on men's ladies' outer garments, trousers, blouses, skirts, shorts and jackets has been reduced from N1.50 or 50% to N3.00 or 100% each, whichever is the higher.
- (b) Tyre Industry - Synthetic rubber latex and the unvulcanised synthetic will now be imported on concessionary rates of 10% and 331/3% respectively under the Approved

Scheme. Duty on Carbon black and Steel tyre cord (multi-strand) used in tyre manufacture will be reduced from 10% to 5%. On the other hand, duty on imported tyres of a sectional width exceeding 102mm but less than 305mm will go up from 35k the kilogramme to 55k the kilogramme.

- (e) Primary Batteries and Electric Filament Lamps Industries — In order to protect local manufacture of primary batteries and electric filament lamps from the dumping strategies of foreign suppliers, duty on imported ordinary primary flash batteries will increase from 40% to 75%. Duty on electric filament lamps will also increase from 50% to 662/3 or 15k each whichever is higher. Furthermore, parts used in manufacturing these two items locally will have their duty reduced from 20% and 331/3% respectively to a uniform rate of 10%.
- (d) Welding Electrodes — In order to strengthen the capacity of local industries to cope with increasing tempo of activity in metal fabrication in the automotive and construction industries, duty on sodium and potassium

silicates and nickels wire used in manufacturing welding electrodes have been reduced from 10% to 5%. On the other hand, the existing approved user concession whereby industrial users of welding electrodes could import the item at 5% has been abolished since local production is good enough to meet the various specifications. Duty on imported electrodes has also been increased from 331/3 to 50% ad valorem.

- (e) Footwear Industry — The concessionary duty of 20% on patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallised leather introduced during the 1976-77 Budget is now to be limited to importation by approved manufacturers only. Duty on adults' shoes will increase from the present rate of N3.00 or 50% a pair to N4.00 or 100%. As a people, we should be self-sufficient in shoes having regard to the long history of our leather tanning and shoe-making industries.

- (f) Brewing Industries — In an effort to help the brewing industry to expand their production, import duty on barley and hops previously at 40% and 331/3% respectively

- have been reduced to a uniform level of 20%.
- (g) **Passenger cars** — In order to maintain the protection for locally made cars importation of cars under 2,000cc will continue to be under licence and at the following rates:-  
 (1) Not exceeding 1,800, 25%  
 (2) Exceeding 1,800cc but not exceeding 2,000cc 40%.
- (h) **Textile Industry** — In order to consolidate our textile industry and ensure that spinning capacity is developed substantially to cope with increases in cotton and polyester staple production, an approved user duty concession of 7k per kg. (net tread weight) or imported man-made fibre has been introduced. Non-concessionaires will now pay 30k a kilogramme or 50%.
- (i) Slight duty increases have also been imposed on imported razor blade, torch batteries, socks, kerosene cookers, welding electrodes, electric filament bulbs, zip fasteners; type-writer ribbons, blankets and gramophone records. This is done in an effort to further boost local production.

Overall the tariff measures aim at bringing down the duty on imported essential raw materials to 10% ad

valorem and in a few cases down 5%. It is estimated that these concessions will amount to additional subsidy of N28.5 million to the manufacturing sector.

#### **Import Prohibition:**

In view of the present position of the country's balance of payments and as part of the efforts to continue to assist local industries, all the items on the Prohibition List published in L.N. 73 of 1976, with the exception of chocolate and chocolate preparations and badges used by international organizations, such as the Scouts, will remain absolutely prohibited. The following additions have also been made to the list of prohibited items:

- (a) Lace, tulle (except tullega and net fabrics,
- (b) galvanised buckets,
- (c) carbon papers,
- (d) Beer bottles,
- (e) Evian Waters,
- (f) Real madras (properly known as George),
- (g) all cars above 2,500cc, capacity.

Importers who have already placed orders for common commodities banned are expected, within 14 days of the promulgation of the Import Prohibition Amendment Order, to deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria or any of its branches in the States, documents showing proof of financial commitment entered into with overseas sup-

x manufacturers in respect of the commodities.

#### Import Licensing:

In order to regulate their importation with a view to increasing domestic production, the following items have been placed on import licence:-

- (a) Common salt;
- (b) Carpets;
- (c) Typewriters ribbons;
- (d) Furniture;
- (e) Matches;
- (f) Passenger cars exceeding 2,000cc but not exceeding 2,500cc. Cars within this range will now attract 150% duty;
- (g) Canned beer and soft drinks.

#### Other Fiscal Measures:

- (i) Wages and Dividends — Government decision on this was clearly stated by the Head of State in his budget broadcast.
- (ii) Scrip issue and revaluation of assets — Some companies have tried to circumvent the current restriction on dividends by increasing their paid-up share capital through bonus issues. In some cases they have achieved this purpose through the revaluation of assets. The Government has now decided that any increase arising from revaluation of assets shall be placed in a special "Assets Revalua-

tion Account." While this account will reflect the true worth of the investment, it must not be used for creating scrip shares. Also while the current dividend restraint continues all scrip issues made since 1st October, 1976

- shall not account for the purpose of dividend.

(iii) Turn-over Tax by Building and Construction Industry — Most of the building and construction firms at present pay little or no tax at all, even though it is obvious they are enjoying a boom period. To correct this situation, Government has decided to apply the existing Turn-over Tax Decree of 1969 whereby all companies in the construction and building industry will pay either a turn-over tax of 2½% (which will not be subject to deduction for capital allowance) or the normal Companies income tax, whichever is higher.

(iv) Personal Income Tax — The following decisions have been taken in respect of personal income tax:-

- (a) Personal Allowance: In order to reduce the tax burden of those under the Pay-As-You-Earn system, a taxpayer is now entitled to either N600 or one-tenth of

his annual earned income as allowance, which ever is higher.

(b) Dependent relatives allowance: Dependent relatives allowance is now to be granted to any person who has income in his or her own right.

(c) Children's allowance: A widow who remarries is now eligible to claim for the children of the deceased husband up to a maximum of four children.

(d) Rate of tax: The present rates of personal income tax after the first N10,000 of chargeable income have been revised as follows:-

For every naira of the next N5,000 — 40k (40%); For every naira of the next N5,000 — 45k (45%); For every naira of the next N10,000 — 55k (55%); For every naira of over N30,000 — 70k (70%). Commodity tax rate has been increased from N4 to N5 to provide more funds for Local Government Authorities. Income tax rate has been abolished in respect of those who come under Pay-As-You-Earn system or Community tax.

(e) Taxation of Fringe benefits:

(i) Rental Expenses — Limits have been imposed on allowable rental expenses incurred on staff accommodation as follows:-

(a) Lagos. A maximum of N14,000 per annum for a flat and a maximum of N20,000 per annum for a building.

(b) Other places. A maximum of N5,000 per annum for a flat and a maximum of N10,000 per annum for a building.

(ii) Car basic allowance — Inflation will be introduced in the year to make room for car basic allowance in excess of N600 per annum payable to payment of tax on allowance.

#### Monetary and Banking Policy:

The objectives of monetary policy in the 1976/77 budget were to mop up excessive liquidity and combat inflationary pressures in the economy. The policy measures adopted included Credit Ceiling, Credit Allocation, Liquidity Squeeze, Interest Rate Structure, Ratio of Capital Funds to Loans and Advances, Medium Banks Credit Guidelines and Asset Structure, Cash Reserve Requirements, Exclusion of Import Payment from eligible Liquidity and Stabilization Securities. In light of our experience during the year, these policy measures generally complied with and proved to be effective. Government therefore decided that these measures will continue in the financial year 1977/78, subject to the following modifications:

- (i) Credit Ceiling — The 40 per cent ceiling on the rate of increase in banks' loans and advances will be maintained for both commercial and merchant banks, but concessions will be granted to banks that give loans for financing the second phase of the indigenisation exercise.
- (ii) Loans to Indigenous Borrowers — The Commercial Banks have been exceeding the 40% minimum loan prescribed to indigenous borrowers. With more enterprises becoming indigenised, it has been decided to prescribe a minimum of 50% for their loans to indigenous borrowers.
- (iii) Credit Allocation — Under the current guidelines, it is stipulated that a minimum of 10 per cent of commercial bank loans and 16 per cent of merchant bank loans should be made available to real estate and construction. While these percentages are usually complied with, it has been observed that the share that goes to residential building and construction averaged 3.3 and 4.3 per cent respectively. In view of the great need for residential accommodation in the country, it has been decided that from April 1977 Commercial and Merchant Banks will provide not less than 5% of their total loans and advances to the residential building construction sub-sector and that loans to residential buildings and to companies for the purpose of building houses for their junior staff will be at the minimum lending rate with minimum repayment period of 10 years.
- (iv) Interest Rate Structure — Interest rates have been raised generally. The minimum and maximum lending rates by Commercial banks will however continue to be within the 6 to 10% ceiling. The major changes in the interest structure are as follows:- Minimum Rediscount Rate will go up from 3½ — 4%; Treasury Bills Rate will go up from 2% to 3%; Treasury Certificates of 1 year from 3% to 3½%; Treasury Certificates of 2-year from 31/8% to 35/8%; Produce Bills Rate will go up from 4% to 5%; Deposits Rates is to remain unchanged except time deposits which will attract 4 per cent. Stabilization Securities will now be 4%.
- (v) Stabilization Securities — The issue of stabilization securities to commercial banks will continue in 1977/78 as in the

preceding year, but in order to encourage banks to mobilize savings, the rate of interest as I have already mentioned has been increased from 4% to 4½%.

#### The Financial System Review Committee:

In the outgoing financial year, the Federal Government set up a committee to review the financial system of the country. The Report of the Committee has been considered and a White Paper will be issued shortly. Some of the decisions arising from the recommendations of the Committee are:-

##### (a) Capital Market:

(i) Securities and Exchange Commission will be established to replace the present Capital Issues Commission with much wider responsibilities.

(ii) In place of the Lagos Stock Exchange, there should now be a Nigerian Stock Exchange with branches in Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt. The Federal Government will provide necessary assistance to facilitate the establishment of the new Stock Exchange and its branches.

(iii) Government and their agencies will become more involved with the Capital market so as to increase the depth and size of the Nigerian

market. Specifically, Governments, Local Government Authorities and State Corporations, and owned companies will no longer be free to float their bonds on the Capital market subject to their meeting the requirements of the market.

##### (b) Flow of Statistics and Financial Returns to the Central Bank:

Although the Central Bank does not supervise the bank financial institutions, it is increasingly evident that the operations of these institutions contribute to the general liquidity of the economy which is a vital element of inflation. Therefore, as part of the effort to improve our Monetary Management, all financial institutions will henceforth make return of financial statistics to the Central Bank in a form and manner required by the Bank.

##### (c) The Extension of Banking Services:

The Commercial Banks have so far concentrated their branches and activities in the big cities thereby leaving large areas of the country in order to extend banking services and habits to the majority of our people who live in the rural areas. A plan is being drawn up to

Central Bank of Nigeria, for banks to set up branches in areas where they are inadequately represented. To the same end Government will in the new financial year provide the Federal Savings Bank with financial and technical support to enable the Bank establish a wider network of branches and improve on the quality of its services. In order to provide additional support for the promotion of banking habits and the responsible use of credit, a Bankruptcy law will be promulgated making the issue of 'dud' cheques a criminal offence throughout the country.

**(d) Merchant Banks:**

Further efforts to develop merchant banking will include a review of the Industrial Inspectorate Decree of 1971 and the existing capital allowances provision of the Income Tax Management Act and tax incentives for equipment leasing. In addition to existing facilities which include authorised dealership in Foreign Exchange, merchant banks can now offer checking accounts for their corporate clients.

**(e) Training and Manpower Development in the Banking Indu-**

stry:

It is recognised that the proposed extension of Banking services in the country calls for trained and dedicated staff and manpower development in the Banking Industry as a whole. Accordingly the Central Bank will, in the new financial year, prepare a comprehensive programme for providing necessary assistance to the banking system with regard to manpower development.

**External Trade and Balance of Payment:**

The overall performance of the external trade sector showed a noticeable improvement in 1976 in comparison with the preceding year. The improvement is noticeable not only in terms of the increase in the volume of trade, but more so in terms of the significant rise in our earnings from oil exports. It should be added, however, that despite the improved performance recorded in 1976, the level is yet to match what was attained in 1974.

Earnings from our exports reached a peak of N6,105.7 million in 1974 before going down to N5,246.1 million in 1975 from where it rose to N5,899.3 million in 1976. The improvement achieved in 1976 is attributable to increase in the output and export of oil as production reached a daily average of 2 million barrels and

higher prices for our non-oil exports in the world market. The oil sector earnings went up from N4,896.3 million in 1975 to N5,501.1 million in 1976, while the non-oil sector increased its earnings from N349.8 million in 1975 to N389.2 million in 1976 despite a decline in the quantity exported.

Unlike exports, the value of our imports increased from the 1975 level of N3,511 million to N4,627.8 million in 1976. The highest increases were recorded for food items. The increase in the value of imports of capital goods, was significant. Government imports of both consumer and capital goods also increased substantially. However, the expectation is that the Operation Feed the Nation will start to make its impact felt in 1977. The importation of food items will then begin to decrease. Moreover as the various programmes of import substitution mature, the necessity to import consumer goods will be considerably reduced.

Payments for non-merchandise imports have also continued their up-ward swing, even though at a slower rate. From N1,367.7 million in 1975, the payments rose to N1,402 million in 1976. With the rapid rate at which many of the Plan Projects are being executed, it is expected the payments will be larger in the coming years.

A major development in our external transactions in 1976 is the estimated deficit of N241.6 million

in the country's balance of payments against the surplus of N158 million in 1975. The deteriorating balance of payments position was due largely to a rapid increase in the volume of merchandise imports by the oil sector which rose by almost 1,000 million to N4,627.8 million.

#### Foreign Exchange Budget:

In order to continue to keep the balance of payments under control, the 1976/77 approach to foreign exchange budgeting has been adopted for Fiscal 1977/78. This means that instead of projecting how much each sector activity will spend on foreign exchange, the amount which can be spent during the year is fixed. The Federal Government on this basis has approved for fiscal 1977 a foreign exchange budget involving an inflow of N7,381.3 million and an outflow of the same amount. This means there will be no surplus or deficit to the country's external reserves.

The allocations of outlays approved for each sector are as follows:-

- (i) Visible Imports:
  - (a) Private Sector = N3,373,000
  - (b) Public Sector = N2,600,000 (N5,560,900,000).
- (ii) Invisible Imports = N154,400,000
- (iii) Capital Transfers = N2,000,000.

#### Exchange Control Policy Measures

In order to be able to achieve

overall objectives in the 1977/78 foreign exchange budget, the following policy measures have been approved by the Government:-

- (i) **Consultancy and Technical Fees** — At present when foreign-owned companies undertake consultancy jobs in Nigeria, they are allowed to remit in foreign exchange up to a maximum of 60% of the contract fee. The rationale for such a high percentage is that most of the jobs would have to be performed outside the country since the facilities for carrying out such jobs are quite inadequate within Nigeria. Experience has, however, shown that the percentage could be lower. Accordingly it has been decided that the foreign exchange component will now be limited to a maximum of 50 percent but existing contracts will continue to be honoured.
- (ii) **Management Fees** — At present the foreign exchange regulation allows for a fixed fee in the first 5 years of the establishment of a Nigerian firm. Thereafter a maximum of 5% of gross profit might be allowed for deserving cases. It has now been decided that the maximum allowed by the foreign exchange regulation will be reduced to 3% of gross

profit. As in the case of consultancy and management fees, existing contracts will continue to be honoured.

- (iii) **Education — Student Fees' Maintenance, etc.** — All Nigerians studying abroad are expected to go through the Students Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Education. However, many go abroad without doing so, and later their relatives would start finding ways of remitting money to them. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to determine the authenticity of such claims or requests to remit funds for tuition fees and maintenance fees to students abroad. In fact lots of abuses are being perpetrated through this avenue. Therefore, in order to plug this loophole, the Central Bank and the Authorized Dealers will no longer entertain applications on behalf of students who cannot produce the Students Advisory Committee authorization or a certificate from the relevant Nigerian Embassy. However, those who have gone abroad before the announcement of the budget will still continue to enjoy the facility.

**Foreign Exchange Abuse:**  
The incidence of abuse of foreign

exchange facilities has become widespread to the extent that there are several illegal black markets dealing in foreign exchange all over the country. In order to check this abuse Government has decided to set up a Task Force to look into the problem.

#### State Governments' Finances:

The estimated Statutory appropriation of revenue to State Governments is N1,796 million as against N1,362 million for 1976/77, resulting in an increase of N434 million. On the other hand, total non-statutory appropriation is estimated at N684,200,000, whereas in 1976/77, the non-statutory appropriation was only N65,100,000. The increase is largely due to the transfer of the vote on the U.P.E. recurrent expenditure so as to facilitate payments in advance as part of the monthly cash remittances to State Governments.

The total outflow of funds to State Governments both on the recurrent and capital budget for the 1977/78 financial year is N3,538,937,368 compared with N3,047,462,066 in 1976/77, an overall increase of N491.4 million.

State Governments have, over the years, accumulated large debts made up of External Loans, Development Loans Stocks and Treasury Loans, all amounting to N1,126,294,094.63. These debts have remained on the books and created unnecessary paper work. In the face of the ostensible inability of State Governments to

repay the bulk of the loans because new States have been created, in consequence of which it would be impossible to apportion some of the liabilities, the Federal Government has decided to write-off a sum of N804,466,914.28 in respect of the Development Loans Stock leaving a balance of N321.8 million in respect of the other loans to be settled by the States.

#### Financial Details of the Budget:

The estimated gross revenue for the year is of the order of N7,141 million compared with the 1976/77 approved Estimates of N5,914 million, an increase of N1,736 million. Out of this, a total of N1,796 million will be transferred to the States by way of statutory allocation of revenue, leaving a balance of N5,345 million as net revenue available to the Federal Government. The projected recurrent expenditure of the Federal Government for 1977/78 has been limited to N3,097 million, it is therefore, expected that about N757 million will be transferred from the Development Fund to help to meet the 1977/78 capital expenditure.

The highlights of the Recurrent Expenditure are as follows:-

Cabinet Office, N24,182; Police, N165,171,714; Police Commission, N280,333; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, N20,487,770; Audit, N251,138; Ministry of Civil Aviation, N27,690,921; Ministry of Co-

es and Supply, N2,315,180; Ministry of Communications, N995,833; Ministry of Defence, N817,763,310; Ministry of Economic Development, N29,958,155; Ministry of Education, N239,134,893; Ministry of Establishments, N28,499,692; Ministry of External Affairs, N42,018,52; Ministry of Finance, N73,014,92; Ministry of Health, N109,476,97; Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment, N17,319,260; Ministry of Industries, N5,328,673; Ministry of Information, N69,205,212; Ministry of Internal Affairs, N49,685,530; Judicial, N3,617,590; Ministry of Justice, N3,629,697; Ministry of Labour, N7,291,062; Ministry of Mines and Power, N8,098,099; National Science and Technology Development Agency, N40,015,320; Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, N3,520,800; Public Complaints Commission, N5,395,215; Public Service Commission, N3,794,209; Ministry of Social Development, Youths and Sports, N36,

333,207; Ministry of Trade, N11,310,831; Ministry of Transport, N14,094,054; Ministry of Water Resources, N3,034,053; Ministry of Works, N99,895,905.

The Capital Expenditure budget for 1977/78 has been limited to N5,500 million. The total Federal Government expenditure (recurrent and capital) for the 1977/78 Fiscal year is therefore N8,597 million.

#### Smuggling:

Before I conclude my briefing, I would like to draw attention to the incidence of smuggling which is now on the increase. Apart from being illegal, smuggling is a most unpatriotic act which in fact tantamounts to a sabotage of the economy. The Government cannot be expected to be indifferent to this. Therefore a more intensified action is being taken in this financial year to combat smuggling activities.

Federal Ministry of Finance,  
Lagos.

**THE STATES  
OF THE  
FEDERATION**



Anambra: Col. John Atom Kpera



Benue: Col. Abdullahi Shelleng



Bauchi: Lt. Col. Mohammed Bello-Kaliel



Borno: Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin



Bendel: Commodore Husain Abdullahi



Cross River: Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu



Gongola: Col. Mohammed D. Jegu



Kano: Col. Sani Bello



Imo: Lt.-Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu



Ijaw: Brigadier George Agbaziwa Innih



Kaduna: Group Captain Usman Jibrin



Lagos: Commodore Adekunle Shamsideen Lawal



Niger: Commander Murtala Nyako



Oyo: Brigadier David Madaiyese Jemibewon



Plateau: Group Captain Dan Suleiman



Ogun: Lt.-Col. Saidu Ayodele Balogun



Ondo: Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme



Rivers: Col. Zamani Lekwot



Sokoto: Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed

# NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATES MEMBERS

**Head of The Federal Military Government, Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces**  
**Chief of Staff Supreme headquarters . . .**  
**Chief of Army Staff**  
**Chief of Naval Staff**  
**Chief of Air Staff**  
**Inspector-General of Police**

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo  
 Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua  
 Lt.-General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma  
 Rear Admiral Michael Adelanwa  
 Air Commodore John Yisa-Doko  
 Alhaji M. D. Yusufu

## STATE GOVERNORS

No.	State	Capital	Governors
1.	Anambra	Enugu	Col. John Atom Kpera
2.	Bauchi	Bauchi	Lt.-Col. Mohammed Bello-Kaliel
3.	Bendel	Benin City	Commodore Husaini Abdullahi
4.	Benue	Makurdi	Col. Abdullahi Shelleng
5.	Borno	Maiduguri	Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin
6.	Cross River	Calabar	Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu
7.	Gongola	Yola	Col. Mohammed D. Jegu
8.	Imo	Owerri	Lt.-Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kan
9.	Kaduna	Kaduna	Group Captain Usman Jibrin
10.	Kano	Kano	Col. Sani Bello
11.	Kwara	Ilorin	Brigadier George Agbazika Innih
12.	Lagos	Ikeja	Commodore Shamusideen Adekunle
13.	Niger	Minna	Commander Murtala Nyako
14.	Ogun	Abeokuta	Lt. Col. Saidu Ayodele Balogun
15.	Ondo	Akure	Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme
16.	Oyo	Ibadan	Brigadier David Madaiyese Jemibe
17.	Plateau	Jos	Group Captain Dan Suleiman
18.	Rivers	Port Harcourt	Col. Zamani Lekwot
19.	Sokoto	Sokoto	Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed

## 1976/77 STATUTORY GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

State	Allocation	Estimated Population
Anambra	N63,729,378	3,571,072
Bauchi	N55,577,254	2,193,674
Bendel	N121,092,224	2,435,839
Benue	N64,668,639	3,041,194
Borno	N64,119,998	2,990,526
Cross River	N70,899,216	3.6 million
Gongola	N64,241,171	3,002,808
Imo	N81,041,424	3,656,487
Kaduna	N76,055,603	4,098,305
Kano	N94,171,064	5,774,842
Kwara	N56,792,891	2,309,338
Lagos	N47,458,620	1,443,567
Niger	N45,580,429	1,271,767
Ogun	N48,640,126	1,551,946
Ondo	N61,290,774	2,727,675
Oyo	N87,524,870	5,158,884
Plateau	N54,519,464	2,026,657
Rivers	N123,642,855	1.8 million
Sokoto	N80,841,966	4,538,808

(Source — Federal Estimates, April 1976 and White Paper on  
creation of states — February, 1976)

## REVISED THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**A break down of the State allocation is as follows:-**

State	Allocation Million	Estimat Populat
Anambra	N536,940	3,571,07
Bauchi	N334,184	2,193,67
Bendel	N806,024	2,435,83
Benue	N397,764	3,041,19
Borno	N309,239	2,990,52
Cross River	N663,383	3.6 millio
Gongola	N346,985	3,002,80
Imo	N567,037	3,656,42
Kaduna	N572,638	4,098,30
Kano	N689,719	5,774,62
Kwara	N519,233	2,309,30
Lagos	N578,307	1,443,57
Niger	N334,575	1,271,79
Ogun	N345,738	1,551,94
Ondo	N470,099	2,727,65
Oyo	N558,639	5,158,84
Plateau	N367,647	2,026,62
Rivers	N491,038	1.8 m
Sokoto	N502,571	4,538,87

IN the revised Third National Development Plan, the total expenditure has been raised from N30 billion to N43.3 billion.

Of the total the Federal Government is expected to spend a billion while the states together will incur roughly N9.3 billion.

## STATE BUDGETS

### ANAMBRA BUDGETS N354 MILLION

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Education claims lion's share of N108.3 million.
- Population explosion hits secondary schools — Class 1 students to be day students.
- Agricultural production to be stepped up.
- Road and water supply schemes to be continued on wider scopes.
- Number of low-cost housing units to be increased.
- Private sector to lead in manufacturing and crafts, commerce and finance co-operatives and community development.
- Onitsha Brewery, Enugu Brick Factory, Hotel Presidential expansion, to take off.
- Master planning of urban towns to commence soon.

The Anambra State Government has budgeted for a total recurrent revenue of N182.1 million and a recurrent expenditure of N171.6 million for the current fiscal year.

The Military Governor of Anambra State, Col. John Atom Kpera, announcing the state budget on Wednesday, 6th April said this amount shows N10.5 million surplus on recurrent expenditure.

Col. Kpera also announced an improvement in the previous year's unhealthy financial situation which he attributed to stringent fiscal measures applied by his government.

He particularly praised the state's Board of Internal Revenue which exceeded its total estimated revenue of N5.6 million for 1976/77 by N2.3 million.

The governor however lamented that not much revenue was realised from the private sector and called for greater co-operation.

On the capital side, Col. Kpera said his government provided for a total expenditure of N137 million against the estimated receipts of N96.5 million showing a deficit of N40.5 million on capital account.

He explained that the recurrent revenue of N182.1 million was made up of the statutory share of Federal Government revenue of N93.5 million internal revenue of N16.5 million, estimated Federal Government grants of N56.6 million for UPE, and N15.4 million for the local government reform.

Col. Kpera pointed out that only N110.1 million was being retained by

the state for its direct services.

On the expenditure, the military governor announced that education has a lion's share of N108.3 million for recurrent and capital expenditure.

The upsurge in the expenditure on education, he explained, was due to the UPE.

Also in the budget, master planning of the urban towns in the state will commence soon.

For the roads, the governor said N20 million had been provided for improvement and construction programmes in the current financial year. This, he added, excludes N13.2 million appropriated for the construction of urban roads in the state.

Moreover, survey and design work of many more roads in the land transport sector would be completed during the year and additional new road construction contracts awarded.

The Federal Military Government, Col. Kpera said, had now effective programme for the reconstruction of the trunk 'A' and 'B' roads taken over by it and the maintenance contract for Enugu-Abakaliki road would soon be awarded.

On water supply, the governor said it is second in its priority list and that capital provision of N22.7 million had been made for it.

In the primary production sector, government budgeted for a total expenditure of N16.9 million of which N5.4 is for recurrent services and N11.5 million for capital development during the year.

In the area of manufacturing crafts, commerce and finance operatives and community development, government intends to principally on private sector initiative providing assistance and finance through the Central Investment Company and Funds for Small Industries Credit (FUSSI).

Government-owned Premier series Limited being constructed at Onitsha will go into production during the year.

Also a brick factory in Enugu which the state government operates will start production in current fiscal year.

With the total recurrent provision of N15.2 million for health services and the capital provision of N1.4 million, the various health programmes initiated within the 1977 financial year would be pursued with greater vigour, the governor said.

Modernisation and re-equipping of general hospitals in the state acquire greater priority.

To accelerate the pace of water supply to rural areas, the governor urged rural communities through local governments to assist their self-help efforts to enable the Water Board to meet its commitment on water supply.

Col. Kpera also announced that N1.4 million had been provided for the development of new housing units by the state Housing Development Corporation.

The corporation proposes to embark on the first phase of 890 housing units it plans to construct under the Asata urban renewal scheme.

#### **POPULATION EXPLOSION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Anambra post-primary institutions are facing population explosion.

To help solve the problem, the state government has declared that as from the 1977/78 academic year, there will be no more boarding facilities for class one students. In other words, first year students will be admitted into secondary schools only as day students.

When Col. Kpera announced this in his budget speech, he stated that his government was not as of now in a position to provide more secondary schools.

The governor gave statistics to show that the figure for post-primary admission had been on the upward trend.

In the 1976/77 academic year, he stated, 79,000 candidates sat for the common entrance examination.

Out of this number, he went on, 7,000 would have been placed in classes but his government could only admit 24,000 due to shortage of accommodation.

For 1977/78, candidates for common entrance examination were 20,000 representing some 50 per cent increase in the previous year's figure.

The governor said it was evident that to be able to cope with the expected admission to and also reduce the congestion in post primary institutions, it had to adopt the new policy on admission.

The governor thanked all the communities that had helped in providing school accommodation and appealed for more of such help.

Governor Kpera announced that due to the introduction of the new local government system in the state, the functions of divisional school management boards are to be taken over by the education committees of the various local governments.

#### **BAUCHI GOVERNMENT TO SPEND N224.8 MILLION**

The Government of Bauchi State is to spend a total of N224.8 million for its services during the current financial year.

Out of this amount, a sum of N134 million has been voted for the capital development while about N90.87 million has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure.

This was disclosed by the acting Military Governor of Bauchi State, Lt.-Col. Datti Sadiq Abubakar, while announcing the 1977/78 financial year budget at the Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Memorial Stadium in Bauchi on April 5, 1977. The governor explained that the amount budgetted for both recurrent and capital works

was launched up to the end of last financial year amounted to N94,697,809 million. This, the governor said, when added to N77,966,000 million capital vote for 1977/78 would give N172,663,809 million worth of capital projects due to be carried out this year.

From the above amount, Col. Lekwot said "we have to deduct the total capital receipts of N93,103,995 million would then leave a total cumulative deficit of N79,559,814 million.

Compared with our estimates in 1976/77, he observed that the revenue from internal sources had increased by over 80 per cent.

He declared: "Our UPE reimbursements have increased by 100%. Our federal statutory allocations have increased by 18%. On the other hand our expenditure on personal emoluments has increased by only 24 per cent. Our other charges have increased by 17 per cent and our special expenditure by 32 per cent. Thanks to the vigorous anti-inflation measures taken by the Federal Military Government", he said.

#### SOKOTO STATE VOTES N291 MILLION FOR SERVICES

Sokoto State's Government is to spend 291,754,529 Naira for its services for the current financial year.

Of this amount, 142,420,060

Naira is for recurrent services 149,334,460 Naira for capital projects.

Announcing what he described as the "take-off budget" over the radio at Sokoto on April 13, 1977, the then acting Military Governor, Col. L. D. Eghagha, said the recurrent revenue was estimated at 146,836,691,500 Naira and the capital receipts of 45,642,960 Naira.

The governor said although there was an increase in internal revenue which rose from 24 million Naira to 39,400,000 Naira this year, the government was suffering substantial revenue losses as a result of unsatisfactory assessment of personal incomes of people engaged in the private sector.

Such people, he noted, often refused to pay up in time even though inadequate taxes levied on them.

Col. Eghagha said the government had been forced to amend the personal tax law to make the payment of assessed taxes a civil offence, instead of treating it as a civil debt.

He pointed out that no officers would henceforth be allowed to all ministries and government departments to ensure that the kobo due to the government had been collected.

Col. Eghagha said that in the current year, efforts would be directed towards provision of basic ser-

about 1,500 kilometres of roads; construction of a staff training centre and the opening of eight information centres.

### BENDEL TO SPEND N466 MILLION

The Bendel State Government budgeted N466.3 million for its services during the 1977/78 financial year.

The amount is made up of a recurrent expenditure of N198.1 million and a capital expenditure of N268.2 million.

This represents an increase of 37 per cent over that of the previous year.

Announcing the budget to the people of the state in a radio and television broadcast in April 15, the state Military Governor, Commodore Husaini Abdullahi, said the estimated recurrent revenue is N223.3 million.

This, he said is made up of internal sources — N24.3 million, statutory revenue allocation N159.3 million and Federal recurrent grants of N38.7 million.

The governor pointed out that with a recurrent expenditure of N198.1 million, there would be a recurrent budgetary surplus of N24.2 million out of which N24 million would be transferred to capital receipts and development fund.

Commodore Abdullahi said the estimated capital expenditure for the 1977/78 financial year is N268.2 million, 41 per cent over that of last year while the estimated capital budgetary deficit is N172.9 million.

Governor Abdullahi emphasized that it would be seen therefore that while the 1976/77 budget of the state was not a cheerful one because the approved estimates showed a deficit in both the recurrent and capital provisions, the 1977/78 budget shows a slightly improved situation because the deficit is only on the capital estimates.

He was confident that the resource gap could be greatly narrowed during the course of the year because strict control of recurrent expenditure would be observed by all ministries/departments and statutory boards and corporations.

Commodore Abdullahi stated that funds saved on recurrent expenditure would be available for the execution of capital projects.

He also announced that the government proposes to take advantage of the recent decision of the Federal Military Government to allow state governments and local governments to borrow direct from the capital market.

The governor said he also hoped that the Federal Military Government would come to its assistance during the financial year.

## ALLOCATIONS

**Details of allocation to Ministries this financial year are:**

* Works and Transport	N165.51 million
* Education	N116.58 million
* Local Government	N 44.72 million
* Health	N 35.78 million
* Lands and Housing	N 24.55 million
* Agriculture	N 22.84 million
* Trade, industry and Co-operatives	N 14.90 million
* And others	N 41.45 million

## BENUE STATE BUDGETS N262 MILLION FOR SERVICES

The Benue State Government budgeted a total sum of N262,057,781 million for its services in the year 1977/78.

The total recurrent revenue for the year has been estimated at N132,145,781 million made up of federal government statutory allocations, reimbursable from the state's internal resources.

This year's budget, according to the Military Governor of the state, Colonel Abdullahi Shelleng, is a "take-off budget."

Education takes the lion share of N101 million.

He announced that the total estimated recurrent expenditure for the year amounted to N129,912,000 million and that it shows a surplus of N2,233,781 million over the recurrent revenue account which would be transferred to capital development fund.

Governor Shelleng said that although the state's recurrent revenue position had improved considerably it had largely depended on the support from the federal military government, adding that the state internal revenue of a little over N54 million had to be improved upon.

He then announced that a much more determined efforts would be made by his government to tap all sources of revenue available in the state and that he has no doubt that everyone in the state would perform his civic duty and responsibility by paying up his tax promptly.

Colonel Shelleng announced that the total anticipated capital receipt for the year was estimated at N78,386,000 while a total capital expenditure of N172,720,000 had also been estimated for the fiscal year.

This, he said, showed a short fall of anticipated capital receipt of N54,334,080 over the projected expenditure.

The deficit of N94.3 million sustained in the capital budgeted, he pointed out, was imperative if the state government was to meet its obligations of providing essential services to the public.

## BORNU STATE VOTES N427 MILLION

### Priority for Education

The Bornu State Government is to spend N427,363,000 for its services this year.

Education, which takes a slice of N102,920,855; is followed by Works, with N81,848,110.

During the financial year, the Ramat Technical College in Maiduguri is to be upgraded to a polytechnic.

An advanced teachers' training college, and five secondary schools with technical bias are to be established this year.

Six others and 6,000 classrooms for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, are to be built in various parts of the state. The aim of the government is that by the end of the Plan period, each local authority will at least have two secondary schools. Each of the local government areas will have a rest house, too.

This financial year will witness the birth of the school, health, technology programme, with an initial enrolment of 200 students, while the Potiskum staff training centre is to be upgraded.

The state governor, Group Captain A.M. Amin, said in Maiduguri, the state capital that his government would operate a deficit of N184,722, 150. He therefore, warned against

irresponsible and extravagant spending from any quarter.

The governor declared: "The need for thrift and careful expenditure of government funds is quite evident and I shall expect all public officers to be cautious and prudent in the fiscal management of their ministries and departments."

Out of the vote for the new fiscal year, capital expenditure amounts to N304,528,300 and estimated expenditure, N122,234,700, including transfer to the capital development fund.

Recurrent revenue amounts to N122,834,700, and capital receipts total N119,806,150.

From the vote, the Ministry of Natural Resources bags N56,923,755 and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, N24,873,190.

The Governor's Office is to spend N15,376,005, while N3,874,199 goes to the Ministry of Justice.

The Health Ministry gets N39,007,235 and Finance and Economic Planning N28,943,940.

## CROSS RIVER VOTES N282.68 MILLION

Education gets the highest vote in the Cross River State budget.

Of the N282.68 million budgeted for this year's services, N51.80 million goes to education.

Another huge vote is for the trans-

port sector which takes N40 million while N24.66 million is for health services.

The sum of N20.66 million goes to agriculture and livestock while water supply receives N17.53 million.

Industrial sector and local government councils get N12.95 million and N10.00 million respectively.

The sum of N9.43 million is voted for fisheries and forestry and N6.00 million for rural electrification.

The state governor, Col. Omu, explained that N114.10 million would be spent on recurrent services and N168.58 million on capital account.

To finance the expenditure the budgeted recurrent revenue is N115.04 million while the estimated capital receipt is N74.26 million.

This is a deficit of N94.31 million on capital account.

This year's budget is higher than that of last year by 13.4 per cent.

But the recurrent expenditure is lower than that of the previous year by 10.07 per cent while the capital budget is 37.98 per cent higher than that of the previous year.

The cause of the decrease in the recurrent expenditure is due to re-organisation and restructuring of the machinery of government to reduce costs and also to shortfall in budgeted recurrent receipts in the previous year.

The increase in the capital budget is due to the increase in the size of

the development plan arising from the review exercise on the national development plan.

The shortfall in the recurrent revenue is due to the fact that state government has transferred responsibility of collecting its revenue to local government councils.

Col. Omu condemned tax evasion which he said was rampant among those more able to pay.

As a result of "this lack of patriotism on the part of our big businessmen", the tax arrears for last year stood at N10.00 million.

The governor said that the internal revenue department has been well equipped to ensure that all the outstanding tax arrears were collected.

Col. Omu called for frugality in government spendings as the state is not yet rich.

He appealed to public officers and the public to re-orientate their minds to accept the realities of the financial position.

#### GONGOLA VOTES N275 MILLION

The Gongola State Governor budgeted nearly N275 million for the 1977/78 financial year.

In a broadcast on Wednesday night, April 6, 1977 the Governor, Col. Mohammed Jegu put the recurrent expenditure as more than N250 million while the capital expenditure stood at nearly N169 million.

The estimated revenue is over N160 million.

Education has the largest vote of N64 million.

The governor announced that 124,063 classrooms estimated to cost over N14 million are to be built for the UPE scheme.

Other allocations include Ministry of Agriculture, N25 million; Ministry of Health, N21 million; Veterinary Services nearly N3 million.

A grant of N10 million has been made to the Local Government Councils in the state.

#### IMO VOTES N417 MILLION

The Imo State Government voted N417.8 million for its recurrent and capital services in 1977/78 fiscal year.

Of this amount, N118.1 million is on current account of an anticipated revenue of N141.3 million, while N299.5 million is for capital programme.

This year's estimates, described as "development-oriented", represent an increase of N158.4 million over last year's budget of N259.4 million.

Although there is a recurrent revenue surplus of N23.2 million, this will be transferred to the capital fund to bridge the deficit gap of 30.9 per cent or N92.5 million in the capital programme.

The state governor, Commander Godwin Kanu, said that the budget

was designed to achieve four main objectives.

- \* It aims at strengthening the executive and administrative arms of government to ensure efficient performance of the functions assigned them in order to quicken the pace of development of the state.

- \* Stringent measures have been introduced to limit government spending in sectors and activities that will increase productivity and general efficiency.

- \* The government is committed to "implement, with vigour", the policy of even development in line with Federal Government policy.

- \* The local government councils have been provided with basic administrative and economic infrastructure for their quick take-off.

Commander Kanu said that the increase of about 38.8 per cent in the anticipated revenue was due to increased share of Federal revenue accruing to the state.

On the other hand, he added, there was no significant increase in the internally derived revenue of the state as compared with last year.

"It is very disheartening to note, for instance, that while N3.5 million is expected under the PAYE system, only N700,000 will be derived from direct assessment."

He warned that the Imo State had numerous problems which could only be solved if the citizens discharge their civic responsibilities

which included prompt payment of taxes.

A breakdown of the sectoral distribution of both recurrent and capital expenditure programmes are as follows: Agriculture and Natural Resources - N30 million; Manufacturing and Craft - N14.5 million; Rural Electrification - N3 million; Commerce and Finance - N13.4 million; and Roads and Bridges - N74.8 million.

Education - N70.5 million; Health - N29.7 million; Information - N6.4 million; Social Welfare and Sports - N6.3 million; and Water Resources - N26.2 million.

Sewerage and drainage - N3.4 million; Housing - N14.5 million; Town and Country Planning - N63.2 million; Co-operatives and Community Development - N6.2 million; Grants to local governments - N14.1 million; and General Administration got N41.6 million.

### KANO PLANS BIG

#### N456.1 Million For Services

The Kano State Government is to spend N456,105,710 for its services during the financial year, 1977-78.

The state governor, Col. Sani Bello, announced that the largest allocation of N101,208,420 and N96,500,030 under the recurrent and capital accounts respectively.

went to the Ministry of Education.

Next is the Ministry of Health which has N19,893,510 and N4356,000 for its recurrent and capital expenditures respectively.

The governor explained that to finance the recurrent and capital expenditures for the year, the state was expecting a grant of N125,141,650 as statutory allocations from the Federal Government.

Other sources of revenue envisaged by the government, Col. Bello went on, included taxes, licence and fees; water supply undertaking charges; earnings and sales; rents of government properties; interest and loan repayments, reimbursements grants and miscellaneous receipts.

He told the people of the state that the total estimated recurrent revenue during the 1977/78 was N223,051,580 adding that, out of this, N40,000,000, would be transferred to the capital accounts to finance development projects.

Col. Bello said that the foregoing together with other capital receipts would bring estimated capital revenue to N176,560,435 thus leaving an estimated deficit of N56,958,650.

He said that to make for the deficit, the government would intensify efforts in collecting revenue from existing sources in addition to finding new ones to clear the deficit.

He announced an increase in community tax from N4 to N10 for every taxable adult.

Col. Bello explained that the measure was directed at facilitating the execution of development projects in various local government council areas of the state.

### N369.9 MILLION BUDGET FOR KADUNA STATE

The Kaduna State Government plans to spend a total of 369,989,117 Naira for its recurrent and capital services in 1977/78 financial year.

The anticipated recurrent revenue during the fiscal year is 133,310 million Naira, while the estimated recurrent expenditure is 161,439,786 Naira. Thus providing an estimated surplus of 11.8 million Naira.

These facts were given by the Military Governor of the state, Group Captain Usman Jibrin, in his broadcast to the people of the state on Friday night, April 1 on the state's 1977/78 budget.

He said that the total capital receipts for this year would be 105,843,360 Naira as against the estimated capital expenditure of 208,548,335 Naira.

This, he said, showed a deficit of 102,705,975 Naira.

The governor announced that the largest allocation of 109.6 million Naira would go to the Ministry of Education. Of this, 74.6 million Naira would be for recurrent services, while 35 million Naira would be for

capital expenditure.

He also pointed out that as a result of the UPE, the total enrolment of pupils into primary schools rose from 218,200 in 1975/76 to over 476,000 in 1976/77. He added that an anticipated number of over 200,000 would be enrolled into class one this year.

Group captain Jibrin disclosed that in addition to the 31 secondary grammar schools, more secondary schools were being planned at Jibia and Chau for girls and at Ikara, Baure, Kankara and Batsari for boys. Five new secondary schools would also be established in Katsina, Zaria, Daura, Kafanchan and Kaduna.

He said that the Ministry of Works and Housing had been allocated a total of 91.5 million Naira. Of this, 12 million Naira would be for the recurrent services while 97.5 million Naira would be for capital expenditure.

He also announced that 1,000 low-cost housing units for Kaduna would be completed this year. Similar houses would be constructed this year in the Local Government areas.

The total allocation for the Ministry of Local Government and Local Government Service Board is 14.9 million Naira. This, the governor said, included a provision of 11.5 million Naira grants to Local Governments.

The governor observed that the

recent Local Government Reform had ushered in a new era of local participation adding that the local government elections were successful.

### KWARA STATE TO SPEND N339 MILLION

Kwara State Government plans to tackle five objectives in the N1977/78 financial year.

Announcing a budget of 339,393,587 Naira for the current fiscal year, the state's Military Governor, Brigadier George Innih, disclosed on April 12 in Ilorin that the objectives included equitable distribution of amenities.

The government would also strive to promote efficient utilization of Kwara State's mineral and natural resources by the establishment of agro-allied mineral base and mechanical industries to attract investors.

Brigadier Innih said efforts would be made to speed up the completion of projects and programmes in the priority areas. These include food production, rural electrification, water supplies, health facilities, staff quarters and office accommodation.

While the state government would continue to pursue its policy of "cut your coat according to your cloth", the governor said he was very optimistic that the 1977/78 fiscal year would be better.

The 339,393,587 Naira 1977/78

budget comprises a capital expenditure of 241,054,587 Naira and recurrent expenditure of 98,141 Naira.

This budget, he said, represents N1.9 million Naira or 22 per cent over last year's budget of 277.5 million Naira.

The state government, he added, would have an anticipated surplus of 21,558,381 Naira from the N19,106 Naira estimated recurrent revenue for the fiscal year.

Brigadier Innih said subsequently 19 million Naira from the total recurrent budget surplus would be transferred to the capital development fund, while the balance of 2,558.3 Naira would be retained in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He said the overall budget deficit would stand at 56,811,492 Naira.

The governor said it was the intention of the state government to close the deficit gap by intensifying collection of revenue from domestic borrowing, and by soliciting assistance from the Federal Government, commercial as well as specialized banks.

He announced a vote of 9.67 million Naira for agriculture and said the state would shift emphasis from traditional and experimental activities to more productive ventures.

Brigadier Innih said special attention would be paid to the development schemes under which land already acquired would be cleared

stumped, ploughed and allocated to farmers.

This, he added, would enable the farmers to grow their traditional crops more extensively and profitably.

The governor said during the financial year, the existing 12 agro-services centres in the state would be expanded and fully equipped.

In addition to the construction of 21 inter-state road net works, Brigadier Innih said the state government planned also to reconstruct and rehabilitate eight-kilometre township roads in each of the local government headquarters.

In all, he disclosed, the state government intended to give to road projects 41.8 million Naira or 17.35 per cent of the total budget.

He said adequate facilities would be provided for the state transport corporation to go into haulage business in order to enhance the distribution of scarce commodities, such as fuel and building materials.

"In view of the decisive role which an efficient transport organisation could play in the fight against inflation, 500,000 Naira has been allocated to the transport corporation," he said.

Brigadier Innih said 38.91 million Naira had been set aside for education, adding that the cardinal objective of the education policy was to afford all citizens equal opportunity at all levels.

He said in order to meet the ever increasing demand for housing accommodation, the government would be embarking on a massive housing programme in all the local government areas as a supplement to the Federal Government's efforts.

The pilot scheme on the national basic health services, Brigadier Innih disclosed, would commence in the financial year with the execution of one basic health complex comprising one comprehensive and one primary health centres at Shonga, Agwara, Obbo-Ile, Ihima and Agbaja.

Brigadier Innih said to ensure that the emirate and traditional councils were established to start functioning in offices befitting their status and roles, 500,000 Naira had been allocated for the construction of their secretariat.

#### N474.5 MILLION FOR LAGOS STATE

The Lagos State Government is to spend a total of N474.5 million for both recurrent and capital projects during the 1977/78 financial year.

Out of this amount, the government has budgetted a total recurrent expenditure of N229.1 million as against N182.4 million or 25.6 per cent increase over the figure for the last financial year.

In a budget broadcast on April

7, the Military Governor of the State, Commodore Adekunle S. Lawal announced that of the total recurrent expenditure, the sum of N46.1 million would be spent on personal emoluments: N161.6 million on other charges and N21.4 million on special expenditure.

He disclosed that over 58 per cent of total recurrent expenditure would be spent on social services in consistence with the stated priorities of the state.

Education remains at the top of the list with N98.8 million or approximately 43.2 per cent of total recurrent expenditure.

Health services take the second position with an allocation of N34.7 million or 15 per cent of total recurrent expenditure.

The Ministry of Works and Planning receives N26.8 million which amounts to about 11.5 per cent of total.

The governor remarked that it was significant to mention that the appropriation for the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs went up from N7.1 million in the last year's budget to N16.9 million this year — an increase of about 240 per cent.

He explained that the bulk of this provision was in respect of grants to the new local governments and the aim was to assist them, to provide better and efficient services to the people within their areas of jurisdi-

ction.

On capital programmes, Commodore Adekunle announced that appropriation of approximately N245.4 million has been made for the current financial year as against an appropriation of N190.8 million for the last financial year.

He pointed out that the components of the capital appropriation also reflected on the revised priorities and obligations of the state.

#### NIGER VOTES N197.6 MILLION

The Niger State Government is to spend a total of N197,617,029 for its services during the current financial year.

Out of this amount, a sum of N122,199,180 had been voted for the capital development, while N75,417,849 has been earmarked for current expenditure.

These facts were given by the state Military Governor, Commander Murtala Nyako, while announcing the 1977/78 financial year budget at Government House, in Minna.

The recurrent surplus for the financial year he said is N18,257,749.

This, he said was much higher than that of last year estimated plus of N6,004,082.

The governor said that cash receipts for this financial year would be N73,836,460 as against the

nated expenditure of N122,199,180, while the capital budget deficit would be N48,362,720 and N30,078,971 for the overall budget deficit.

The governor announced that the largest allocation of N21,500,000 would be spent on housing while the second largest allocation of N21,080,070 would be spent on roads and N13,111,582 would go to education.

He disclosed that a full-fledged Ministry of Local Government had been set up with an allocation of N9,605,258, while the Ministry of Establishments and Service Matters becomes a division of the cabinet office.

The overall expenditure of N9,370,160 which includes the capitation grant to the local government he said is ten per cent of the state recurrent expenditure.

The Ministry of Local Government, the governor explained was set up in order to co-ordinate more effectively the programmes and activities of the local government.

#### OGUN STATE VOTES N262 MILLION

The Ogun State Government is to spend N262.4 million for its recurrent and capital services this financial year.

This represents an increase of N81.6 million over last year's budget which stood at N180.8 million.

The anticipated recurrent revenue during the new fiscal year is N96.7 million while the estimated recurrent expenditure is N91.3 million.

By this, there is a reasonable surplus of N5.5 million in the recurrent account.

Similarly the government's expected capital expenditure during the year is N71.1 million, while the estimated capital receipts is about N117.5 million.

There is however, a deficit of about N53.6 million in the capital budget for the financial year.

These facts were given in Abeokuta on Tuesday, April 5, by the state's Acting Governor, Lt.-Col Aliyu Mohammed, in his budget speech.

Lt.-Col Mohammed described the 1977/78 fiscal year as "a year of action" in the state, when he said efforts would be geared towards a "new and higher horizon."

He observed that a number of policy measures begun last financial year had strengthened the state's revenue position.

Similarly, he noted that the government had achieved a reasonable surplus for 1976/77 fiscal year through efficient management of its resources.

Lt.-Col. Mohammed therefore, gave the assurance that such a crusade would be carried out at a higher pace this financial year to generate more revenues to finance the state's development programmes.

A sectoral breakdown of the capital expenditure showed that economic sector accounted for N69.4 million, while the social sector is to receive N74.4 million.

The highest allocation of N33.5 million in the capital expenditure has been earmarked for transportation,

## ONDO TO SPEND N321 MILLION FOR SERVICES

### HIGHLIGHTS

- N10 million for health services.
- N7.8 million for education.
- N17.7 million for agriculture.
- N4.5 million for expansion.
- N9.7 million grants to Local Government Councils.

The Ondo State Government is to spend N321,504,540 on both recurrent and capital accounts this financial year. This is nearly N110 million more than the previous year.

Of this amount, capital expenditure represents N225.2 million or 70 per cent while recurrent expenditure takes 96.2 million or 30 per cent of the budget, labelled as "Bulldozer Budget."

Announcing this in a State Broadcast over the Ondo State Broadcasting Corporation (OSBC), NBC and National Television networks at Akure, the State Governor, Wing

Commander Ita David Ikpeme, said the State has a surplus budget N932,108 on recurrent revenue which would be transferred to the capital expenditure and development fund.

With regards to capital account, the estimated expenditure is N225,530 while a total capital receipt of N88,339,730 is expected. This will result in a gross deficit of N136,865,800 on capital account, he revealed.

"The yawning gap of N136.8 million between capital expenditure and anticipated capital receipts cannot be helped if we must cater for the various areas crying for development", the governor warned.

Transportation takes a lion's share which accounts for 37 per cent of the capital expenditure this year.

The programme to be undertaken includes the construction, rehabilitation and reconstruction of some 1,000 kilometres of state highway, urban roads, rural feeder roads and an airstrip in Akure.

A sum of N4.5 million has been voted for "the immediate expansion programme" of the State Broadcasting Corporation, OSBC.

The sum of N9.7 million has been earmarked as grants for the 17 local government councils to supplement the anticipated N12.5 million grant from the Federal Government for their development programme.

The Ondo State capital, Akure,

to have an airstrip at a cost of N250,000 this financial year.

This disclosure was made by the State Government, Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme in his budget speech.

He said this arrangement is a prelude to the Federal Government's plan to establish a modern airport in the town.

He declared, "since construction work is not likely to start in the next year or two, approval has been given for us to build an airstrip in the interim."

#### OYO STATE BUDGETS N422 MILLION

The Oyo State Government is to spend a total of N422 million during the 1977/78 fiscal year. Of this amount, the estimated recurrent expenditure for the year stands at N94.25 million while the capital expenditure is put at N328.20 million.

These figures were contained in the Budget broadcast of the state Military Governor, Brigadier David Jemibewon. Brigadier Jemibewon said the budget left a deficit of N172.66 million in the capital expenditure and development fund.

This, however recorded a surplus of N39.39 million in the re-current account if the estimated recurrent revenue of N133.64 million is achieved.

A detailed breakdown of the figures shows that education took the

lion share with an allocation of N147,895,240 naira. Next to education is the Works projects of the state to which N81,059,030 has been allocated.

#### PLATEAU BUDGETS N318.1 MILLION

The Plateau State Government has budgetted N318,150,810 for its recurrent and capital expenditure during the 1977/78 fiscal year.

Announcing the budget, christened "budget of rededication" over radio and television networks in Jos the military governor, Group Captain Dan Suleiman, explained that N112,968,790 would be for recurrent expenditure while N205,181,840 go for capital expenditure.

The governor said that the recurrent revenue for the financial year stood at N123,245,680 while that for the estimated expenditure would be N112,968,970 thus leaving a surplus of N10,276,710 which, he explained, would be transferred to the capital development fund.

He said that the total capital receipts during the financial year was expected to be N704 million.

The governor explained that following the estimated capital expenditure of N205,181,840, the government would have a deficit of N135,103,280, adding that "an estimated amount of N71,379,310 will be our share of statutory revenue appropriation from the Federal Government in addition to various sums

to be received in the form of grants and loans."

A breakdown of the budget, however, shows that the largest share of N98,339,010 would go for education followed by state-owned boards and corporations which bag N74,552,130.

The Ministry of Works, Lands and Survey will have N37,907,730 while the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will take N18.3 million.

An allocation of N3.6 million is made for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Information while the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Justice are given N3.5 million each.

#### RIVERS BUDGETS N336 MILLION

The Rivers State Government budgeted a total of N336,519,830 million for its services for the 1977/78 financial year.

Out of this amount N163,856,021 million has been set aside for the recurrent expenditure while N172,663,809 million goes for capital expenditure.

This was announced by the state governor, Col. Zamani Lekwot, over the net work of Radio Nigeria and the National Television in Port Harcourt, on April 14.

The governor said that the budget provided for an estimated revenue of

N18,704,510 million from internal sources while N36,225,960 million would come as federal reimbursements in respect of universal primary education and teacher training colleges, and N160,231,796 million as federal statutory allocations which gave the total recurrent revenue of N215,162,266 million.

Governor Lekwot said the estimated recurrent expenditure amounted to N163,853,021 comprising N35,462,870 as personal emoluments, N111,691,770 as other charges, while N14,840,930 million was earmarked for special expenditure and N1,870,451 million for special local government grant.

He announced that the ensuing recurrent surplus of N51,306,245 million had been transferred to the capital development fund.

On capital expenditure, the governor stated that the estimated capital receipts for the year amounted to N41,797,750 million and that this amount added to N51,306,245 transferred to recurrent revenue surplus would give a total of N93,103,995 capital receipts. The cost of the projected capital for 1977/78 based on the 1970-80 development plan he said was estimated at N77,966,000 and that this gave a net budget surplus of N15,137,995 million in respect of the present financial year.

However, he said the unspent but approved capital votes from 1975 when the Third Development Plan

was launched up to the end of last financial year amounted to N94,697,809 million. This, the governor said, when added to N77,966,000 million capital vote for 1977/78 would give N172,663,809 million worth of capital projects due to be carried out this year.

From the above amount, Col. Lekwot said "we have to deduct the total capital receipts of N93,103,995 million would then leave a total cumulative deficit of N79,559,814 million.

Compared with our estimates in 1976/77, he observed that the revenue from internal sources had increased by over 80 per cent.

He declared: "Our UPE reimbursements have increased by 100%. Our federal statutory allocations have increased by 18%. On the other hand our expenditure on personal emoluments has increased by only 24 per cent. Our other charges have increased by 17 per cent and our special expenditure by 32 per cent. Thanks to the vigorous anti-inflation measures taken by the Federal Military Government", he said.

#### **SOKOTO STATE VOTES N291 MILLION FOR SERVICES**

Sokoto State's Government is to spend 291,754,529 Naira for its services for the current financial year.

Of this amount, 142,420,060

Naira is for recurrent services and 149,334,460 Naira for capital projects.

Announcing what he described as the "take-off budget" over the NTV Sokoto on April 13, 1977, the state acting Military Governor, Col. H.O. D. Eghagha, said the recurrent revenue was estimated at 146,836,941 Naira and the capital receipts 103,691,500 Naira, thus leaving a deficit of 45,642,960 Naira.

The governor said although there was an increase in internal revenues which rose from 24 million Naira to 39,400,000 Naira this year, the state government was suffering substantial revenue losses as a result of unsatisfactory assessment of personal incomes of people engaged in the private sector.

Such people, he noted, often refused to pay up in time even the inadequate taxes levied on them.

Col. Eghagha said the government had been forced to amend the personal tax law to make the non-payment of assessed taxes a criminal offence, instead of treating it as a civil debt.

He pointed out that revenue officers would henceforth be posted to all ministries and government departments to ensure that every kobo due to the government had been collected.

Col. Eghagha said that in the current year, efforts would be directed towards provision of basic amenities

to the people.

These include the provision of a good transport system, water supply, electricity and social amenities such as education and health.

To this end, he said, contracts worth 25 million Naira for the roads through Biu, Kangiwa, Kamba, Uilleila, Gada, Unguwar Lalle, Wurno and Raba were being executed.

He said work would soon start on other projects such as Gusau-Dan Sadau-Kotonkora-Udara road, Bunza-Dakin Gari-Koko road, Isa-Mariionna-Binji-Gande and Gidan Madi-Tangaza and Mankai-kaoje roads.

On water supply, the governor said the Sokoto urban water supply project was expected to be completed this year and when completed, it would raise the supply of water from 2.5 million gallons to 7 million gallons.

He said his government was fully aware of the frequent disturbances which occurred between cattle Fulanis and farmers, adding that the matter was being seriously studied for remedial measures.

The governor also announced that the Federal Government would make funds available for massive land clearance and rehabilitation for subsequent allocation to farmers.

On education, the governor said efforts were being made to increase the number of children going to school from 44 per cent recorded last year to a little over 50 per cent this

year. He also said the first phase building nine more secondary and technical schools and vocational training centres would be undertaken this year.

On health, the governor said efforts were being made to train more para-medical staff for the expanding medical services of the state.

He said tenders had also been invited for the construction of Sokoto School of Nursing and Midwifery and consultants had already been appointed to design a medical auxiliary training school at Jega.

The governor said construction work would also start soon on the 300-bed Murtala Memorial Hospital at Sokoto and other hospitals at Yelwa, Zuru and Isa. He said the hospitals at Mafara and Argungu would be opened in a matter of weeks while the rural health centres at Dak Gari, Dan Sadan, Gwaranyo and Kangiva would be opened later.

On the shortage of basic commodities, the governor said the state government was purchasing 40 more tankers to add to its present fleet of ten in order to ensure an adequate supply of fuel to all parts of the state. Col Eghagha added that a petrol depot would also be constructed at Yelwa to supplement those now at Sokoto.

He said the state government would set up a state supply commission and re-organise the functions of the

operative system. To this end, government had made provision the construction of one multi-purpose co-operative shop in each the state local government areas. The governor appealed to all the

citizens of the state to contribute their quota towards the development of the state, stressing that over dependence on government for everything "must be a thing of the past."

## ANAMBRA STATE

**Area:** 15,770 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 3,571,072.

**Capital:** Enugu.

Other important towns are: Onitsha, Awka, Abakaliki, Nsukka, Ogbunu, Nnewi, Ihiala, Udi, Awgu.

There are 23 Local Government areas in Anambra State. They are: Abakaliki (Abakalik), Aguata (Aguatal), Anambra (Otuocha), Awgu (Awgul), Awka (Old Government Station), Enugu (Enugu), Ezeagu (Aguobu-Owa) Ezza (Onueke) Idemili (Ogidil), Igboetiti (Ogbede), Igboeze (Enugu Ezike), Ihiala (Ihiala), Ikwo (Echara-Onuaboyil), Ishielu (Ezzamgbo), Isi-Uzo (Ikern), Nkanu (Agbani), Nnewi (Nnewi), Nsukka (Nsukka), Oji River (Oji River), Onitsha (including Ogbunu District) (Onitsha), Udi (Udi), Njikoka (Abagana), Uzo-Uwani (Umu-Ilokpa).

## LEADING PLACES OF WORSHIP

**Holy Ghost Cathedral,**

1A Market Road, Enugu.

**St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church,**  
Asata, Enugu.

**Christ Church, Uwani.**

**St. Peter's Catholic Church,**  
Ogbede, Enugu

**St. Luke's Anglican Church,**  
Ogui New Layout, Enugu.

**All Saints Anglican Church,**  
Abakaliki Road, Enugu.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church,**  
Ngwo.

**Baptist Church,**  
Uwani, Enugu.

**Methodist Church,**  
Moor House Street, Ogui, Enugu.

**Christ Apostolic Church,**  
Agbani Road, Enugu.

**Salvation Army Church,**  
Moor House, Enugu.

## HOSPITALS

University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital (UNTH), Enugu.

General Hospital (former Park Lane Hospital), Enugu.

St. Vincent's Hospital, 2 Umuleri Street, Enugu.

Royal Hospital, 3 Aria Road, Enugu.

Mother of Christ Maternity Hospital, Market Road, Enugu.

Nedy Medical Clinic, 10 & 12 John Nwodo Close, Enugu.

St. Thomas Hospital, Lagos Street, Enugu.

Symbol Hospital, 73 Boardman Street, Uwani, Enugu.

Mrs. Anukwuem's Maternity Hospital, 21 Carr Street, Enugu.

## PHARMACIES

Asata Chemists Limited, 41 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Central Chemists, 18 Owerri Road, Enugu.

Chris Chemists Limited, 1 Opara Avenue, Enugu.

City Chemists, 15 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Kingsway Chemists, 5 Okpara Avenue, Enugu.

Idechemists Limited, 5/7, Arochukwu Street, Enugu.

Iruka Chemists Limited, 98 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Standard City Chemists, 90 Zik Avenue, Enugu.

## HOTELS

Hotel De Placia, 25 Edinburgh Road, Enugu.

Phoenix Hotels Limited, Enugu.

Hotel De Placia, 25 Edinburgh Road, Enugu.

Harmony Hotels, 35/37 Ngwa Street, Enugu.

Greens Hotel, 5 Awolowo Street, Enugu.

Hotel Vignola, 15 College Road, Enugu.

Panafri Guest House, 6 Murtala Muhammed Street, Enugu.

ned Road, Enugu.  
 rist Hotels, 152 Zik Avenue, Enugu.  
 gu Guest House, Isuochi Street.  
 Motel, 8 Adazi Street, Uwani, Akubueze Hotels, 6 Affa Street, Uwani  
 Enugu.  
 den City Hotel, 7 Annang Street, Green Virgin Hotel, 41 Amawbia Street,  
 Enugu.  
 Delight Restaurant, 123 Zik Avenue, Express Hotel, Amawbia Street, Enugu.

### LIST OF POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ANAMBRA STATE — OCTOBER, 1976

No.	Name of School	Sex Served
		1976/77

#### ABAKALIKI DIVISION

1.	Abakaliki High School	...	...	...	Mixed
2	Trade Centre	...	...	...	"

#### AGUATA DIVISION

3.	Aguata High School	...	...	...	Male
4.	Achina High School, Achina	...	...	...	"
5.	Community Secondary School, Umunze	...	...	...	"
6.	Basden Girls' Secondary School, Isulo	...	...	...	Female
7.	Boys' Secondary School, Awgbu	...	...	...	Male
8.	Uga Secondary School, Uga	...	...	...	"
9.	* Umuchu Girls' Secondary School, Umuchu	...	...	...	Female
10.	* Boys' Secondary School, Ogbunka	...	...	...	Male
11.	* Nanka Girls' Secondary School, Nanka	...	...	...	Female
12.	* Boys' Secondary School, Igbo-Ukwu	...	...	...	Male
13.	* Boys' Secondary School, Ezinifite	...	...	...	"

#### ANAMBRA DIVISION

13.	Girls' High School, Umunya	...	...	...	Female
14.	Joseph Memorial High School, Aguleri	...	...	...	Male
15.	St. Monica's T.T.C., Ogbunike	...	...	...	Female
16.	* Boys' Secondary School, Awkuzu...	...	...	...	Male
17.	* Girls' Secondary School, Nteje	...	...	...	Female
19.	* T.T.C., Nsugbe	...	...	...	Female

**AWGU DIVISION**

20.	St. Vincent's Secondary School, Agbogugu	...	Male
21.	Girls' High School, Awgu ...	...	Female
22.	Awgu High School, Nenwe	...	Male
23.	Achi High School, Achi ...	...	"
24.	Girls' Secondary School, Achi	...	Female
25.	* Boys' Secondary School, Mgbowo	...	"
26.	* Inyi Boys' Secondary School, Inyi	...	"
27.	T.T.C. Ihe, Awgu	...	"

**ENUGU DIVISION**

28.	C.I.C., Enugu ...	...	Male
29.	Queen's School, Enugu	...	Female
30.	Boys' High School, Awkunanaw	...	Male
31.	National Secondary School, Nike	...	"
32.	Girls' High School, Awkunanaw	...	Female
33.	Uwani Secondary School, Uwani Enugu	...	Mixed
34.	W.T.C., Enugu	...	Female
35.	Holy Rosary Training College, Enugu	...	"
36.	G. T. C. Enugu	...	Male
37.	Girls' High School, Oghe ...	...	Female
38.	Community Secondary School, Olo ...	...	Male
39.	Ezeagu Secondary School, Isingwu, Umuna	...	"
40.	Aguobu Owa High School	...	"
41.	T. T. C., Iwollo, Oghe	...	"

**EZZIKWO DIVISION**

42.	Ezzikwo High School, Amuzu	...	Male
43.	St. Aiden's Secondary School, Umuezeoke	...	"

S/No.	Name of School	Sex	Session
			1976/77

**IDEMILI DIVISION**

44.	Oraukwu High School	...	Male
45.	St. John's Secondary School, Alor	...	"
46.	Girls' Secondary School, Alor	...	Female
47.	Nnobi High School, Nnobi	...	Male
48.	Merchants of Light School, Oba	...	"
49.	Girls' Secondary School, Oba	...	Female
50.	St. Joseph's Secondary School, Awka-Etiti	...	Male
51.	Girls' Secondary School, Awka Etiti	...	Female
52.	Ogidi Girls' Secondary School, Ogidi	...	"
53.	Girls' Secondary School, Umuoji	...	"

54.	Abatete High School, Abatete	...	Male
55.	Community Secondary School, Obosi	...	Mixed
56.	Boys' Secondary School, Ogidi	...	Male
57.	Nnobi Girls' Secondary School, Nnobi	...	Female
58.	* Boys' Secondary School, Nnokwa	...	Male
59.	* Girls' Secondary School, Umudioka	...	Female

**IGBO-EZE DIVISION**

60.	Igbo-Eze Secondary School, Enugu-Ezike	...	Male
61.	* Boys' High School, Ekposi, Enugu-Ezike	...	"

**ISHIELU DIVISION**

62.	Community Secondary School, Ezillo	...	Female
63.	* Boys' Secondary School, Ezzamgbo	...	Male

**IHIALA DIVISION**

64.	Uli High School, Uli	...	Male
65.	Girls' Secondary School, Uli ...	...	Female
66.	Boys' High School, Ihiala	...	Male
67.	Ihiala Girls' Secondary School, Ihiala	...	Female
68.	Okija Community Secondary School, Okija	...	Mixed
69.	St. Anthony's Secondary School, Azia	...	"
70.	St. Jude's Secondary School, Ihiala	...	Male.

**NJIKOKA DIVISION**

71.	St. Michael's Secondary School, Nimo	...	Male
72.	Community Secondary School, Adazi	...	"
73.	Agulu Secondary School, Agulu	...	Female
74.	Girls' High School, Awka	...	Male
75.	Boys' Secondary School, Umuswulu	...	Female
76.	Girls' Secondary School, Abagana	...	Male
77.	Igwebuiko Secondary School, Awka	...	"
78.	Njikoka High School, Ifite Ukpo	...	Female
79.	Girls' High School, Agulu	...	Male
80.	Boys' Secondary School, Neni.	...	"
81.	Nri Secondary School, Nri	...	"
82.	Trade Centre, Awka	...	"
83.	Boys' High School, Adazi	...	"
84.	Comprehensive Secondary School, Nawfia	...	"
85.	* Nnamdi Azikiwe Secondary School, Abagana	...	Female
86.	Ojiako Memorial Secondary School, Adazi	...	Male
87.	* Boys' Secondary School, Achalla, Awka	...	"
88.	* Boys' Secondary School, Aguluzigbo	...	Female
89.	* Girls' Secondary School, Awka	...	Male
90.	St. Paul's College, Awka	...	"

91.	T.T.C., Adazi	---	---	Female
92.	* St. Mark's College Nibo/Nise	---	---	"

#### NKANU DIVISION

93.	St. Patrick's Secondary School, Emena	---	---	Male
94.	Boys' Secondary School, Umueze Awkunanaw	---	---	"
95.	* Nara Boys' Secondary School, Nara	---	---	"

#### NNEWI DIVISION

96.	Girls' Secondary School, Nnewi	---	---	Female
97.	Girls High School, Nnewi	---	---	"
98.	Okangwu Memorial Secondary School, Nnewi	---	---	Male
99.	Zixton Secondary School, Ozubulu	---	---	"

S/No.	Name of School	Sex Served 1976/77		

#### NNEWI DIVISION (Contd.)

100.	Oraifite Secondary School, Oraifite	---	---	Male
101.	Girls' Secondary School, Ozubulu	---	---	Female
102.	National Secondary School, Nnewi	---	---	Male
103.	Nnewi High School, Nnewi ...	---	---	"
104.	* Boys' Secondary School, Ozubulu	---	---	"
105.	* Girls' Secondary School, Amichi	---	---	Female
106.	* Community Secondary School, Ukpok	---	---	Male
107.	* Girls' Secondary School, Unubi	---	---	Female

#### NSUKKA DIVISION

108.	Premier Secondary School, Ukehe, Usukka	---	---	Male
109.	Nsukka High School, Nsukka	---	---	"
110.	Igbo-Etiti Secondary School, Adani Nsukka	---	---	"
111.	Girls' High School, Nsukka ...	---	---	Female
112.	St. Theresa's Secondary School, Nsukka	---	---	Male.
113.	Boys' Secondary School, Aku, Nsukka	---	---	"
114.	T.T.C., Nsukka	---	---	"

#### OGBARU DIVISION

115.	* Boys' Secondary School, Ogbaru	---	---	Male
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#### ONITSHA DIVISION

116.	C.K.C. Onitsha	---	---	Male
117.	D.M.G.S., Onitsha	---	---	"
118.	Girls' Secondary School, Onitsha	---	---	Female
119.	Metropolitan Secondary School Onitsha	---	---	"

20.	City High School, Onitsha ...	...	...	Mixed
121.	Chukwurah High School, Onitsha	...	...	"
122.	O. R. C., Onitsha	...	...	Female
123.	Trade Centre, Onitsha	...	...	Male
124.	* Comprehensive Secondary School, Onitsha	...	...	"
125.	* Modebe Memorial Secondary School, Onitsha	...	...	"
126.	* Onitsha Girls' High School, Onitsha ...	...	...	Female
127.	* Metu Memorial Secondary School, Onitsha	...	...	Male
128.	* Boys' High School, Onitsha	...	...	"
129.	* Girls' Secondary Commercial School, Onitsha	...	...	Female
130.	St. Charles T.T.C., Onitsha.	...	...	Male

**UDI DIVISION**

131.	Christ High School, Abor ...	...	...	Male
132.	St. Theresa's Secondary School, Ab-	...	...	Female
133.	Girls' Secondary School, Ngwo	...	...	"
134.	Community Secondary School, Udi	...	...	Male
135.	Eke High School, Eke	...	...	"
136.	Colliery Comprehensive Secondary School, Ngwo	...	...	"

**UZO-UWANI DIVISION**

137.	* Omor Community Secondary School, Uzo-Uwani ...	...	Mixed
138.	* Uzo-Uwani Secondary school, Adani ...	...	"

\* Schools not existing in 1975/76

**ADDITIONAL**

1. University of Nigeria, Nsukka and Enugu Campuses
2. Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu
3. Federal Government College, Enugu.

**THE JUDICIARY**

The Hon. Mr. Justice Anthony Nnamzie Aniagolu, O.F.R., K.S.S., LL.B. (Hons), Bristol, Chief Judge, Chief Judges Chambers, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rowland Obiora Okagbare, LL.M., Judge, High Court, Abakaliki.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Emmanuel Oseka Araba, LL.B. (Lond) B.A. Judge, High Court, Nsukka.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Francis Omelonye Nwakedi, B.L., Judge, High Court, Nnewi.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Timothy Chukwuemeka Umezinwa, LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Philip Nnaemeka-Agu, B.A. (Hons) LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Onitsha.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred Obi-Okoye, LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Awka.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Paul Kemdilim Nwokedi, B.A. (Lond) LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Onitsha.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Alex Okwudi Mbanefo, BL., Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Obiesie Okadigbo BL., Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Anthony Ikechukwu Iguh, LL.B. (Hons) (Hull), Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mrs. Justice Francis Gabriel Chinafuzo Uyanna, LL.B. (Hons) London, Judge, High Court Onitsha.

Obiora Nwazota, Esq., LL.B (Hons) Lond. A.K.C. (London), Chief Registrar, Chief Registrar's Office, Enugu.

Godwin Ude Ononiba, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Deputy Chief Registrar, Chief Registrar's Office, Enugu.

Clement Okereke Ike, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Moses Okechukwu Nweje, Esq., LL.B (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Awka.

Jacob Nnabolisa Maduegbunam Onyechi, Esq., BL., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nsukka.

Emmanuel Akudo Ibeziako, Esq., M.A. B. Com., D.P.A., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nnewi.

Hyacinth Nweke Chidume, Esq. LL.B Hons (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Joseph Chukwunonyelu Metuh, Esq. LL.B., B.C.L., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Bennet Madubugwu Chukwudifu Etiaba, Esq., LL.B. Ag. Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Abakaliki.

Samuel Ikechukwu Okonkwo Aguolu, Esq., LL.M. (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court, Ihiaba.

Nathaniel Nnamdi Onugha, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nsukka.

Christopher Okeke Okpala, Esq., LL.B.

(Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate Court, Ogbunu.

Bernard Azubike Agusobo, Esq. BL Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court Agwu.

Edmund Nnaemeka Uzodike, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Lond) LL.M., Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Emmanuel Nwachukwu Onyefulu, Esq. BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Abakaliki.

John Anene Ojiako, Esq., LL.B. Hon (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Peter Chikereze Onyia, Esq., LL.B. Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court Ogidi.

Felix Kachukwukelu Otaruka, Esq. LL.B. Hons, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Magistrate's Court, Isi-Uzo.

Victoria Ayodele Uzdamaka Onejeme (Mrs) LL.B. (Lond), Hon. Commissioner Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Ministry of Establishments, Enugu.

Felicia Uzoechina Obiora (Mrs) BA Gen. BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Josephine Obiaigeli Oniah (Mrs) BL. Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Magistrate's Court Nkanu.

Merick Chuka Marchie, Esq., LL.B. Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Chudi Akunyili, Esq., BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Magistrate's Court, Udi.

Samuel James Ogbogu Ezeoke, Esq. LL.B., Magistrate Grade I, Seconded to Plateau State as Snr. Magistrate Gd.I.

Joseph Nwafor Ofomata, Esq., BA (Econ), Magistrate Grade I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nnewi.

Anthony Benton Ngwu Obayi, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Wales), Magistrate Grade I, Magistrate's Court, Igboezze.

Godfrey Igboanugo Obikpo, Esq., BL. Magistrate Grade I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

**Joseph Obiozo Njaka, Esq., BL., Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information, Establishment and Service Matters.**  
**Magistrate Gd. 1, Chief Magistrate's Court, Abakaliki.**

Alhaji Jibrin Nayaya.

**David Chuma-Oba Onuora, Esq., BL., Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**  
**Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Ufuma.**

Alhaji Mohammed A. Sambo.

**Herbert Bob Onyekwelu, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:**  
**Magistrate Grade 1, Magistrate's Court, Ihiala.**

Alhaji Yelwa Azare.

**Benson Nwoye Nwofor, Esq., LL.B. Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Otuocha.**

Commissioner for Natural Resources:

Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa.

**Nse Ndiwe, Esq., Dip. Pharm., BL., Commissioner for Trade, Industries, Co-operatives and Tourism:**  
**Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Uzo-Uwani.**

Malam Mohammed A. Mohammed.

**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**  
**Augustine Onyeagor Uche, Esq., LL.B. (Hons), Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Ishielu.**

Alhaji Jibrin Gane.

#### Other Members:

**Army Commander:**

Lt.-Col. Datti Abubakar

**Commissioner of Police:**

Alhaji Mohammed Dan Madami.

**Benjamin Abiodun Ositadinma Egbuna Esq., BL., Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Ezzikwo.**

**Michael Ifeanyi Akubeze, Esq., BL., Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Awgu.**

**Peter Nwoye Muozobe Okonkwo, Esq., LL.B., Magistrate Grade 1, Chief Magistrate's Court, Awka.**

## BENDEL STATE

**Area: 61,814 Sq. Kilometres.**  
**Population: 2,193,674.**  
**Capital: Bauchi.**

**Area: 38,061 Sq. Kilometres.**

**Population: 2,435,839.**

**Capital: Benin City.**

## CABINET

**Military Governor:**

Lt.-Col. Mohammed Bello-Kaleel.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Alhaji Abubakar Umar.

**Commissioner for Education:**

Dr. Aliyu Abubakar.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:**

Alhaji Abdul Kadir Ahmed.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Alhaji Yurusu Kaltungo.

Bendel State, one of the 19 states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was carved out of the former Western Region on August 9, 1963. It was then called Mid-western Region of Nigeria.

When the 12 states structure of the Federation became effective, it remained intact like it has remained with the present 19 states structure.

It stretches from the Bight of Benin in the South to the North and shares common boundaries with Ondo, Anambra, Imo, Kwara and Rivers States. It has fertile soil, rich vegetation and forests.

Some of the people of the State are believed to have a common ancestry with identical customs, beliefs and culture. The main communities which are Edo, Urhobo, Ibo, Ishan, Itsekiri and Ijaw, correspond to the languages spoken by them.

There are 19 Local Government Areas in the State. The important towns include Benin City (capital), Sapele, Warri, Orokpe, Ughelli, Oleh, Kwale, Igarra, Ogwashi-Uku, Asaba, Abudu, Iguobazuwa, Auchi, Agbor Ubiaja, Ekpoma, Afuze, Bomadi, Burutu, Forcados, Uromi.

Agriculture provides the main source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of the population. Farmers are being educated and encouraged to adopt modern farming techniques. A community farming programme has been initiated by Government whereby peasant farmers cultivate their farms in contiguous pieces with free technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The objective is to bring the benefits of mechanised farming within the reach of peasant farmers and accelerate food production in the State. To keep pace with demand for food, three mechanised farms have been established at Agbede, Warrake, and Agenebode. Cattle ranches are established at Ubiaja, Oria, Igarra and a buffalo ranch at Emede.

The State produces about 35% of the country's crude oil, 80 per cent of Nigeria's lump and crepe rubber and about 80 per cent of the country's timber.

#### **Industries:**

At present there are four major industries, namely the Cement Factory at Ukpilla, the Textile Mill at Asaba, the Glass Factory at Ughelli, Guinness Brewery (private) and the Bendel Brewery, which was commissioned in Benin City on October 25, 1974 — it produces larger brands of beer known as Henninger and Crystal.

Other natural resources include natural

gas, limestone and lignite.

#### **Education:**

All schools and colleges are owned by the State Government. About 700,000 pupils are in attendance in all the Primary schools.

At present there are 1,556 primary schools, 142 secondary grammar schools, nine teacher training colleges, 13 trade schools, one technical high school, a polytechnic and one university in the State.

#### **Health and Medical Services:**

The Government is committed to providing medical and health services to all sections of the community. There are 23 functioning Government hospitals, nine voluntary agency and ten private hospitals all over the State. Medical services are free to children under 18 years.

#### **Rural Electrification:**

The rural electrification programme of the Government is aimed at providing a vital item of the infrastructure for improving the standard of living of the people in the rural areas. Since the inception of the Rural Electricity Board in 1972, twelve areas have been supplied with electricity and in all 58 towns have been earmarked for electrification. The projects are estimated to cost N11 million.

#### **Water Supply:**

The State Government has embarked on bold plans for providing better and more hygienic water supply for its people. Since its establishment in 1968, the Bendel Water Board has completed 23 new schemes, and rehabilitated some of the old ones that were in various states of disrepair. The most significant achievement of the Board is the completion of the N3.2 million Ojirami Dam in Akoko Edo Division.

**Self-Help:**

The rapid rate of development witnessed in the State would not have been made possible without the overwhelming response of the people to the philosophy of self-help. Various communities in the State have embarked on various community projects aimed at providing and improving amenities in their areas.

The people are conscious of the fact that their progress depends largely on their sacrifice, self-help and initiative. People come together to provide communal labour and donate money for specific projects such as constructing feeder roads and bridges, building community halls, dressing stations, post offices, markets and maternity homes.

**CABINET****Military Governor:**

Commodore Husaini Abdullahi.

**Permanent Secretaries (Military Governor's Office)**

Mr. P.I.G. Onyeobi (Public Service Matters)

Mr. B.O. Uzorka (Cabinet Department)

Mr. A.E. Ubaru (Administration Dept.)

**Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice:**

Mr. Justice J.A.P. Oki.

Permanent Secretary/Solicitor-General.

Mr. W.O. Kuyatsemi.

Commissioner for Economic Development

Mr. Osaze Evbhuomwan

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. G. O. Orewa

Commissioner for Finance.

Mr. C.E. Enuenwosu.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. J.O. Iluebbye.

Commissioner for Land and Housing.

Prince P.I. Jegbefume.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. S.J. Ojeikere, M.F.R.

Commissioner for Works and Transport.

Dr. M.O. Obiaya.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. K.A. Gbegbaje

Commissioner for Education.

Mr. A.S.O. Ejoh.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. P.A. Uduebor.

Commissioner for Establishments.

Mr. S.S. Obaro.

Permanent Secretary.

'Mr. J.I. Ola.'

Commissioner for Chieftaincy Affairs and Culture.

Dr. P.A. Igbafe.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. A.E. Osunde.

Commissioner for Home Affairs & Information.

Dr. F.I.A. Oru.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.A. Ohiorenoya.

Commissioner for Trade and Industry.

Dr. J. U. Aire.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.A. Agwae.

Commissioner for Local Government.

Mr. A.A. Musa.

Permanent Secretary.

D. P. Lawani.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Mr. J. O. S. Ayomike.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. F.I. Imouokhome.

Commissioner for Health.

Mr. Broderick Cherima Bozimo.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. F.C. Halim.

Commander 4th Infantry Brigade, Nigerian Army, Benin City.

Lt.-Col L. P. Nyam.

Light Liaison and Helicopter Wing, Nigerian Air Force, Benin City.

Wing Commander Yahaya Halilu.

N.P.M. Commissioner of Police, Bend

Command, Benin City.

Col. Joshua Maigari Gin.

**Bendel State Liaison Office, Lagos Permanent Secretary.**

Mr. G.A.T. Agreh.

**Commissioner of Police.**

Mr. E.O. Inyang.

## THE JUDICIARY

### HIGH COURT JUDGES

The Hon. Mr. Justice V.E. Ovie-Whiskey, Chief Judge, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E.A. Ekeruche, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Uche Omo, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F.Q.M. Atake, High Court, Agbor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice R.A.I. Ogbobine, High Court, Sapele.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) J.A.P. Oki, Ministry of Justice, Benin City.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) J.O. Akpovi, High Court, Sapele.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E.I. Akpata, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.O. Akhigbe, High Court, Asaba.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.B. Amissah, High Court, Ughelli.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S.O. Uwaifo, High Court, Ubajia.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A.N.E. Gbemudu, High Court, Kwale.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B.A. Omosun, High Court, Auchi.

The Hon. Mr. Justice K.S.Y. Momoh, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Moje Bare, High Court, Ogwashi-Uku.

The Hon. Mr. Justice I.O. Aluyi, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) A.N. Maidoh, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) M. Unurhoro, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.W.A. Ohiwerei, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) S.A. Ajuyah, High Court, Benin City.

## MAGISTRATES

E. Okeme, Chief Magistrate, Benin City.  
L.J. Aiwerioghene (Mrs), Chief Magistrate, Benin City.

M.C. Eluaka, Chief Magistrate, Ughelli.  
J.O. Odiase, Chief Magistrate, Oleh.

T.W. Ogwuzor, Chief Magistrate, Sapele.  
M.I. Ofili, Chief Magistrate, Benin City.

J.O. Agarin, Chief Magistrate, Asaba.  
Chief A.A. Shomade, Chief Magistrate, Agbor.

A.O.M. Takpor, Chief Magistrate, Ogwashi-Uku.

P.N. Olioh, Chief Magistrate, Kwale.  
V. O. Eigbedion, Chief Magistrate, Warri.

Chief M.E. Akororoh, Chief Magistrate, Ubajia.

E.A. Fernandez, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Auchi.

M.O. Otiono, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Afuze.

A.O.M. Bazunu, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Orerokpe.

M.O. Raje, Senior Magistrate Gd.I, Benin City.

S.N. Ofurine, Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Bomadi.

J.A. Onobun, Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Sapele.

M.A. Okungbowa (Mrs) Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Benin City.

F.O.A. Adigwe, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Igara.

O.A. Igbojidi, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Warri.

H.I.R. Odiase, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Benin City.

F.N. Onwuegbuzio, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Agbor.

A.O. Ufush, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Ughelli.

J.E.O. Kofi, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Igude zuwa.

A.A. Agun, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Abudu.

E. Sido, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Warri.

F.N. Nwanokwai, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Sapele.

M.B.U. Alaka, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Agenebode.

B.A. Ovbiagele, Magistrate Gd. II, Warri.

A.O. Ofeosi, Magistrate Gd. II, Ubajia.

**INFORMATION ON FIRST CLASS HOTELS AND  
GUEST HOUSES IN BENDEL STATE**

Name	Address	Telephone Telex Cablegram	Cost of Accommodation Per Night	Facilities Available
Hotel Benin Plaza	1A Reservation Road, P.M.B. 1126 Benin City	Tel. 1090, 1091, 1092, Benin Telex 41123	Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: N36.00	Swimming Pool, Garden, Discothe- que Conference Room. Laundry Services all rooms Aircondition.
Continental Palace Hotel	6, Dawson Street P.O. Box 296 Benin City	Telephone: 1233 Benin City	Single: N16.50 Double: N22.00 Suites: N36.00	Open Air Garden, Discotheque, all charges plus 10% Service charge etc.
Bendel Hotel	1st Avenue, G.R.A. Benin City	Tel. 6382, 993 Benin City— Telex: 41123	Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Suites: N22.00	
Crown Hotel	136A Upper Igun Street, B/City	Tel.: 703 Benin City	Single: N15.00 Double: 22.00 Suites: N35.00	Bar, Restaurant T.V. & Dining Room all charges include breakfast.
Hotel Bendel	Along Sapele Road, Near the Ministry of Agriculture and Nat- ural Resources	Tel: 1002 Benin City	Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: N30.00	Garden, Bar, Rest- aurant all rooms Airconditioned.

P.M.B. 1125, Benin City.	Roland Estate Road, Off Ewu Road, Benin City.	Tel: 762	Single: N11.00 Double: N15.00 Suites: N22.00	Restaurant, Bar Fish-pond, Poultry all services with breakfast.
Edo Guest House	128, Akpakpava Street, Benin City	Tel: 922	Single: N16.00 Double: N20.00 Suites: N30.00	Double breakfast Restaurant, Bar and Garden.
New Langer	3, Imugutinyan Av- nue, Off Ihamia Street, Govt. Reservation Area, Benin City	Tel: 1263	Single: N15.00 Double: N22.00	A restaurant, dis- cotheque and a Garden.
Central Hotel	76, Akpakpava St., Benin City, P.O. Box 433	Tel: 6404	Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: 42.50	Conference Hall, Press room, Dis- cotheque, Restau- rant.
Uviesa Inn.	Along Supape Road, Benin City.	Tel: 1310	Single: N11.00 Double: N18.00	All rooms Air-con- ditioned. Services include breakfast.
Palm Royal Motel	Along New Lagos Road, Near Univer- sity of Benin Teaching Hospital, P.M.B. 1126, Benin City.	Tel: 1341 Tel: 1342	Single: N22.00 Double: N36.00	Bar, Restaurant and a Garden all rooms are Air- conditioned.
Koso Guest House	4, Liberty Road,	Tel: 467	Single: N19.50	Bar and all rooms

Govt. Reservation Area	Benin City	Double: N24.20	Airconditioned.
Sambio Safari	2, Osiyamen Road Off College Road Benin City.	Tel: 184  Single: N11.00 Double: N20.00	Garden, Services include breakfast
Jemila Hotel	3, Edokpolar Fac- tory Road, Ikpoba Hill Benin City.	Tel: 1257  Single: N18.00 Double: N36.00	Disco, Garden Restaurant, Laundry Services
Idoma Hotel	54, Ebols Road Okumagba Lay Out, Warri.	Tel: 246  Single Room: N10.50 Double room: N16.00	All rooms Air-Conditioned, have carpets and Telepho- nes, Bar Restaurant Nige- rian and continental Dis- hes Ala Carte Electricity Generating Plant, Under- ground water tanks.
Enerhem Motel	Enerhem Road, Effurun Road, P. O. Box 6, Warri	Tel. 348 Cablegram: Enermotel  Single: N10.00 Double: N17.00	Villa Rosa Night Club Royal Cassino Electricity Generating Plant Water Reservoir, Travel Agency.
Mosheshe Motel	Airport Road, Effurun - Warri P.M.B. 1059	Tel: 576 Telex: 4123  Single: N11.00 Double: N16.00 Suite: N30.00	Night Club Snack Bar Restaurant, Rooms Air- conditioned and with Tele- phones Electricity Genera- ting Plant Under
Gardenia Hotel	Warri-Sapele Road, Warri. P. O. Box 525, Warri.	Telephone:  Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00	

**Water Tanks Laundry Services.**

<b>River Valley Hotel</b>	1, Edewor Estate Effurun, P.O. Box 275 Warrt	Tel: 223	Single: N9.00 Double: N16.00 Double: (More spacious) N17. Suite: N30.00	All rooms Air-conditioned Electricity Generating Plants Surface Water Tanks
<b>Palmgroove Motel</b>	Upper Erejuwa P.M.B. 1059 Warrt	Tel: 172 Telex: 41123 Cab: Palmgroove	Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Suite: (Jnr) N25. Suite. (Snr) N35. Suite: (VIP) N50	Swimming Pool, Bamboo All rooms Disco All rooms Airconditioned and with telephones Banquet facilities Electricity Generating Plant, Surface and Underground water Tanks, Laundry Services.
<b>Bendel Hotel</b>	G.R.A. Bcmadi	Tel:	Single: N3.00 Double: N10.00	
	G.R.A. Igarro	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00	
	G.R.A. Abudu	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N16.00 Suites: N18.00	
<b>Bendel Hotel:</b>	G.R.A. Kware	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00	
<b>Oil Pant Hotel</b>	Ashaka Road, Uregba-Ogbe	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N17.00	

Kwale			
Bendel Hotel	G.R.A. Ubiaja	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00 V.I.P. N18.00
Bendel Hotel	Bax 5, Ubiaja	Tel: 47	Single: N6.00
Bendel Hotel	G.R.A. Warri	Tel: 67	Single: N16.00 Double: N20.00
Bendel Hotel	G.R.A. Uromi P.M.B. 2, Uromi	Tel: 25	Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00
Hob Rest House	Hob Rest House Warri	Tel: 50	Single: N8.00 Double: N12.00.
Ogbolomo Guest House	Ogbolomo Guest House, Warri	Tel: 35.00	Single: N11.00 Double: N16.50
Uwa Guest House	Uwa Guest House Warri	Tel: 201	Single: N8.00 Double: N12.00
Midwest Inn	Midwest Inn Warri	Tel: 350 Tel: 448	Airconditioned Single: N15.00 Double: N24.00 Suites: Single: N20. Suites: Double: N30
Bendel Hotel	Ogwochi-Uku	Tel:	Single: N10.00 Double: N18.00

**BENUE STATE**

**Area:** 69,740 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 3,041,194.  
**Capital:** Makurdi

**CABINET**

**Military Governor:**  
 Col. Abdullahi Shelleng.  
**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:**  
 Mr. A.P. Anyebe.  
**Commissioner of Education:**  
 Mr. Tesemchi Makar  
**Commissioner for Service Matters, Information and Research:**  
 Dr. Shima Kaimon Gyoh.  
**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:**  
 Mr. Ignatius Momwhange.

**Commissioner for Health:**  
 Mr. M. Ogu.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General:**  
 Mr. E. I. Odoma.

**Commissioner for Local Government, Social Development and Sports:**  
 Mr. Suemo Chia

**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:**  
 Mr. B. E. O. Omaiye.

**Commissioner for Works:**  
 Dr. M. E. Adah.

**Other Members:**

**Commissioner of Police:**  
 Mr. O. A. Olowu.

**Army Commander:**  
 Col. M. S. Sami.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**  
 Mr. Simon Momo Onokutu.



A Cultural Beauty. The Fulani at the North Eastern State Festival of Traditional Dances

**BORNO STATE**

**Area:** 116,589 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 2,990,526.  
**Capital:** Maiduguri.

**CABINET****Military Governor:**

Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin.  
**Secretary to the Military Government:**  
 Alhaji Mustapha Umara.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Alhaji Shettima Liberty.

**Commissioner for Education:**

Alhaji Hassan El-Bedawy.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:**

Alhaji Abba Ahmed Zoru.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Mr. Mirso Gadzama.

**Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information, Establishment and Service Matters:**

Malam Mahmud Ahmad.

**Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:**

Alhaji Abubakar Baba Gana.

**Commissioner for Natural Resources and Forestry:**

Alhaji Ibrahim Zango.

**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Tourism:**

Malam Mala Alomai.

**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**

Alhaji Butama Gana.

**Other Members:****Army Commander:**

Col. S. E. Tuoyo

**Commissioner of Police:**

Mr. R. B. Bakare.

**CROSS RIVER STATE**

**Area:** 29,164 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 3,600,000.

**Capital:** Calabar.

**CABINET****Military Governor:**

Col. Paul Ufumoma Omu.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Mr. E.E. Monjok.

**Commissioner for Agriculture:**

Dr. Ephraim U. Essien.

**Commissioner for Education:****Commissioner for Establishment:**

Mr. Mbong Johnnie Mbong.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:**

Mr. U. U. Okorouen.

**Commissioner for Forestry, Fisheries and Water Resources:**

Chief Ita Ekong Ita.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Mr. George Hilary Udoh.

**Commissioner for Information, Social Development, Sports and Culture:****Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Dr. Aquaowo Essien.

**Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development:**

Mr. Evo A. Bassey.

**Commissioner for Trade, Co-operatives and Supply, Industries and Tourism:**

Mr. Bassey Effiong Bassey.

**Commissioner for Works and Transport:**

Mr. Lawrence Neji.

**Other Members:****Army Commander:**

Col. Abubakar Waziri.

**Navy Commander:**

Comm. R. A. Adegbite.

**Commissioner of Police:**

Prince Magnus Eweka.

**GONGOLA STATE****Area:** 102,067 Sq. Kilometres.**Population:** 3,002,808.**Capital:** Yola**CABINET:****Military Governor:**

Col. Mohammed D. Jegu.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Alhaji Hamidu Alkali.

**Commissioner for Education:**

Dr. Sa'ad Abubakar.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:**

Alhaji Mammam Bayero.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Malam Juide Gurumapo

**Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information:**

Mr. Ishaya Etsu.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Alhaji Murtala Aminu.

**Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:**

Alhaji Ahmadu Ribadu.

**Commissioner for Natural Resources:**

Alhaji Abdullahi Abba.

**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:**

Mr. Bitrus Sawa.

**Commissioner for Works, Lands and Survey:**

Dr. S. C. Aleyideino.

**Other Members:****Army Commander:**

Col. S. Sarra.

**Commissioner of Police:**

Mr. Emmanuel Ugowe.

**IMO STATE****Area:** 13,032 sq. kilometres.**Population:** 3,658,125 (1963 Census figure)**Capital:** Owerri with an approximate area of 72.5 sq. kilometres.**Important Towns:** Aba (Commercial centre), Umuchukwu (Where the Golden Guinea Breweries, The Modern Ceramics, The Federal School of Agriculture are located), Okigwe, Orlu, Arochukwu, Oguta, Afikpo, Abiriba (All these towns have urban status in the state).**Permanent Secretaries:**

Works &amp; Housing, J. Obidiogwu; Education &amp; Information, N.C. Okoronkwuo; Health, Chidi Ebere; Industries Co-operatives, Trade &amp; Transport, B.C. Oji; Solicitor General/Permanent Secretary, Justice, Mr. G.O. Oyudo; Agriculture &amp; Natural Resources, Mr. E.G.D. Nwogu; Local Government and Social Development, Mr. B.U. Ajoku; Finance &amp; Economic Development, Mr. E.O. Ezigbo; Establishments, Mr. F.U. Emeghara.

**Local Government Set-up:** On August 25, 1976, the Imo State Government launched its local government reforms creating 21 local governments as against the previous 26 divisions. These 21 local governments are:

Aba with headquarters at Aba, Afikpo with headquarters at Afikpo, Arochukwu, Ohafia with headquarters at Isiama, Bende with headquarters at Bende, Obionna with headquarters at Mboko, Etiti with headquarters at Etiti, Ahiazu/Ekweremadu with headquarters at Afo-Oru, Umunze with headquarters at Aboh, Mbaitoli, Ikeduru with headquarters at Iho, Mbaise with headquarters at Umuelemai, Nnewi, Isi-Isu with headquarters at Nkwerre, Isialangwa with headquarters at Okpukwo.

Ngwa, Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta with headquarters at Egbema, Ohaezora with headquarters at Obi-ozara, Okigwe/Isuikwato with headquarters at Okigwe, Orlu with headquarters at Orlu, Ide-ato with headquarters at Urualla, Owerri with headquarters at Ngor-Okpala, Umuahia/Ikwuno with headquarters at Oke-ikpe.

One of the criteria for the creation of each local government is population. The minimum and maximum population figures of each local government area are minimum - 150,000, maximum - 800,000.

Out of these 21 local governments, 15 administrative districts were created.

The Imo State is one of the states in the Federation that chose direct elections in the local council elections held in December.

The local governments operate through the following four committees -- Finance and general purpose committee, Education and Public Enlightenment, Medical and Health, and Works and Housing.

#### Judiciary

##### Judges for High Courts

Mr. Justice Kalu Okpan Anya, Owerri; Mr. Justice Chukwudifu A. Oputa, Aba; Mr. Justice S. Amadi Obi, Aba; Mr. Justice Abasi O. Ikwechegh, Okigwe; Mr. Justice A.I. Asieme, Umuahia, Mr. Justice R.U. Aguto, Orlu.

##### Magisterial districts

##### Owerri Magisterial District:

Mr. R.C. Nzeribe, Chief Magistrate; Mr. F.U. Ejimofor, Magistrate, Owerri; Mr. L.U. Okonkwo, Magistrate, Oguta; Mr. O. Enendu, Magistrate, Ibo.

##### Aba Magisterial District:

Mr. M.O. Eziri, Chief Magistrate, Mr. S.N. Nwachukwu, Senior Magistrate.

##### Umuahia Magisterial District:

Mr. S.N. Okorafor, Chief Magistrate,

##### Umuahia

Mr. S.O. Umezurumba, Magistrate, Arochukwu.  
Mr. P.O. Ohaeri, Magistrate, Ohafia.  
Mr. R.I. Iwe, Magistrate, Bende.

##### Okigwe Magisterial District:

Mr. R.O. E. Alillionwu, Senior Magistrate, Okigwe.  
Mr. M.N. MBA, Magistrate, Mbano.  
Mr. C.U. Kalunta, Magistrate, Etiti.  
Mr. D.M. Oguo, Magistrate, Afikpo.

##### Orlu Magisterial District:

Mr. G.A. Egejuru, Senior Magistrate, Orlu.  
Mr. C.U. Mbachu, Senior Magistrate, Nkwerre.  
Mr. H.N. Nsofor, Senior Magistrate, Oru.  
Mr. E. Obuba, Senior Magistrate, Akokwa.

##### Mbaize Magisterial District:

Mr. J. Johnson, Senior Magistrate, Mbaize.

##### Natural Resources and government Projects:

There are rich oil wells in Owaza, in the Imo River Basin and in Afam. Other oil wells are the Obegu/Ugwunagbo and Egbema oil wells. Natural gas is found around the petroleum belt. Lead/Zinc deposits are found at Ishiagu in Ohaezora local government area. Deposits of white clay are found in Umuahia, Owerri, Afikpo and Okigwe. Limestone is found in Arochukwu/Ohafia Local Government Area.

##### Salts:

Salts are found in Uburu-Okposi in Ohaezora Local Government area. The deposits of white clay are being exploited by the Modern Ceramic Industry in Umuahia for the manufacture of sanitary and table wares. Because of the availability of these

menirals, the government in this financial year has proposed the following projects — Brick factory at Okigwe and Cement Factory at Arochukwu.

and is authorised to award the Nigerian Certificate in Education (NCE) or any other certificate or diploma to students who qualify for the award.

#### **EDUCATION:**

On 13th September, 1976, the Imo State Government launched the UPE programme in the state. A total number of 174,571 pupils were registered in the first term of its take-off and the approximate figure of the total number of pupils in the primary schools is 900,000.

#### **HOSPITALS:**

There are general hospitals located in Aba, Owerri, Okigwe, Arochukwu, Uzakoli, Ogwa, Okpuala Ngwa and Oguta.

There is one specialist hospital, The Ramat Specialist Hospital in Umuahia, although plans are on the way to establish two other specialist hospitals. There are nine voluntary agency hospitals in the state and six joint hospitals.

#### **Post Primary Schools:**

There are about 156 post-primary schools, 21 teacher-training colleges and one institution of higher learning in the state. The teacher-training colleges admit a total of 7,000 each academic year while the institution of higher learning is the Alvan Ikoku College of Education

#### **Training Institutions:**

Six hospitals in the state run midwifery schools while four hospitals are approved for the training of nurses and two health institutes undertake the training of community nurses, public health inspector, dispensary and leprosy attendants.



A group of war dancers from Imo

**Courist Attractions:**

1. Oguta Lake.
2. Civil War Bunker (Resident's Office, Owerri).
3. Ndi Okoroji Museum (Arochukwu).
4. Obu Ndi Anaga Museum (Arochukwu).
5. Obu Nkwa Asaga Museum (Arochukwu).
6. Akwaete Co-operative (Akwete-Ukwu).

**Hotels:**

Aba,

- Phonix Hotels Limited.  
Enitonnia Hotel.  
Enter Guest House.  
Richardson Hotel.  
Hotel Unicoco.  
Hotel de Gracia.

**Owerri:**

- Phonix Hotels Limited;  
Hotel Executive,  
Owerri Motel;  
Chaseside Hotel.

**Umuahia:**

- Phoenix Hotels Limited;  
Holiday Lodge;  
Doris Hotel.

**Leading Places of Worship:**

- Owerri:  
St. Paul's Church, Douglas Road.  
Owerri Catholic Cathedral, Owerri  
Onitsha Road.  
C.M.S. Church, School Road.,

**Aba**

- St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,  
Azikiwe Street,  
St. Michael's Church, St. Michael's Road;  
Christ the King's Church, P.H. Road,  
Methodist Church, Azikiwe Road.

**Umuahia:**

- St. Fimbarr's Catholic Church,  
Assembly's of God, Old Umuahia,  
St. Stephen's Church, St. Stephen's

School compound.

**Hair Dressing Saloon and Women Fashion Shops:**

1. Mrs. Emecheta Dressing Saloon,
2. La Femme Boutique,
3. Eddy Bros.
4. Central Stores.

**Important Markets:**

- Ariarian Market, Aba )  
Ekwoha Market ) Daily.  
Umuahia Township Market)  
Orie Ugwu, Umunna Orlu )

**Football Clubs:**

- Spartan's Football Club, ) Owerri  
Enyimba Football Club, )  
A.C.B. Football Club, ) Aba  
N. E. P. A. " " )

**Car Dealers**

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| J. Allen        | )                     |
| S.C.O.A.        | )                     |
| Mandilas        | ) all with standard   |
| R.T. Briscoe    | )                     |
| Leventis Motors | ) service facilities. |
| Niger Motors:   | )                     |
| CFAO            | )                     |

**Estate Surveyors**

- Mark Odu and Co.,  
82, Jubilee Road,  
Aba.

- Chris Iferua and Co.,  
144 Azikiwe Road,  
Aba.

- Sun Oriala and Coy.  
87 Owerri Road,  
Aba.

**Departmental Stores:**

- |                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) Esquire,            | )      |
| (b) Collins Mba         | )      |
| (c) Co-operative Consu- | )      |
| mers Shop               | ) Aba. |
| (d) Lennards.           | )      |
| (e) G.B.-Ollivant.      | )      |

(a) Mbaise Stores  
 (b) Ekweme Stores) Owerri.

**Libraries and Bookshops**

CSS Bookshop, Hospital Road, Aba.  
 National Library, School Avenue, Umuahia.  
 Moneme Bookshop, Hospital Road, Aba.  
 Central Library, Behind Co-operative Bank.  
 CSS Bookshop, Owerri.

**Cynako International Press Ltd.**

27, Milverton Avenue, Aba.

**Span Limited**  
 81-83, P. H. Road, Aba.

**Asumpta Press Owerri.**  
 Government Printer, Owerri.

**CABINET**  
 Military Governor, Lt.-Comm. Godwin

Ndubuisi Kanu, Secretary to the Military Government, Mr. M.E.P. Udebiuwa; Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr. M.O. Ijere; Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General, Mr. F.K. Ogba; Commissioner for Education and Information, Dr. M.A. Nwachukwu; Commissioner for Establishments, Mr. H.A. Okwuosa; Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Mr. E.C. Adiele; Commissioner for Health, Dr. Rowland Asobie; Commissioner for Industry, Trade and Co-operatives, Dr. Agom Eze; Commissioner for Local Authority and Social Development, Rev. Fr. Dr. Ifeanyi Chukwu Anozie; Commissioner for Works and Housing, Mr. Ogbonna Ukelonu

**Other Members:**

**Army Commander:**  
 Lt-Col. S.S. Tomoye  
**Commissioner of Police:**  
 Mr. Nelson E. Onojo.



Nkwa Umuzgboyos from Imo

**KANO STATE**

**Area:** 42,123 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 5,774,842.  
**Capital:** Kano.

**CABINET:**

**Military Governor:**  
 Col. Sani Bello.  
**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Alhaji Abdul Kadir Balarabe Ismaila.  
**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Mr. Justice A.B. Wali.

**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:**

Alhaji Umar Lami.

**Commissioner for Economic Planning:**  
 Dr. Ibrahim A. Ayagi.

**Commissioner for Education:**

Dr. Ibrahim A. Ayagi.

**Commissioner for Establishment and Service Matters:**

Alhaji Sule Gaya.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:**

**Commissioner for Health:**

Alhaji Usman Nagado

**Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information:**

Alhaji Mohammadu Maude.

**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and**

**Co-operatives:**

Dr. Aminu Dorayi.

**Commissioner for Works & Housing:**

Alhaji Shehu Kazaure.

**Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development:**

Alhaji Sule Minjibir Marafa.

**Commissioner for Social Welfare, Youths and Sports:**

Alhaji Mohammadu Imam Idris.

**Other Members:**

**Army Commander:**

Lt.-Col. E. K. Fakunle

**Commissioner of Police:**

Alhaji Mahe Bashir Wali.

**Commander, Air Force:**

Group Capt. W. I. Aleyideino.

**KADUNA STATE**

**Area:** 70,293 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 4,098,305

**Capital:** Kaduna.

**Important Towns:** Zaria, Katsina, Daura, Kafanchan, Funtua, Birnin Gwari.

**Brief History:**

Kaduna State came into being on May 27th, 1967 when twelve States were initially carved out of the old 4 regions hitherto making up Nigeria. At the creation in February, 1976, of more States in the Federation, Kaduna State retained its geographical entity as one of the ten States which emerged from the old Northern Region. At the creation of the new state in 1967, Kaduna State did not start to function until April, 1968 with temporary headquarters in Zaria. Ever since the former 12 States began to function fully, Kaduna has remained the capital.

When the State started functioning, it consisted of Katsina and Zaria Provinces of the old regional set up. But almost immediately, sweeping administrative reforms were carried out to make for effective administration. Thus, the State is now made of fourteen (14) Local Government Authorities from the old fourteen Administrative Areas formerly designated divisional areas. The present 14 Local

Government Authorities are Kaduna, Zaria, Katsina, Funtua, Jema'a, Kachia, Daura, Birnin-Gwari, Saminaka, Mani, Malumfashi, Ikara, Kankiya and Dutsin-Ma.

Major tribes in the state are Hausa, Fulani, Gwari, Jaba, Kaje, Kagoma, Kagoro, Kataf, Kurama and Chawai.

### CABINET

#### Military Governor:

Group Captain Usman Jibrin.

#### Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Macido Dalhat.

#### Commissioner for Agriculture:

Alhaji Zakariya B. Gaiya.

#### Commissioner for Animal and Forest Resources.

Alhaji Balarabe Mahmud.

#### Commissioner for Economic Planning and Rural Development.

Alhaji Muhammed Tukur Bature.

#### Commissioner for Establishment and Training.

Alhaji Altine Liman Mohammed.

#### Commissioner for Education.

Alhaji Ja'afaru Makarfi

#### Commissioner for Finance.

Alhaji Abu Gidado.

#### Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information.

Malam Dan' Azume Kudaru.

#### Commissioner for Health and Social Welfare.

Alhaji Labaran Mashi.

#### Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development.

Alhaji Junaid Yahaya.

#### Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.

Dr. Tukur Abdullahi.

#### Commissioner for Works and Housing.

Alhaji Aliyu Bala Kuki.

#### Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice:

Alhaji Dahiru Mustapha.

#### Other Members

##### Air Force Commander.

Group Captain G.A. Esho.

##### Army Commander.

Major Olajide Ekundayo.

##### Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Victor D. Pam.



Durbar at Kano

**ECONOMY:**

The State has vast potentialities for development most of which are still untapped. Thus the 3rd National Development Plan was drawn up to utilize these resources, both human and material. The state, fortunately, is endowed with natural resources including large population, arable land, animal, water and even minerals. Also basic infra-structures such as roads, electricity, water supply and telecommunications are being laid and steadily improved upon.

Notably, all the State's budgets and, in particular, the National Development Plan are aimed at not only diversifying but also further strengthening the State economy. It is therefore hoped that by the

end of the plan period (i.e. 1980) substantial progress in all sectors of the economy would have been made. As mentioned earlier, the economy continues to grow stronger with every passing year. Thus, the 1975-76 budget for instance, shows a recurrent expenditure of N119.9 million while the recurrent revenue stood at N121.9 million thereby showing a surplus on recurrent estimates of N2 million. And a further surplus is recorded if compared with the recurrent revenue for 1974-75 Financial Year which was just N70.4 million. However, it is to be pointed out that this significant rise in revenue estimates for this period was due to the increase in statutory revenues from Federal source.



Music all the way

However, the State's economy is not without its problems, hence, while there is surplus of N4 million last fiscal year in estimated revenue, a deficit of N25 million in capital expenditure is budgeted. Two reasons can be given for this shortfall:

1. statutory allocation from Lagos which has always formed up to 80% of the State's gross revenue dropped by N30 million this year over that of last fiscal year and this is bound to have a traumatic effect on the economy;
2. this is an era of fast development where a struggle exists between rapidly expanding services and shrinking revenue severely hit by inflation. By all standards, however, last year's budget (involving N244 million) represented a significant march towards greater economic stability.

In the industrial sector, the State has now shifted emphasis to the rural areas. Already, Kaduna and Zaria are industrial centres and with the Government's deliberate efforts of even development projects. In fact, a lot has been achieved in this sector within the past few years which have witnessed the establishment of many industries such as the Katsina Oil Mills, Zaria Industries Limited and the Funtua Cottonseed Crushing Company, which went into production late last year. The development of industrial areas in Katsina, Funtua and Kafanchan too has started and when completed, the major towns in the State would have become industrial centres. This, no doubt, is an ambitious plan.

The Samli Scale Industries Credit Scheme set up to aid small investments in the State has also made very remarkable progress. The Kaduna Co-operative Bank, set up in 1974 has made such an impressive start that the Government last year granted a further N1 million for increasing its share capital.

#### Culture:

Kaduna State today remains a replica of the former Northern Nigeria, at least in its ethnic, tribal religious and cultural composition.

But despite these differences in tribe or religions, culture remains the strongest factor that unifies the diverse peoples of the State. Thus, the Hausas, the Fulani, the Kajes, the Pitis and other minor tribes that make up the State see themselves as members of the same family.

Hence, this common identity is reflected in their approach to such cultural tracts such as music, dances, and arts.

The Arts Council, an offshoot of the Cultural Division of the State Ministry of Information plays a great role in projecting the rich cultural heritage of the State. The Council performs this function by organizing periodic cultural shows in various places in the State. However, its biggest assignment is the annual festival activities organised throughout the State to select the best artistes (musicians, singers, dancers and acrobats) as well as collection of best works of arts for competition during the annual National Arts Festival.

It is interesting to note that one of the most outstanding and popular musicians and singers in Nigeria — Alhaji Mamman Shata, comes from the State. His music today is so loved by many people that his name has become a household word. Other outstanding artistes in the State include Alhaji Mamman Sarkin Taushin Katsina, Alhaji Ahmadu Doka and an acrobat, Magaji Mai Hoto.

In the field of works of arts, the State can also boast of popular collections. The most prominent are the famous Nok culture, Terra cota heads and polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old.

### **E ducation:**

Kaduna State has made a remarkable progress in the field of education since it came into being in 1967. Whereas, the number of primary schools in 1967 was 408 with a total student population of 74,881, latest figures stand at 650 now being attended by 158,473 students. Similarly in post-primary education (i.e. Secondary, Grammar Schools, Commercial Colleges, Teacher's Training Colleges, Technical Schools and Colleges of Arts and Science) progress has been steady.

In 1967, the number of post-primary institutions was 27 but now the State can boast of 45 of such institutions. This means an increase of 22 within a period of 9 years. Adult literacy enrolment has also increased within the period under review and a total of 10,486 certificates have been issued to participants by December 1974. This progress has also been reflected in the number of students of Kaduna State origin being admitted into the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria which has risen from 101 in 1967 to 550 in the 1973/74 academic season.

### **Health Facilities.**

The Health Sector has always received a large share of the State's annual budgets. And like in other sectors, satisfactory progress has also been recorded in this sector too. In the 1974-75 financial year, the sum of N6.7 million was spent on the programmes of expansion and maintenance of health services in the State. But the allocation of N12.9 million to the Ministry in the 1975-76 fiscal year has further enabled it to concentrate on curative and preventive services. Last year's budget (1976-77) too had been generous enough to allocate N18 million to the Ministry which is obviously going to be reflected in its further provision and improvement of health facilities in the State.

Unlike in 1972 when the State had

only 150 medical institutions, 233 of such institutions comprising of 10 General Hospitals, 4 specialist hospitals, 157 dispensaries and 44 Health Centres, can now be counted. In addition, there are 22 private clinics operating in the State thereby helping to supplement the existing facilities.

Training of para-medical staff to man the numerous and gigantic health posts which are under construction is also being given priority by the Government. Consequently, two schools of Health Technology which will provide training in various aspects of para-medical and health services are to be constructed.

### **Housing**

Accommodation has become one of the areas which are receiving special attention by the State Government. This problem of accommodation is particularly noticeable in Kaduna and Zaria, which incidentally are the major industrial centres in the State. The Government has therefore embarked on a conscious effort to ease this problem by establishing a Housing Authority which is charged with the responsibility of providing accommodation for all categories of its workers through the provision of housing units on housing estates throughout the State.

Thus, apart from the Unguwar Rimi Housing Estate and the Kaduna Capital Development Board (KDCB) built low income houses which are already in operation, further housing units are being erected by the Housing Authority at Kabala, Malali and Barnawa in Kaduna. Similar estates are under construction in Zaria and Katsina. In Kaduna, the efforts of the Authority are being further supplemented by the Federal Housing Scheme which when completed will consist of 10,000 housing units. It is therefore hoped that all these measures when they finally materialise, will go a long way in reducing

the shortage of accommodation in the State.

#### **Registration Marks:**

With the creation of more States in the Federation, new registration marks for motor vehicles have been introduced by the various motor licensing authorities to replace the existing ones. Thus, the new registration marks for Kaduna State are as follows:-

KDSG	- for Government vehicles.
KDLG	- for Local Government vehicles.
KD No. A	- Kaduna
KD No.B	- Kafanchan
KD No.C	- Katsina
KD No.D	- Zaria
KD No.F	- Funtua.

(This new arrangement took effect from April 1st, 1976).

Judges, Magistrates, etc.

#### **Hon Chief Judge**

Hon. Justice A.W. Wheeler, O.B.E.

#### **High Court Judge**

Hon. Justice Mohammed L. Uwais

#### **High Court Judge**

Hon Justice Shehu Usman Mohammed Magistrate.

Abdulmumini Sada

#### **Sharia Court of Appeal:-**

#### **Grand Khadi**

Alhaji Muhammadu Dodo

#### **Sharia Court Judge**

Bashir Sambo.

#### **Shari Court Judge**

Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu.

#### **Leading Places of Worship**

#### **Sultan Bello Mosque**

Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna

#### **Jummaat Mosque**

Kano Road, Kaduna

#### **Jummaat Mosque Zaria**



In the characteristic gay mood, these members of Nigerian contingent entertain spectators during Festac

- Palace Area, Zaria City.  
 Alhamaat Mosque Katsina  
 Palace Area, Katsina  
 Anglican Church of Northern States  
 P.O. Box 5, Kaduna  
 Tel. 23220 (Diocese)  
 Cherubim & Seraphim Church  
 HH 13 & 14 Adamawa Road, Kaduna  
 Tel. 22552; 22246.  
 Catholic Church  
 c/o Box 211, Kaduna.  
 Baptist Church, Kaduna  
 c/o Box 118, Kaduna,  
 Tel. 42174; 22857 – Ibrahim Taiwo  
 Road.
- Tourist Attractions**  
 (Monuments, parks, galleries, art, shops,  
 etc).
- Queen Amina Wall at Zaria;  
 Old Turunku Village near Zaria;  
 Kufena Village & Well;  
 Emir's Palace Zaria;  
 Habe groves at Bugaje;  
 Gobarau Minaret at Katsina;  
 Emir's Palace at Katsina,  
 Danmarina,  
 Alhaji Jodoma's grave at Guga,  
 City wall of Katsina,  
 Kusugu well at Daura,  
 Emir of Daura's Palace & Bayajida sword.  
 K.C.D.B. Park Kaduna,  
 Opposite British Council, Hospital Rd.,  
 Kaduna.  
 National Museum  
 Akitu Road, Kaduna.
- HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, NIGHT CLUBS**
- AREWA HOTELS (DEVELOPMENTS) LIMITED:**  
 P.M.B. 2120,  
 Kaduna.  
 Telephone: (0621) 23558, 23551/248.
- Hotels:**
1. Hamdala Hotel,
  - Waff Road, Kaduna,  
 Tel. 22505-9.
  2. Durbar Hotel, Kaduna,  
 Independence Way.
  3. Tourist Lodge, Kaduna,  
 Dawaki Road.
  4. Commonwealth Guest Inn,  
 Constitution Road, Kaduna.
  5. Hotel Flamingo,  
 Constitution Road, Kaduna.
  6. Kaduna Guest Inn,  
 Ibadan Street, Kaduna.
  7. New Extension Guest Inn,  
 Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Kaduna.
  8. De-Awal Guest Inn,  
 Yoruba Road, Kaduna.
  9. One Nigeria Guest Inn,  
 Muri Road, Kaduna.
  10. Rosy Guest Inn,  
 4, Tsugugi Street,  
 Zaria.
  11. Catering Rest House,  
 G.R.A., Zaria.
  12. Rendezvous Hotel,  
 Off Independence Cinema,  
 Zaria.
  13. Catering Rest House,  
 G.R.A. Katsina.
  14. Magama Hotel,  
 Musawa Road, Katsina.
  15. Central Hotel,  
 Kano Road, Katsina.
  16. Catering Rest House,

Mairuwa Dam, Funtua.

Jamiyyar Matan Arewa.

17. Rendezvous Hotel, Kaduna  
Textile Road, Kakuri.

### HAIRDRESSING SALOON AND WOMEN'S FASHION SHOP

#### RESTAURANTS & NIGHT CLUBS

1. Nanet Restaurant, Kaduna.
2. Golden Gate Chinese Restaurant, Kaduna.
3. Idris Morrow Restaurant, Kaduna.
4. Kaduna Club, Kaduna.
5. Golf Course Club, Kaduna.
6. Recreation Club, Kaduna.
7. Costain Club, Kaduna.
8. Goni Club, Kaduna.
9. Club 69, Kaduna.
10. Jubilee Club, Zaria.
11. Zaria Hot Spot.
12. Victory Club, Funtua.

Laila Saloon, Kaduna,  
Hamdala Motel Hairdressing Saloon  
Kaduna.

Reni Fashion Saloon, Kaduna.  
Roli Beauty and Hairdressing Saloon  
Kaduna.

Elegant Store' Kaduna.  
Gloria Moria Stores, Kaduna.  
Hassan Modern Stores, Kaduna.  
Akande Trading Company, Kaduna.  
Harmony Bros Fancy Stores, Zaria.

#### Markets:

Kaduna Central Market,  
Tudun Wada Market, Kaduna.  
Station Market, Kakuri.  
Sabon Gari Market, Zaria.  
City Market, Zaria.  
Central Market, Katsina.

#### MEN'S ORGANISATIONS' WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

Barewa Old Boys Association (BOBA)



Dancers from Brazil

**Photographic Equipment and Services:**

David Omo Photo Studio, Zaria.  
Chief Ilori Photo, Katsina.

**Leading Sports Bodies and Clubs**

Kaduna State Sports Council,  
Zaria Nasara Club,  
NEPA Football Club, Kaduna.  
Zaria M.O.W. Football Club,  
Kaduna Garrison Football Club.

**Car Dealers and Services Facilities:**

C.F.A.O. Motors,  
1 Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna.  
WAATECO, Kaduna  
1 Gombe Road, Kaduna.  
Leventis Motors,  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
J. Allen Co. Ltd.,  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Mandiles Motors,  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Niger Motors,  
Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna.  
U.T.C. Motors,  
Station Road, Kaduna.  
S.C.O.A. Motors,  
Zaria Road, Kaduna.  
Incar (Nig) Limited,  
Industrial Area, Kaduna South.  
Capical Motors,  
15 Ogbomosho Road, Kaduna.  
Alhaji Shehu Bello,  
6 Crescent Road, Zaria.  
A.M.K. Garage,  
14 Park Road, Zaria.  
A.D.K. & Sons,  
3 Main Street, Zaria.  
WAETCO (Nig) Ltd.,  
Nagogo Road, Katsina.

**Department Stores:**

Leventis Stores  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

Kingsway Stores,  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Chellarams Stores.  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Bhajosons  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Harry's Provisions Stores.  
7 Kaduna Road, Zaria.  
Kowa Store.  
Waff Road, Zaria.  
Leventis Stores, Zaria.  
Kaduna Road, Zaria.  
Roy Store (Nig) Limited.  
6 Main Street, Zaria.  
Funtua Central Store,  
Kano Road, Funtua.

**LIBRARIES, BOOKSHOPS**

Kaduna State Library.  
Bida Road, Kaduna.  
Tel: 22103.  
British Council Library.  
Hospital Road, Kaduna.  
Tel: 17521. 22210/39  
U.S.I.S. Library.  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Tel: 23377/47.  
Kashim Ibrahim Library,  
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.  
Tel: 2553.  
President Kennedy Library.  
Institute of Administration, ABU,  
Zaria. Tel: 2724. 2091/48.

**Bookshops:**

C.S.S. Bookshop,  
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.  
Tel: 23271.  
Challenge Bookshop,  
Ali Akilu Road Kaduna.  
Tel: 23026.  
Ahmadu Bello University Bookshop,  
A.B.U. (Main Campus) Zaria.  
Tel: 2581/31.  
Yemi Bookshop,

**4/5 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.**  
**Nakowa Bookshops,**  
**U10 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna,**  
**Tel: 23239.**

#### **PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS:**

**Government Printing Dept., Kaduna,**  
**Hospital Road, Kaduna.**

**Ohadaki Press,**  
**Kanta Road, Kaduna.**

**Baraka Press:**

**Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.**  
**New Nigerian Newspapers:**

**Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.**  
**Oduonola Hope Printing:**

**B1, Ibadan Street, Kaduna.**  
**Elemosho Printing Works:**

**W20 Zaria Road, Kaduna.**  
**Dada Printing Press:**

**26 Hospital Road, Zaria.**

**Shereef Sallam Press:**

**70 Benin Street, Zaria.**

**Dawotola Commercial Press,**  
**49 Cemetery Road, Zaria.**

**Hamdala Express Printers:**

**72 Yakubu Road, Zaria.**

**Alheri Printing Press:**

**5 Market Road, Zaria.**

**Northern Nigerian Publishing Company.**

**Gaskiya Corporation Building, Zaria.**

**Grace Press Leaf:**

**28 Magajiya Street, Kafanchan.**

**Harris Mass Communication Associates,**  
**Kaduna.**

#### **KWARA STATE**

**Area:** 73,404 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 2,309,338.

**State Capital:** Ilorin (Pop. 474,385).

**Important Towns:** Ilorin, New-Bussa, Lafiagi, Omu-Aran, Afon, Bode-Sadu, Okene, Lokoja, Offa, Kabba, Ihima, Share, Pategi, Jebba, Bacita, Esie, Ajaoku-

ta (proposed site for the Iron and steel complex) Ajasse, Osi-Opin, Oke-Oyagba, Ogaminana, Iyara, Eganyi, Agege, Alapa, Aboto-Oja, Malete, Igbaja, Oke-Od Erin-Ile, Shonga, Agwara, Kaima, Kotom Karfe and Bacita.

The State came into being on May 27, 1967. The State comprises twelve divisions: Asa, Borgu, Edu, Ifelodun, Ilorin, Irepodun, Kogi, Moro, Okehi, Okene, Oyi and Oyun.

#### **Economy:**

The State economic achievements include: The Secretariat in the State capital and Local Government Secretariats for most of the Local Government Authorities.

The State Corporations are the Kwara Investment Corporation, Agricultural Development Corporation, Kwara State Housing Corporation, Government Printing and Publishing Corporation, Water Corporation, Rural Electrification Board and The Gate Way Insurance Company Limited. A Brewery is under construction at Offa. The Establishment of Kwara State College of Technology is aimed at solving in part, the man-power needs of the State.

#### **Culture**

The State Council for Arts and Culture is responsible for the promotion, preservation, revival, development, encouragement, control and projection of the cultural affairs of the State. It also administers and co-ordinates the artistic and cultural activities of various parts of the State.

#### **KWARA STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

**Military Governor:**

His Excellency, Brigadier George A. Innih.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Dr. Elijah Ebun Soladoye.

**Commissioner for Lands & Housing:**

Dr. Saka Sa'Adu.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. J.O. Aje.

**Commissioner for Education.**

Mr. M. A. Gbadebo.

**Permanent Secretary.**

Mr. E.A.O. Oyeyipo

**Commissioner for Works and Transport.**

Alhaji A. Obadaki.

**Permanent Secretary:**

**Commissioner for Finance, also In-charge**

**of Ministry of Economic Development.**

Alhaji Usman Bello.

**Permanent Secretary (Finance).**

Mr. Alhaji Sabi Idris.

**Permanent Secretary (Economic Develop-**

**ment,**

Mr. M.O. Daniel.

**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and**

**Co-operatives:**

Mr. S.A. Oshatoba.

**Permanent Secretary**

Mr. S. A. Adefila

**Commissioner for Health**

Alhaji Shehu Usman.

**Permanent Secretary**

Mr. M. O. Oyeyipo

**Commissioner for Local Government and**

**Community Development:**

Alhaji A.H. Kaiama.

**Permanent Secretary**

Alhaji Y. A. Gobir.

**Commissioner for Establishments and**

**Training:**

Mrs. F. A. Adesiyun.

**Permanent Secretary.**

Mr. J. O. Obajemu.

**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural**

**Resources.**

Mr. D. A. Ologunde.

**Permanent Secretary**

Mr. E. O. Obi.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-**

**General:**



Traditional music from Tanzania

**Alhaji Aliyu Alarape Salman.**  
**Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information and Social Development:**  
**Mr. C. O. Adebayo.**  
**Permanent Secretary:**  
**Alhaji Mosadi Omar.**

**Commander 22 Armoured Brigade, Ilorin:**  
**Col. Garba Buba.**  
**Commissioner of Police.**  
**Alhaji Salisu Z. Daura**

**Local Government — The new Local Government system began to function early this year.**

**Judiciary:**  
 1. Chief Judge  
 1 Grand Khadi  
 3 High Court Judges.

**Tourist Attractions:**

1. Kainji Dam Site.
2. Borgu Game Reserve.
3. Lokoja.
4. Confluence of Rivers Niger and Benue
5. Esie Stone Images
6. Agbaja Plateau.
7. Jebba Bridge.
8. Mungo Park's boat wreckage at Jebba.
9. Pategi Regatta — annual fishing and swimming competitions.
10. Wood carving Industry at Osi.
11. Awon Images at Shao.
12. Royal Niger Union Jack Monument at Lokoja.
13. Onimoka Shrine at Offa.
14. Owu falls (Iowa Kajola).

**HOTELS IN ILORIN.**

**Kwara Hotel:**

**Address:**  
**5A Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A., P. M. B. 1475, Ilorin.**

**Condition:**

Couple room (used as single) with continental breakfast . . .	N23.00
Double room (used as single) with continental breakfast . . .	N27.00
Junior suite with continental breakfast . . .	N40.00
Senior Suite with continental breakfast . . .	N45.00
Presidential Suite with continental breakfast . . .	N75.00
Baby Cot . . .	N2.00
Extra bed . . .	N5.00

**Meals:**

Continental breakfast	N1.00
Table D'hote Lunch including coffee	N3.00
Table D'hote Dinner including coffee	N4.00

**Kwara Hotel Annex:**  
**Single room with continental breakfast** N15.00

**Unity Hotel: Tel: 2410.**

**Condition:**

Single Room . . .	N8.00
Double room . . .	N18.00
Breakfast . . .	N2.00
Lunch . . .	N2.50
Dinner . . .	N3.00

**Starlit Hotel: Tel:**

**Address:**  
**10 Unity Road, Ilorin.**

**Condition:**

Single room with fan	N10.00
Airconditioned double with breakfast	N14.00

Lunch ... ... N2.00  
 Dinner ... ... N3.00

**meto Hotel:**

Tel: 2388 Oyo Bye Pass, Ilorin,  
 Single room with breakfast N4.75.  
 Double room with breakfast N8.00  
 Lunch ... ... N2.50  
 Dinner ... ... N3.00

Single including breakfast:	N6.00
	N8.00
	N10.00
Double	... ... N13.00
V.I.P. Room	... ... N20.00
Breakfast	... ... N 1.50
Lunch ...	... ... N 1.80
Dinner	... ... N 2.00
Cup of Tea	... ... N -.15
Sandwiches	... ... N -.50

**Iger Hotel:**

Tel: 2302, Ilorin, Box 80.  
 Single room with breakfast: N5.00  
 Double room with breakfast: N8.00  
 Lunch ... ... N2.50  
 Dinner ... ... N3.00

**okoja Catering Rest House:**

Tel: No. 2055  
**Condition:**  
 Non airconditioned single room with  
 breakfast N5.35  
 Double room with breakfast: N10.50

**Ir Conditioned:**

No single rooms.  
 Meals Breakfast ... N-.75  
 Lunch ... ... N1.85  
 Dinner ... ... N1.30

**ainji Motel (New Bussa):**  
 Tel: No. 201.

**Condition:**  
 Single room with breakfast: N14.00  
 Double room with breakfast: N18.00  
 Only continental dishes are served

**illi River Lodge No. Tel. Borgu Game Reserve:****Condition:**

Single room with breakfast: N12.00  
 Double room with breakfast: N15.00

**Residential Hotel Okene****Condition:****HOSPITALS:**

Government Hospitals at Ilorin, Offa,  
 New-Bussa, Omu-Aran, Kabba, Okene,  
 Lokoja and Lafiaji.

Government Health Centres at Share,  
 Igbaaja, Erin-Ila.

**Private Hospitals:**

Ankuri Nursing Home, 2 Niger Road,  
 P.O. Box 201, Ilorin, Tel. 2334; Alafia  
 (Clinic) Nursing Home, 30 Cow Lane,  
 Ilorin, Tel. 2095; Ola-Olu Surgery, 17  
 Bussa Road, P.O. Box 188, Ilorin, Tel.  
 2088; Ola-Olu Hospital, Murtala Muhammed  
 Road, Ilorin, Tel. 2696; Omolomi  
 Hospital, Opposite G.S.S., P.O. Box 79,  
 Ilorin, Tel: 2545; Olalomi Hospital, off  
 Taiwo Road, Ilorin; Gari Alimi Hospital,  
 4 Pakata Road, P.O. Box 121, Phone 2631  
 Ilorin; Gari Alimi Hospital Annexe,  
 Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Ilorin, Tel. 2150;  
 Afolabi Memorial Nursing Home, Box 8,  
 Offa, Tel. 43; Olalomi Hospital, Box 111,  
 Offa, Tel. 54; S.I.M./E.C.W.A. Hospital,  
 Egbe; Catholic Hospital; Osi-Ilorin Mater-  
 nity Homes; Abiye Maternity Home,  
 Gamma; Ayo Maternity Home, Offa.

**Pharmacies:**

Temidayo Pharmacy, P.O. Box 113,  
 Ilorin; Dele Chemist, Murtala Muhammed  
 Road, Ilorin; Primo Chemist, Ibrahim  
 Taiwo Road, Ilorin, Ola Chemists, E.68  
 Emir Road, Telephone: 2137.

**Car dealers & Service facilities:**

1. Alhaji Karimu Aremu, Agent for R. T. Briscoe (Nigeria) Limited, 112 Abdul Azeez Attah Road, P.O. Box 261, Ilorin, Tel. 2500.
2. Owonibus Technical Service, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, P.O. Box 51, Ilorin, Tel. 2420.
3. S.A. Bukoye & Sons (Nig) Ltd., 13 Murtala Muhammed Road, P.O. Box 142, Tel. 2225, Ilorin.
4. Jasse Motors, Unity Road, Ilorin.
5. Kwara Manufacturing and Distribution (Nig) Ltd., 12 Murtala Muhammed Road, Tel. 4473, Ilorin.

**Departmental Stores:**

Midland Supplies Limited,  
Offa Road, P.M.B. 1438,  
Offa Road, P.M.B. 1438,  
Ilorin, Tel. 4449, 2327.

Fas Supper Market,  
(G.B.O Premises),  
P.O. Box 225,  
Ilorin, Tel: 2227.

Primo Supermarket,  
Ibrahim Taiwo Road,  
Ilorin.

Oredola Okeya Trading Company,  
Murtala Muhammed Road,  
Ilorin.

Rock-Well Fancy Store,  
117, Murtala Muhammed Road,  
Tel: 2690.

**Bookshops**

1. Gaskiya Commercial Bookshops (Nig) Limited,

3A, Emir Road,  
P.O. Box 86,

Ilorin, Tel. 2305.

2. Lara Bookshops (Nigeria) Limited,  
Ibrahim Taiwo Road,  
Ilorin.

Challenge Bookshop,  
Murtala Muhammed Road,  
Ilorin.

**LAGOS STATE:**

**Area:** 3,535 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 1,443,567.

**Capital:** Ikeja

**CABINET:****Military Governor:**

Commandore Adekunle Lawal.  
**Secretary to the Military Government**

Mr. S. A. Thomas

**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:**

Mr. Adayiga Ajayi

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. O. O. Esan.

**Commissioner for Economic Development and Establishment:**

Mr. I.O.A. Okunola.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. F. O. Williams

**Commissioner for Education:**

Dr. Abisogun O. Leigh.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. S.A. Dawodu.

**Commissioner for Finance:**

Mr. M.K. Gbajabiamila.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. M.O.K. Williams.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Dr. N.O. Olambiwonnu.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. A. R. Jinadu

**Commissioner for Information and  
Tourism:**

Mr. J. Abimbola Odunlami.

**Permanent Secretary:**

M. J. O. Erusiate.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-  
General:**

Prof. Ade. B. Kasumu.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. B. A. Oshodi.

**Commissioner for Local Government &  
Chieftaincy Affairs:**

Mr. Michael O. Kosoko.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Rev. C.O. Bajulaiye.

**Commissioner for Special Duties:**

Dr. Lawal Ayinde Balogun.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Dr. F. O. Akinyemi.

**Commissioner for Sports and Social****Development:**

Mr. Patrick Sanwo.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Chief Folarin Coker.

**Commissioner for Trade and Industries:**

Mrs. N. A. Shoaga.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. S. O. Odesanya

**Commissioner for Works and Planning:**

Mr. S. A. Laguda.

**Permanent Secretary:**

Mr. O. A. Coker.

**Accountant General**

Rev. Ayo Odukoya.

**Other Members:****Army Commander (Lagos Garrison):**

Lt.-Col. Ganiyu A. Raji.

**Commissioner of Police:**

Mr. J.U. Usen.

**Air Force Member:**

Wing Commander G.A. Osho.

**Navy Member:**

Commander M.B. Otiko.

**LAGOS STATE MAGISTRATES****CHIEF MAGISTRATES:**

1. Mrs. C.O. Ajayi-Okunuga
2. Mr. A. O. Agbebi
3. Mr. A. Awolesi.
4. Chief A. A. O. Okuribido
5. Chief D.C.O. Bamgbose
6. Mr. E. O. Coker
7. Mrs. M. E. Akerele.

**M A G I S T R A T E S**

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. M. A. Fafiade    | 15. Mrs. C. O. Denton      |
| 2. Mrs. G. I. Akinboboye | 16. Mr. A. Eluyemi Balogun |
| 3. Mr. R. A. Odetoyinbo  | 17. Mr. G. A. Adeogun      |
| 4. Mrs. I. A. Williams   | 18. Mr. A. O. Fasina       |

5.	Mr. A. O. Jaiyesimi	19.	Mr. S. A. Adelana
6.	Alhaji Y.A.O. Bello	20.	Mr. O. O. Thomas
7.	Mr. V.B.A. Famakinwa	21.	Mr. B.O. Martins
8.	Mrs. M. I. Onafowokan	22.	Mrs. A. Ajose-Osemobor
9.	Mr. K. O. Adeniji	23.	Mr. G.O. Sholu
10.	Mr. T. A. Alabi	24.	Mr. J.I. Sowobi
11.	Mr. A. Atiba	25.	Mr. M.A. Ope-Agbe
12.	Chief F.O.B. Blaize	26.	Chief J.O.O. Samuel
13.	Mr. D. A. Ariyo	27.	Mr. J.O. Omole
14.	Mr. M.A.E. Arumemi-Johnson	28.	Mr. J.O. Faneye.

### LAGOS STATE PERMANENT SECRETARIES

#### SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT:-

Mr. S. A. Thomas

No.	Ministry	Secretary
1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. O. O. Esan
2.	Economic Development and Establishment	Mr. F. O. Williams
3.	Education	Mr. S.A. Dawodu
4.	Finance	Mr. M.O.K. Williams
5.	Health	Mr. A. R. Jinadu
6.	Information and Tourism	Mr. J. O. Erusiafe
7.	Justice	Mr. E.A. Oshodi
8.	Local Government and Chieftaincy	Rev. C. O. Bajulaiye
9.	Public Service	Mr. F.B.O. Williams
10.	Sports and Social Development	Chief Folarin Coker
11.	Trade and Industries	Mrs. S. O. Odesanya
12.	Special Duties	Dr. F.O. Akinyemi
13.	Works and Planning	Mr. O. A. Coker
14.	Accountant-General	Rev. Ayo Odukoya

**NIGER STATE**

**Area:** 73,555 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 1,271,767.  
**Capital:** Minna.

**CABINET**

**Military Governor:**  
 Commander Murtala Nyako.  
**Secretary to the Military Government:**  
 Alhaji Suleiman Liman.  
**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:**  
 Alhaji Abdullahi Bisalla.  
**Commissioner for Education:**  
 Alhaji Umaru Moshegu.

**Commissioner for Local Government:**  
 Alhaji Mahmud Kundu.  
**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:**  
 Alhaji Muhammadu Sallawu Agaie.  
**Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Information, Cultural and Social Development:**  
 Alhaji Muhammadu King.  
**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**  
 Alhaji Iduris L. Kutigi.  
**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**  
 Alhaji Sidi Aliyu Enagi.  
**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:**  
 Dr. Shehu Bida.  
**Commissioner for Health:**  
 Alhaji Yuhaya Bowa Bossa.

**Other Members:**

**Army Commander:**  
 Col. H. A. Hanania  
**Commissioner of Police:**  
 Mr. Joseph M. Ikhifa.

**OGUN STATE**

**Area:** 20,241 Sq. Kilometres  
**Population:** 1,551,946.

**Capital:** Abeokuta.

**CABINET:**

**Military Governor:**  
 Lt.-Col. Saidu Ayodele Balogun  
**Secretary to the Military Government:**  
 Mr. A. A. K. Degun.  
**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:**  
 Mr. Mubasiru Olaitan Buraimo.  
**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**  
 Mr. Akin Delano.  
**Commissioner for Education:**  
 Mr. Olatunji Oluwaseun Ogunyemi  
**Commissioner for Establishments and**

**Training:**  
 Alhaji Abubakar Adio Akinboyede.

**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:**  
 Adedotun Oluwale Philips.  
**Commissioner for Local Government and Information:**  
 Dr. Afolabi Olabimtan.  
**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:**  
 Mrs. Victoria Womiloju Idowu (Nee Olurin).  
**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**  
 Dr. Onaolapo Olusegun Soleye.

**Other Members:**

**Army Commander:**  
 Lt.-Col. Aliyu Mohammed  
**Commissioner of Police:**  
 Mr. Christopher A. Omeben.

**ONDO STATE**

**Area:** 18,165 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 2,727,675.  
**Capital:** Akure.

**CABINET:**

**Military Governor:**

**Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme.**  
**Secretary to the Military Government.**  
 Mr. Theophilus A. Iwajomo.  
**Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.**  
 Mr. John Ademola Ajakaiye.  
**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General.**  
 Mr. Justice Michael Ekundayo Ogun-dare.  
**Commissioner for Education.**  
 Dr. Kola Folayan.  
**Commissioner for Establishment and Training'**  
 Dr. Gabriel Olugbemiga Alabi.  
**Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development.**  
 Dr. Abiodun Ijose.  
**Commissioner for Health.**  
 Chief (Mrs) Adebola Asake Adesida.  
**Commissioner for Local Government and Information:**  
 Dr. Michael Olaseboye Olasehinde.  
**Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives:**  
 Mr. Olu Akinmade.  
**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**  
 Mr. Olusola Omotunde Fapohundo.

#### Other Members:

**Army Commander:**  
 Lt.-Col. E.A. Utuk  
**Commissioner of Police:**  
 Mr. A. Aboyade-Cole.

## OYO STATE

**Area:** 42,862 Sq. Kilometres.  
**Population:** 5,158,884.

**Capital and Important Towns:** Ibadan, the State capital has been described as the largest indigenous city in Africa, South of Sahara — Population: 1.3-million.

Major towns include Oyo (Pop. 112,349), Ile-Ife (Pop. 130,050), Oshogbo

(Pop. 208,966), Ogbomosho (Pop. 318,881), Illesha (Pop. 165,822), Ila (Pop. 114,688), Ede (Pop. 134,550), Iwo (Pop. 158,583), Ikerun (Pop. 79,516), Enuwa (Pop. 26,963) Iseyin (Pop. 95,220) and Shaki (Pop. 76,290).

#### Brief History:

Oyo State came into being on April 1, 1976 as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

Two major seasons — the dry and the wet, each of which favours the growth of a variety of food and cash crops and the rearing of cattle. Wet season — March to October; Dry season — November to March. Rainfall is over 56" in the south and as much as 46" in the north. Principal rivers include the Ogun, Oshun, Oya, Sasa, Oba, Ofiki and Oni.

The State is homogenous comprising the Oyos, the Ibadans, the Oshuns, the Ibarapas, the Ifes and the Ijeshas, all belonging to the Yoruba ethnic group. All the Yoruba speaking people of Oyo State claim descent from Oduduwa and origin from Ile-Ife. Oyo was one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms in West Africa.

#### State Government:

Governor, Brigadier David Jembiwe assisted by nine civil Commissioners and able civil servants.

There are at present nine ministries each run by a civil Commissioner at the political head while the day-to-day administration is in the hands of civil servants co-ordinated by a permanent secretary.

The main sources of revenue are: revenue derivable from Pay-As-You-Earn direct assessment, flat rate tax, produce sales tax, licences, fines and fees, earnings

government departments, rents on government property, interests, re-imbursements, recurrent grants and loans and revenue receivable through the Federal Military Government which accounts for about 60% of the state's recurrent revenue.

Biggest item of expenditure — education, accounting for 70 million (almost 30% of total) in the current 1976/77 financial year.

**Local Government:**  
(See publication on Local Government Reform).

#### Judiciary:

The State judiciary consists of 14 High Courts located in Ibadan, Ife, Oyo, Ilesha and Oshogbo of which nine are in Ibadan. The High Courts are manned by 11 High Court judges, seven of them in Ibadan. They are supported by tiers of 17 magistrate courts served by 12 magistrates and 13 customary courts, 8 of which are presided over by legally qualified personnel. Appeals can be made from the State High Courts to the Supreme Court in Lagos.

There are 3 Grades of Customary Courts — A, B, C. The first 2 have legally qualified presidents and appeals lie directly from them to the High Courts while appeals from category 'C' go to Magistrate Courts.

Categories A & B come under the judicial department while category 'C' is supervised by the Local Government Service Board and the Ministry of Justice. Customary Courts have jurisdiction over land matters, customary rites, marriages, inheritance, etc.

The Chief Justice is the head of the State Judicial Department.

The administrative arm of the judiciary is the Ministry of Justice headed by the Attorney-General and Commissioner

for Justice as the political head and the state solicitor-general as the chief executive.

#### Natural Resources and Government Projects:

Traditionally, agriculture is the fundamental means of livelihood of the people of Oyo State. Ever before the advent of industries, agriculture had contributed tremendously to the economic progress of the State. Today, even in the face of rapid social change occasioned by progressive industrialisation, Oyo State has not rescinded the vital contributions of agriculture to a balanced economic progress.

Agricultural activities in the State are influenced by the prevailing geographical conditions and features in terms of climate and vegetation.

The deciduous region of the State supports mainly three crop production like cocoa, oil palm, kola nuts, citrus, etc. It is also in this area that timber production is centered thus supporting sawmilling industries.

In the savannah region, cereal and grain production is encouraged. Cattle ranching is also significant in the region.

Experience with successful projects like cocoa production and poultry prove conclusively that increased farm production is best obtained through dedicated local people as individuals or group who are willing to try new techniques. The Government is therefore involved in programmes to educate farmers.

Campaigns have been launched to encourage the general public to rear their own fish. In addition, the Government has decided to grant 50% subsidy to any person or group of persons wanting to establish private fish-ponds in the state during the current financial year. The State Ministry of Agriculture also plans to establish an inland fisheries training school in Ibadan.

**Education:**

Oyo State has about 139 Secondary Grammar Schools, 125 Secondary Modern Schools, 2,065 Primary Schools, 15 Teacher Training Colleges, 4 Technical Schools, 1 Polytechnic, 2 Trade Centres located at Oyo and Oshogbo respectively and 2 Federal Government Universities.

Enrolment number of students: Secondary Grammar Schools, 61,695; Secondary Modern Schools, 55,228; Primary Schools, 599,104; Teacher Training Colleges, 6,687; Pre-vocational & Vocational institutions, 863.

Apart from numerous post-primary, post-secondary and post-graduate scholarship awards, the Oyo State also makes provision for about 4,500 automatic bursary awards to students of Oyo State origin in institutions of higher learning such as polytechnics and universities.

During the 1975/76 financial year, government took over all post-primary institutions. The main aims of the take-over are to improve the quality of education in all schools and to give a sense of direction to the education of children in the State.

The government also resuscitated the H.S.C. course cancelled two years ago in the State in four of the secondary grammar schools in the State. These are Olivet Heights, Oyo; Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha; Government College, Ibadan and Queen's School, Ibadan.

**Hospitals:**

In the State, there are 34 hospitals and Nursing Homes with 10,616 hospital beds in all i.e. 1 hospital bed to 490 of the population. Of the 34, 14 are State, General or District Hospitals owned by the State Government.

There are also 16 infectious diseases Isolation Units, 23 leprosy clinics and Segregation villages, 183 maternity and child welfare centres, 6 Rural Health Centres, 182 Dispensaries, 7 Dental Centres

and 45 Health Offices.

The University College Hospital, Ibadan, a federal establishment comes first by virtue of its status as an internationally recognised institution. This hospital alone employs 220 doctors, about 46% of all doctors in the 34 hospitals in the State.

For additional information, see publication on "Oyo State Health Council."

**Tourist Attractions, Parks, Galleries, etc.**

Agodi Gardens, Ibadan; Upper Ogun Games Reserve, via Iseyin; Oshun Shrine, Oshogbo; Cultural Centre, Ibadan; Library Stadium, Ibadan; Premier Hotel, Ibadan; University of Ibadan; University Teaching Hospital, Ibadan; Cocoa House, Ibadan; Bower's Tower, Ibadan; International Institute of Tropical Agric., Ibadan; Sejire Waterworks, via Ibadan; Ife Museum of Antiquities, Ile-Ife; Oranyan Staff and the Ife Shrines, Ile-Ife; Ado-Awaye Hills and Suspended Lake; Erin-Ijesha Waterfalls.

For further information, contact Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.

**Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.**

Government Catering Rest House, Ibadan.  
Lafia Hotel, Ibadan.  
Premier Hotel, Ibadan.  
Green Springs Hotel, Ibadan.  
Crisbo Internation Hotel, Ibadan.  
Paradise Hotel, Ibadan.  
Rem. Hotel, Ibadan.  
I. Mudah Restaurant, Ibadan.  
Oke-Badan Restaurant, Ibadan.  
Sijuade Hotel, Ibadan, etc.

**Markets:**

There are numerous markets in towns and villages of the State. Majority of the markets are active daily markets whereas others are periodical. The markets deal mainly in local foodstuffs, traditional cloths of different designs and textures, meat and fish, hardware and household

utensils. Imported products are also sold by retailers and wholesale dealers.

Dugbe, Oje, Oja'ba, Gege (specialising in hand-woven textiles), and Oritamerin are the popular local markets in Ibadan.

Outside the State Capital, Oyo, Ede, Oshogbo, Iseyin, Oko, Igbedi, Kishi are famous for their periodic markets which specialise in local foodstuffs and are in some cases visited by traders from neighbouring West African countries.

In addition to the local markets, there are a large number of stores owned by indigenous and foreign commercial firms. The stores include:

The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited (U.A.C. — Kingsway Stores)  
G.B. Ollivant and Company Ltd., (G.B.O).

Union Trading Company (U.T.C.).

The Leventis Stores.

Patterson Zochonis and Company Ltd. (P.Z.).

S. C. O. A.

C. F. A. O.

John Holt and Company Limited.

G. L. Gaiser and Company Limited.

These firms have branches all over the State. Many articles like textile materials, household furniture, haberdashery, groceries, electrical appliances are available in these stores.

#### Sports:

Liberty Stadium, Ibadan is the main venue of national and international events in the State. More stadia are however planned for Oyo, Oshogbo, Illesha and Ille-Ife.

At State level, there are inter-collegiate competitions such as the Ioniian Sports, the Lady Manuwa Cup, the Grier Cup and the Principal's Cup competitions.

On the national level, the states athletes and sportsmen compete for the Nigeria Challenge Cup, the Inter-University Games the Nigeria Tennis Championships and

several others.

On the international level, the state participates in the Africa Cup of Champions match, the Nigeria/Ghana Academicals Football Match, the African Cup Winners Champions, the commonwealth Games, the All-Africa Tennis Championships, the International Hockey Championships and the World Olympics.

Efforts are being made to provide playgrounds, parks and recreation centres, similar to Agodi Gardens, in the State's principal towns.

#### Libraries, Bookshops, etc.

Oyo State Library, New Court Rd, Ibadan.

U.S.I.S. Library, New Court Road, Ibadan.

British Council Library, Dugbe, Ibadan  
University of Ibadan Library.

University of Ife Library.

Ibadan Polytechnic Library.

Some bookshops in the state are: University of Ibadan Bookshop; University of Ife Bookshops; Ibadan Polytechnic Bookshop; Odusote Bookshop, Oke-Bola; Baptist Bookshop, Oke-Bola, Ibadan; Fola Bookshop, Oke-Ado, Ibadan; Rational Bookshop, Oke-Bola, Ibadan, etc.

#### Printers, Publishers:

Government Printers, the Secretariat, Ibadan; Sketch Publishing Company, New Court Road, Ibadan; Tribune Publishing Company, Adeoyo Hospital Road, Ibadan; Onibonjo Publishing Company, Oke-Ado, Ibadan; Evans Publishing Company, Onireke, Ibadan; Olusheyi Printing Company, College Crescent Road, Ibadan, etc.

#### Publications by Oyo State Information Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Information.

Gangan.

Oyo State Handbook and publications on the following towns:-

Ibadan, Oyo, Ogbomosho, Ille-Ife, Ille-

sha, Ikorun, Shaki, Iseyin, Ila-Orangun, Ede, Ejigbo, Oshogbo and Eruwa.

#### CABINET:

##### Military Governor:

Brigadier David Medaiyese Jemibewon.  
Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Dr. Michael Ogunleke Ogunlana.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Mr. Samuel Akintunde Oloko.

Commissioner for Establishment and Training:

Mr. Oladiti Alarape Oyekanmi.

Commissioner for Education:

Mr. Abidove Morakinyo Babalola

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:

Dr. Joseph Adebawale Atanda.

Commissioner for Health:

Dr. A. Faniran.

Commissioner for Local Government and Information:

Mr. Areoye Oyebola

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Mrs (Dr) Bolante Alake Awe.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Mr. Bamidele Adedeji Aiku.

#### Other Members:

##### Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. M.B. Halad.

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Etim J. Umoren.

## PLATEAU STATE

**Area:** 56,245 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 2,026,657

**Capital:** Jos.

#### CABINET:

##### Military Governor:

Group Captain Dan Suleiman.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Abdu Abubaker.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Mr. Suleiman Jakonda.

Commissioner for Education:

Mr. Samuel Gitik Mafuyai.

Commissioner for Establishment, Training and Research:

Alhaji Jibrin Ahmed.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:

Mr. Asama Ahinche.

Commissioner for Health:

Mr. Christopher Damen.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information:

Mr. Nana F. Byanyiko.

Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:

Alhaji Ahmadu Zakari.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Alhaji Jibrin Ahmed.

Commissioner for Works, Land and Suna:

Alhaji Shehu Othman.

#### Other Members:

##### Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. Bashiru Ayodele

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Stephen O. Olumese.

## RIVERS STATE

**Area:** 21,172 Sq. Kilometres.

**Population:** 1,800,000.

**Capital:** Port Harcourt.

#### CABINET:

##### Military Governor:

Col. Zainani Lekwot.

**Secretary to the Military Government:**

Mr. Francis John Ellah.

**Commissioner for Agriculture:**

Mr. G. H. Osarollo.

**Commissioner for Education:**

Dr. Tam David-West.

**Commissioner for Establishment and Training:**

Mr. S.D.J. Ogan.

**Commissioner for Finance:**

Mr. Peter Olisa.

**Commissioner for Health:**

Dr. G. B. Leton.

**Commissioner for Information and Broadcasting:**

Mr. D.L.J. Nivibani.

**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Mr. L. A. Iyagba.

**Commissioner for Lands and Survey:**

Mr. D. O. Ikpoki.

**Commissioner for Local Government Affairs:**

Chief (Dr) M.T.D. Braide.

**Commissioner for Social Welfare and Rural Development:**

Mr. Dagogo Alagoma.

**Commissioner for Special Duties:**

Dr. I. A. Obuzo.

**Commissioner for Trade and Economic Development:**

Mr. S. N. Ohaka.

**Commissioner for Works and Housing:**

Chief D.H.S. Okpofabri.

**Other Members:****Army Commander:**

Lt.-Col. Abacha.

**Air Force Commander:**

Squadron Leader S. Awe.

**Navy Commander:**

Lt. Comm. D. P. Omotsola

**Commissioner of Police:**

Mr. J. O. Olarinde.

**SOKOTO STATE****Area:** 94,588 Sq. Kilometres.**Population:** 4,538,808 (1963 Census Figures).**Capital:** Sokoto**Important Towns:** Argungu, Birnin Kebbi, Yauri, Zuru and Gusau.**Ethnic Groups:**

The major ethnic groups in the state are Hausa, Fulanis, Dakarkaris, Kambaris and Zabarmas. Although the last four tribes have a language of their own, they speak Hausa as their second language.

Many other ethnic groups that are not indigenes such as Ibo, Nupe, Yoruba, Ibibio, Calabar, Urhobo, Jaws and Tiv, to mention just a few of them, have come to settle in various towns in the state. A number of non-Nigerians mostly from neighbouring Niger and Benin Republics are also to be found in various towns of the state.

**Religion:**

Islam is the predominant religion in the state. The majority of the muslims live in Sokoto, Gwandu and Argungu. There are also animists.

**Land Formation:**

There are two major land formations in the state; the Sokoto plains in the northern part and the High plains of Hausaland to the east. Sokoto plains are composed of younger sedimentary rocks from where the area is down wasted and rivers deposited sediments in the resultant syncline. The surface elevation is generally flat.

The high plains are part of the pre-cambrian basement complex comprising very old crystalline rocks such as granites and schists. The surface rises gradually eastwards. Some dome-shaped hills provide sharp relief as the river valleys are shallow and wide.

**Rivers:**

Apart from the River Niger that flows through Yauri, there are a number of minor rivers in the state. The major ones include Rima, Sokoto, Zamfara and Gagare. Some of these rivers become empty during the dry season. There are known to exist large reservoirs of underground water especially in the northern part of the state.

**Climate:**

The mean annual rainfall is about 20 inches. The rain falls during the wet seasons which last between May and October. The harmattan winds blow from the Sahara Desert situated in North eastern portion of the state between mid-December and mid-February.

At this time, weather is extremely cold both in the morning and at night. Harmattan winds are laden with dust and fog of alarming intensity which is at times unsafe for aircraft landing.

**Occupation:**

Farming is the predominant occupation for most people in the state, particularly the rural population. About 80 per cent of the population engage in one form of farming or another, and to most of them farming is not merely an occupation for subsistence, but their way of life.

Other traditional occupations include hunting, blacksmithing, fishing and trading.

**Communication:****Air:**

Sokoto, the State capital has the largest Airport in the State, followed by Gusau. At present Nigeria Airways maintains daily air services between Sokoto, Kano, Kaduna and Lagos and other major cities of the federation.

Besides Sokoto and Gusau, there are

aerodromes or airstrips at Zuru, Yauri and Birnin Kebbi.

**Roads:**

Although some parts of the State are served by railways and airlines and there are some navigable rivers, road transportation is the most important means of communication in the state. With the increasing importance of Sokoto as the State capital, there has been a considerable improvement in the development of state road networks to join Sokoto with other major parts of the country.

Sokoto is linked with Zaria via Gusau with one of the best trunk "A" roads in the country. The construction of the Federal Trunk A-15 from Kontagora in Niger State to Sokoto through Yauri, Koko and Jega will considerably reduce the cost of transportation between the State capital and the Southern parts of the country.

Another fast road has been constructed from Sokoto to join this country with the Republic of Niger. The State Government has commissioned feasibility studies of the state road network to determine the magnitude of demands for road transport services. The idea is to draw up a prospective plan to cover 20 years.

**Waterways:**

A large portion of Niger River flows through the State at Yelwa. Yelwa as an inland port serves as produce evacuation centre for most of the State produce. It also serves as an off-loading port for important goods and heavy machinery meant for the State.

**Economic Activities:**

The guiding principle of the State Development Plans has been to provide the infra-structural facilities such as communication, power, water supply, essential administrative buildings and organisational structure as well as manpower supply.

In view of these deficiencies, the Government drew five objects in the current Period:

- I. To increase the supply of adequately trained high level and intermediate manpower in all fields;
- II. To increase agricultural and industrial productivity and their aggregate output generate a high level of growth and consumption through extensive mechanisation;
- III. To continue with the creation of general infra-structural facilities necessary for the rapid development of the State economy;
- IV. To ensure a balanced development sectoral and geographical dimension;
- V. To intensify the endeavour to establish a sound administration in the state which is capable of meeting the requirements of accelerated economic and social development.

#### **Major Agricultural Projects:**

**Gusau Agricultural Development Project:** This is a clear case of national and international co-operation in which the World Bank and Federal and State Governments are shouldering the responsibility. Costing about N24 million, and involving at least 68,000 small holders, the project covering 3,800 sq. kilometres holds promising future for the nation as a whole and the state in particular.

The idea of the project is to provide the infra-structural facilities as well as amenities for a specific area thereby minimising the problems of farmers. This approach is a complete break from the traditional one that has been in use for many years.

#### **Koloro Irrigation Scheme:**

This is the second largest agricultural project all over the African continent, second only to Aswan Dam in Egypt. It is a joint venture of Sokoto, Kano and Development Authority financed by

the Federal Government. When completed by 1980, it is expected to provide water for irrigation to about 70,000 acres of land.

In addition, it will provide flood relief by releasing water occasionally in the form of artificially-controlled flood waves for traditional 'fadama' farming. It will also cater for water supply to nearby towns and generate hydro-electric power for industrial and domestic use.

#### **Industrial Development:**

The State Government attaches great importance to utilisation of locally produced raw materials as it is only through this it can invigorate its efforts towards rapid industrialisation. Bearing this in mind, the Government is leaving no stone unturned in order to mobilise the scarce local private capital for investments in industrial projects. It joins partnership with foreign industrialists and local businessmen so that industrialisation is accorded the position it deserves.

Major industries in the State include Sokoto Tannery (Sokotan) Limited; Gusau Oil Mill Limited; Sokoto Furniture Factory Limited; Zamfara Textiles Limited; Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) Limited. Apart from private small scale industries operating in the State, there are other major industries in the offing.

#### **Cultural Development:**

The Government's keen interest in preserving our cultural heritage can be seen in the Argungu Annual Fishing and Cultural Festival. The festival has grown from a local affair to a national and international tourist attraction. The Government throws invitation to various states of the federation and the neighbouring Niger Republic to participate in the festival.

The establishment of a statutory Council of Arts and Culture is being

in order to facilitate efficient cultural promotion throughout the State. When established, the council would remove all the bottlenecks the cultural division is now experiencing in the ministerial set-up.

#### **Administration:**

There are ten ministries, three extra-ministerial departments and public institutions. The ministries are under Cabinet Office, Information, Cultural and Internal Affairs, Health, Education, Land Survey and Housing, Works, Transport and Water Resources, Local Government and Social Development, Finance Economic Planning and Establishment, Trade Industry and Co-operatives and Justice.

The extra-ministerial departments include the Public Service Commission, (PSC) Audit Department and Judiciary.

#### **CABINET**

##### **Military Governor.**

Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed.

##### **Secretary to the Military Government.**

Alhaji Mohammed Aliyu Carpenter.

##### **Commissioner for Agriculture Natural Resources, Animal Health and Forestry.**

Alhaji Haliru Gwandu.

##### **Commissioner for Education.**

Alhaji Ibrahim Katune.

##### **Commissioner for Finance, Economic Development, Establishments and Social Matters.**

Alhaji Alin Jibrin Yelma.

##### **Commissioner for Health**

Alhaji Mohammed Kangiwa.

##### **Commissioner for Housing and Environment.**

Alhaji Abubakar Garba Gummi.

##### **Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General.**

Alhaji Usman Dangogo Bungudu.

##### **Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development.**

Under Direct control of the Government.

##### **Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.**

Alhaji Umaru Imam.

##### **Commissioner for Works, Transport and Water Resources.**

Alhaji Hamidu Bage.

##### **Commissioner for Information, Culture and Internal Affairs.**

Alhaji Bello Maiwurno.

#### **Other Members**

##### **Air Commander.**

Col H.O.D. Eghagha.

**SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENTS****SECRETARY TO THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT:**

Mr. Liman Ciroma.

NO.	STATE	SECRETARY
1.	Anambra	Mr. V. A. Aniagoh
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Abubakar Umar
3.	Bendel	Mr. Joseph Toye Lewis Boyo
4.	Benue	Mr. Simon Momo Onekutu
5.	Borno	Alhaji Mustafa Umara
6.	Cross River	Mr. E. E. Monjok
7.	Gongola	Alhaji Hamidu Alkali
8.	Imo	Mr. M. E. P. Udebiuwa
9.	Kaduna	Alhaji Macido Dalhat
10.	Kano	Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Ismaila
11.	Kwara	Dr. Elijah Ebun Soladoye
12.	Lagos	Mr. S. A. Thomas
13.	Niger	Mr. Suleiman Liman
14.	Ogun	Mr. A. A. K. Degun
15.	Ondo	Mr. Theophilus A. Iwajomo
16.	Oyo	Mr. Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele
17.	Plateau	Alhaji Abdu Abubakar
18.	Rivers	Mr. Francis John Ellah
19.	Sokoto	Alhaji Muhammed Aliyu Carpenter

**STATE CHIEF JUDGES**

No.	STATE	CAPITAL	CHIEF JUDGE
1.	Anambra	Enugu	Justice A. N. Aniagolu
2.	Bauchi	Bauchi	Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Ardo
3.	Bendel	Benin City	Justice Victor Erereko Ovie-Whiskey
4.	Benue	Makurdi	Justice James Moradeyo Adesiyun
5.	Borno	Maiduguri	Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Ardo
6.	Cross River	Calabar	Justice Edem Koofreh

7.	Gongola	Yola	Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Aros
8.	Imo	Owerri	Justice Ohukwudifu Akunne Oputa
9.	Kaduna	Kaduna	Justice A. W. Wheeler
10.	Kano	Kano	Justice J. Richard Jones
11.	Kwara	Ilorin	Justice Saidu Kawu
12.	Lagos	Ikeja	Justice J. A. Adefarasin
13.	Niger	Minna	Justice Mu'Azu Mohammed
14.	Ogun	Abeokuta	Justice Ebenezer Babasanya Craig
15.	Ondo	Akure	Justice Timothy Akinola Aguda
16.	Oyo	Ibadan	Justice Kayode Esho
17.	Plateau	Jos	Justice David Lindsay Bate
18.	Rivers	Port Harcourt	Justice Ambrose E. Allagoa
19.	Sokoto	Sokoto	Justice K. Hassan

### STATE GRAND KHADIS

NO.	STATE	GRAND KHADI
1.	Bauchi . . .	Alhaji Abdul Maliki Bappa Mahmud
2.	Benue . . .	Alhaji Yahaya Kanam
3.	Borno . . .	Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud
4.	Gongola	Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud
5.	Kaduna	Mallam Muhammed Dodo
6.	Kano . . .	Alhaji Hassan Ibrahim Gwarzo
7.	Kwara . . .	Alhaji Abdulkair Orro
8.	Niger . . .	Alhaji Yunusa Kench
9.	Plateau. . .	Alhaji Yahaya Kanam
10.	Sokoto. . .	Alhaji Haliru Binji

### POLICE

Inspector-General	...	...	Mr. M.D. Yusufu
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	Mr. Adamu Suleiman
Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	Mr. Sunday Adewusi
" " "	...	...	Mr. John James
" " "	...	...	Mr. Hausa Brisbe
" " "	...	...	Mr. Isa Adejo



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**St. John  
Brig.**

**Nigerian  
Welf.**

**Nigerian  
Reta  
Chil.**

**Islamic  
Niger.**

**National  
Youn.**

**Nigerian  
Disar  
Assn.**

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